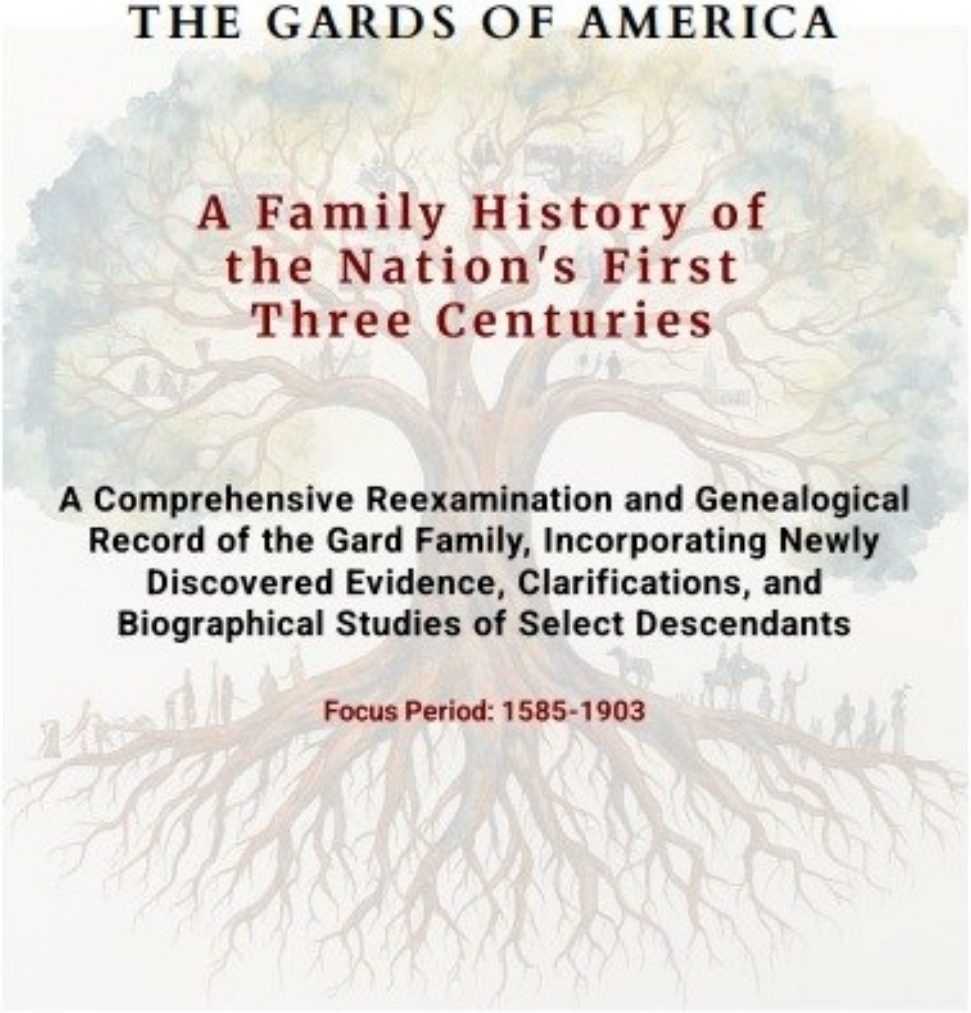
THE GARDS OF AMERICA



A Family History of the Nation's First Three Centuries

A Comprehensive Reexamination and Genealogical Record of the Gard Family, Incorporating Newly Discovered Evidence, Clarifications, and Biographical Studies of Select Descendants

Focus Period: 1585-1903

LAURA C. STOLK

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BY LAURA C. STOLK

Genealogist and Garde/Gard Descendant

2025

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For Helen, Cathy, Danny, Sarah, Nick, Alex, Audrey, Adlar, Emma, and James — and all other descendants of the Gard family, known and unknown, who carry these stories forward through time.

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PART ONE: HISTORICAL CONTEXT, CORRECTIONS, AND CLARIFICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Gard family has produced a remarkable number of descendants across the United States. Tracing their lineage leads back to Bideford, England, where a father and son began a journey that would establish one of the earliest branches of the Gard line in North America. Over the centuries, their progeny multiplied, migrated, and became part of the expanding story of the American people.

The Gard family was among the early waves of European families to settle in North America, arriving in 1637. The family made significant contributions to the formation of the United States, in holding positions of authority, serving with high military ranking, and being a part of the initial migration westward. They have been extensively studied and written about in family and local histories. Throughout this study, you will find links to recommended articles and research that shed light on their remarkable journey.

Surnames of spouses in this lineage include Gist, Tetherly/Titherley, Ball, Johnson, Hathaway, Greene, Johnson, Johns, and Hayes. The women in our distant history were not frequently recorded other than the occasional baptismal, marriage, or death record. In the case of the Gard family, before the 1900's there were only a handful of records for women at all.

Notable resources for researching the Gard family include *The Early Background of the Gard Family in America,* written by Spencer A. Gard and Robert E. Gard in 1965. It provides an in-depth study of the family and their early descendants in the United States. You can read it here. Another publication, *Descendants of Edward Small of New England: and the Allied Families with Tracings of English Ancestry*, includes a detailed account of Roger Gard in an extensive footnote on page 33. This book can be accessed for further information on the family lineage. *The English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II* contains valuable information about the parentage of the Gard family, which can be found here. Additionally, for those interested in the Gard family's involvement in the Revolutionary War, "Jeremiah Gard and the Iron Men of Morris County, New Jersey" offers a detailed account of their

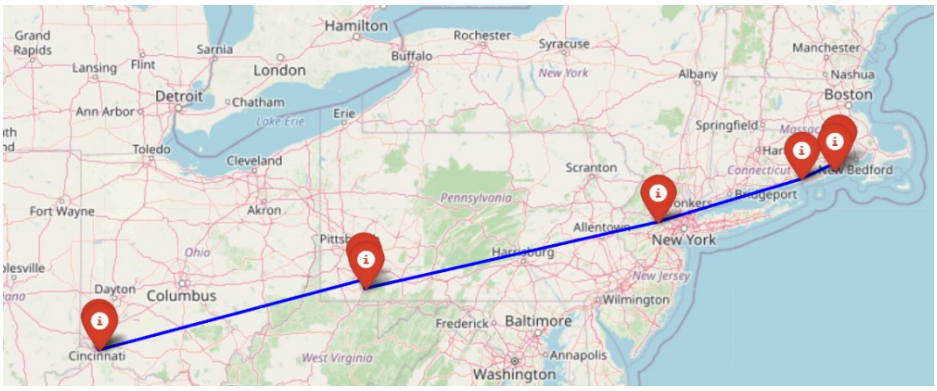
contributions. This publication, posted on March 13, 2015, by pande2012 on The Kith and Kin Chronicles website, provides fascinating insight and can be accessed here. These works have been used as main sources for most accounts of this family to date. While earlier works provide a solid foundation, new evidence allows us to refine and correct some conclusions.

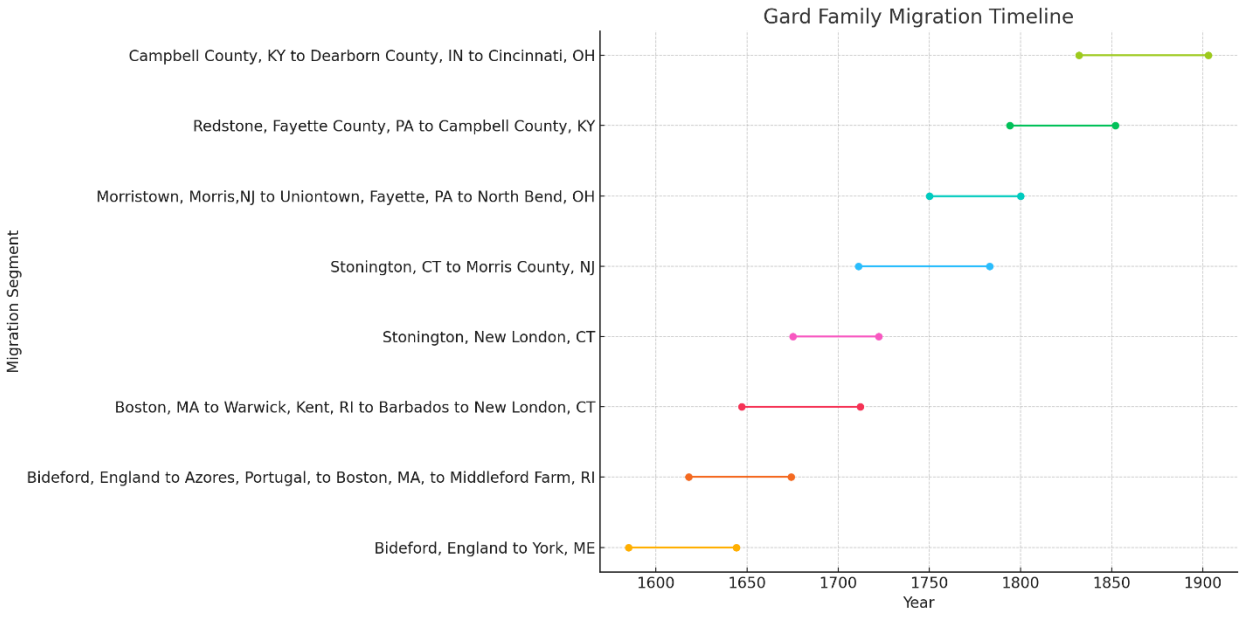
An extensive and complete list of sources can be found in the endnotes entitled "Books and Articles." These resources have been used to construct a comprehensive narrative and family tree for the Gard family. It is important to note that there are many family trees available online and that sometimes there are errors. The tree that I maintain on Ancestry.com may require a membership to view. The Family Tree on FamilySearch.org is free, though it is a collective tree, which means that inaccuracies are likely. I update it as time permits. In addition, the FindAGrave website contains a lot of information for members of the Gard family. The information is also user-submitted and in several cases a memorial exists when no grave has been located. I endeavor to correct information and contact memorial guardians to correct information when I find inaccuracies, however they are not always willing to make changes. So, I caution fellow researchers to always seek primary sources as evidence.

Many individuals have meticulously deciphered various sources and written extensive summaries and works about the Gard family. The wealth of available sources and the ability to compare information is better now than ever before. In this account of the Gard family, the objective will be to gather and compare information that is available with preference given to primary sources. Extensive research has been conducted to find evidence. As the generations progressed, the Gard family became very extended, so for this piece the focus has been limited to those with available records who continued westward migration. A biography for at least one person from each generation is included.

When observing the Gard migration pattern on a map, you will notice that it broadly reflects common westward routes, with the Ohio River likely shaping the path. The migration pattern during the first two hundred years of the Gard family living in North America was, broadly,

Maine (1637), Massachusetts (1637), Rhode Island (1638), Connecticut (1675), New Jersey (1750), Pennsylvania (1794), Ohio/ Kentucky/Indiana (1830).




Gard Family Migration Timeline
Campbell County, KY to Dearborn County, IN to Cincinnati, OH
Redstone, Fayette County, PA to Campbell County, KY
Morristown, Morris,NJ to Uniontown, Fayette, PA to North Bend, OH
Stonington, CT to Morris County, NJ
Stonington, New London, CT
Boston, MA to Warwick, Kent, RI to Barbados to New London, CT
Bideford, England to Azores, Portugal, to Boston, MA, to Middleford Farm, RI
Bideford, England to York, ME
Migration Segment
1600
1650
1700
1750
1800
1850
1900
Year

Although this account provides historical overview, readers are encouraged to explore each period in greater detail for a more comprehensive understanding. The Gard family's story in the United States spans centuries, encompassing their roles as original colonists, community leaders, Patriots in the American Revolution, leading pioneers, soldiers, captains, and even one a victim of a haphazard murder.

If you are a Gard descendant and would like to connect, or if you have any questions about this research, please feel free to reach out to me or join the dedicated Facebook Group. Your input and participation are warmly welcomed.

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THE CINCINNATI, OHIO AREA CONNECTION

The Gard family arrived in the Ohio River Valley (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky) in 1793 as one of the first frontier families. Before this time, the area was populated by several Native American Tribes, including the Shawnee, Miami, Wea, Piankashaw, and Kickapoo.

The Treaty of Greenville, signed on August 3, 1795, ended the Northwest Indian War between the United States and a powerful confederacy of Native nations fighting to defend the Ohio Country. Led by Blue Jacket of the Shawnee and Little Turtle of the Miami, the confederacy had defeated U.S. forces several times before suffering a final loss to General “Mad” Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. The treaty forced Native nations to give up most of present-day Ohio and parts of Indiana, opening the region to American settlers. In return, the tribes were promised goods worth $20,000, yearly supplies, and recognition of their remaining lands—promises that were often broken in the years that followed.

Between 1795 and 1810, thousands of settler families moved into the newly opened Ohio Country, claiming land made available after the Treaty of Greenville. The U.S. government surveyed the territory into townships and ranges under the Land Ordinance of 1785, dividing it into parcels that could be sold or granted. Veterans of the Revolutionary War often received land bounties as payment for their service, while others purchased land through federal land offices in places like Marietta, Chillicothe, and Cincinnati. Wealthier investors, such as those in the Ohio Company or Symmes Purchase, bought large tracts and resold smaller farms to settlers heading west. Families typically traveled by wagon or flatboat, clearing forests to build cabins, plant crops, and establishing new communities along rivers and frontier trails. By 1810, much of southern and central Ohio was dotted with small farms and villages, marking the rapid transformation of former Native homelands into a growing American frontier.

The Gard family came by flatboat from the area near present-day Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where the Ohio River forms. At that time there were only a few thousand settlers who lived

in fortified enclaves in Marietta, Cincinnati, and a few other settlements along the rivers. These were pioneer families mostly headed by soldiers and traders. Kentucky became a state in 1792, Ohio in 1803, followed by Indiana in 1816. The population absolutely boomed, growing to a half a million in about two decades.

During this time, of course, the slavery controversy was driving deep political and moral divisions across the expanding United States. As new territories like Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio were settled, Americans fiercely debated whether slavery would be permitted west of the Appalachians. Kentucky, admitted in 1792, entered the Union as a slave state, reflecting its roots as part of Virginia and its plantation-style economy along the fertile river valleys. In contrast, the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 prohibited slavery in the lands north of the Ohio River, shaping future states like Ohio (1803) and Indiana (1816) as free states.

This divide along the Ohio River became a symbolic and geographic boundary between slavery and freedom, one that drew escaped enslaved people seeking refuge in the North and abolitionists who would later organize the Underground Railroad. The tension between free and slave states, already visible by the early 1800s, foreshadowed the national conflict that would ultimately lead to the Civil War.

The Gard families (some now using the spelling Guard) were connected in a unique way, as they owned and farmed a large island that was situated in the middle of the Ohio River at the place where the three states met. In addition, they operated riverboats from the island transporting goods such as livestock, flour, iron products, and whiskey to the markets in New Orleans. The Guard families counted an unusually high number of free persons of color in their households in the 1820 census, indicating that they employed people who had recently achieved freedom. Having settled in Dearborn County, Indiana they were uniquely positioned directly in the path of the Underground Railroad that took people to freedom in Canada.

It is from here that we begin tracing the Gard family back through the centuries to find their origin and tell the story of the making of a nation along the way.

TIMELINE: 1585-1903

Gard Family Events	World & Local Historical Events
16th Century	
1585 – Birth of Roger Garde in Devon, England	1585 – Roanoke Colony established; England seeking to expand influence in New World
17th Century	
1603 – Roger Garde is an apprentice in Bideford	1603 – Elizabeth I dies; James I begins reign, uniting crowns of England and Scotland
1610 – Roger Garde married Philippa Gist in Bideford	1607 – Jamestown founded in Virginia; first Anglican parish in America
1618 – John Gard, Sr. baptized in Bideford	1618–1648 – Thirty Years' War; religious and political upheaval in Europe
1620s – Roger's trade expands through maritime routes	1620 – Mayflower lands at Plymouth Rock; Pilgrims establish Plymouth Colony
1634 – Death of Philippa Garde	1632 – Maryland founded as a haven for Catholics
1636 – Roger Garde migrates to York County, Maine	1636 – Connecticut founded; Pequot War begins in 1637
1641—Roger Gard serves as mayor during this formative period and presides over important case.	1641—Gorgeana (present-day York, Maine) becomes the first incorporated city in America under English governance.
1643 – Roger returns briefly to England	1642–1651 – English Civil War begins; Puritans vs Royalists
1644 – Roger Garde dies in York, Maine	1642 – Gorgeana (now York, ME) becomes first incorporated city in North America
1647 – Birth of John Gard, Jr. in Rhode Island	1649 – Charles I executed; Cromwell rules England
1679 – Baptism of Elizabeth Gard in Barbados reflects the family's maritime trade links between Boston and Barbados.	1675–1676 – King Philip's War ends in Native defeat; colonist dominance increases
18th Century	
1711 – Daniel Gard, Sr. born in New Jersey	1701–1714 – War of the Spanish Succession; rise of British Empire
1737 – Capt. Daniel Gard, Jr. born	1730s – First Great Awakening begins in American colonies
1750 – Gard family settled in Morris County, NJ	1754–1763 – French and Indian War; Britain gains control over eastern North America
1775–1783 – Gard men serve in Revolution	1776 – Declaration of Independence signed; U.S. formed
1783 – Treaty of Paris signed; Gard holdings expanded as post-Revolutionary land became available	1787 – U.S. Constitution drafted; Washington later elected president

Gard Family Events	World & Local Historical Events
1793 – Job Gard advertises lost pocketbook in Ohio Territory shows Gard presence in the Ohio Territory before official settlement records appear.	1789 – French Revolution begins; George Washington inaugurated as 1st U.S. President
1794 – Gard family enters Pennsylvania	1791 – U.S. Bill of Rights ratified; Native tribes face loss of territory
1795 – Gard family enters Ohio River Valley	1795 – Land in Ohio and Indiana open to settlers.
19th Century	
1812 – Moses Gard moves toward Indiana Territory	1812–1815 – War of 1812; British burn Washington D.C.; Tecumseh's confederation defeated
1820 – Guard family in Indiana have exceptional number of free persons of color in their households.	1820 – Underground Railroad is active through Southern Indiana
1830 – Migration to Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky occurred alongside the national backdrop of the Indian Removal Act.	1830 – Indian Removal Act; social reform movements rise
1841 – Elizabeth Gard born in Ohio	1840s – Western expansion; growth of abolitionism and women's rights
1852 – Murder of Moses Gard in Kentucky	1848 – Revolutions in Europe; Seneca Falls Convention; first U.S. women's rights convention
1861–1865 – Gard men fight for Union in Civil War	1861–1865 – American Civil War; Emancipation Proclamation signed
1865 – Family relocates within post-war Ohio/Kentucky	1865 – Lincoln assassinated; 13th Amendment ratified (slavery abolished)
1880s – Gard descendants spread through Midwest	1882 – Chinese Exclusion Act; rapid industrialization and labor tensions
1890s – New Gard generations born in Kentucky & Ohio	1890 – Wounded Knee Massacre ends Native armed resistance; Ellis Island opens in 1892
20th Century	
1903 – Adeliza Gard Johns dies in Kentucky	1903 – Wright brothers' first flight; Theodore Roosevelt is U.S. President; Progressive Era reforms underway

Family events are presented alongside world events for context; they are not always related.

HISTORY: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA FROM 1585-1903

From the birth of Roger Garde, the first Garde to emigrate, in 1585 to the birth of his fifth great-grandchild, Europe and North America underwent significant transformations. From European settlers to Indigenous Peoples to Africans who were brought to the Americas and enslaved, these transformations affected most communities in profound ways. This period saw incredible changes in society, economics, and political boundaries across the world.

In Europe, the 16th and 17th centuries were times of religious and political upheaval. The Protestant Reformation broke the unity of the Catholic Church, leading to the rise of Protestant denominations and conflicts such as the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648), which concluded with the Peace of Westphalia and a temporary balance between Catholics and Protestants. Many Europeans fled religious conflict and economic struggles by migrating to North America, where they faced the challenge of building communities in new and often harsh environments.

As European powers like Spain, England, France, and the Netherlands explored and colonized North America, they encountered Native American societies that had existed there since the dawn of humanity. Indigenous spiritual and cultural systems differed significantly from European traditions, and initial encounters often faced communication barriers. European diseases devastated Indigenous populations, while colonization policies accelerated land seizures, displacement, and cultural disruption. While some Native American and European interactions involved trade and cooperation, they frequently resulted in conflict and warfare. Key settlements like Jamestown (1607) and New Amsterdam (1626) marked the beginning of long-lasting European colonization.

Colonization also resulted in the forced movement of Africans to the Americas, creating a vast system of slavery that transformed economies and societies. African enslaved people were integral to the agricultural development of colonies, particularly in the southern United States, and they faced extreme hardship and oppression.

The Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries, originating in Britain and spreading to North America, revolutionized manufacturing, agriculture, and transportation. This period saw rapid urbanization and the rise of a new working class in Europe, while in North America, massive waves of European immigrants arrived, seeking better opportunities in industrial cities or on frontier lands. For Native Americans, this era brought forced migrations, treaties that often led to land loss, and increasingly restricted rights. For those of African descent, these centuries marked the beginning of the fight against slavery and oppression. Although isolated instances of Asian presence are documented as early as 1587, significant immigration waves of the 19th century included Filipino sailors landing in California and others forming a permanent settlement in Louisiana by 1763.

The American Revolution (1776-1783) was a turning point in North America, leading to independence from Britain and opening opportunities for westward expansion for European settlers. However, it also brought further encroachment on Indigenous lands and complex impacts on all peoples living in the colonies, including enslaved Africans, who found opportunities for freedom and citizenship limited.

The 19th century saw the United States expand its territory dramatically through the Louisiana Purchase (1803) and the Mexican American War (1846-1848). These expansions intensified debates over slavery, which contributed to sectional tensions that ultimately erupted into the Civil War (1861-1865) and led to abolition. Policies such as the Indian Removal Act of 1830 led to the forced relocation of Native Americans, most notably the Trail of Tears. European immigrants continued to arrive in large numbers, often facing poverty and cultural prejudice while seeking new lives. The Gold Rush spurred settlements in the West, including large waves of Chinese, Japanese, and South Asian migrants.

Europe itself was in the midst of monumental change, with the French Revolution (1789-1799) redefining politics, the unification of Germany and Italy reshaping the map, and European powers expanding their colonial reach into Africa and Asia.

By the mid-19th century, Cincinnati had become one of the major destinations for German immigrants to the United States. Political unrest following the failed revolutions of 1848 in

the German states, combined with economic hardship and the promise of opportunity in America, drove thousands to the Ohio River Valley. Cincinnati already nicknamed the "Queen City of the West," offered jobs in brewing, meatpacking, woodworking, and manufacturing, and by 1850 more than one-third of the city's population was German-born or of German parentage. These immigrants established entire neighborhoods, churches, and schools, and introduced cultural traditions that shaped the city's character, from music societies and Turner halls to beer gardens. Their presence also influenced local politics, as Germans were often outspoken on issues such as abolition and education. For families like the Gards living across the river in Campbell County, Kentucky, or in nearby Dearborn County, Indiana, the influx of Germans created both opportunities for trade and work as well as new cultural dynamics in a region already defined by the mixing of settlers from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Native American resistance persisted in many forms, from localized conflicts to larger battles such as Little Bighorn (1876). African American communities also began to fight for their rights and to define their place in the rapidly changing society, while facing resistance from ex-Confederates and segregationist policies during Reconstruction.

By the dawn of the 20th century, Europe and the United States had emerged as major global powers, with technology and industrialization reshaping economies and societies. As the United States entered the twentieth century, its identity was being shaped by a mix of peoples. Indigenous communities striving to preserve traditions, African Americans seeking equality after slavery, and waves of European immigrants blending old-world customs with new opportunities-together creating the foundation of a diverse and evolving nation.

THE GARD FAMILY SURNAME

The ***Early Background of the Gard Family in America*** maintains that the Gard name was French in origin, originally de Gard and that the Gard family were originally Huguenots who were exiled from France, then settled on the Isle of Wight. The de Gard name does appear in Huguenot research, but while Spencer Gard's mid-20th-century account proposed a Huguenot origin, parish evidence suggests otherwise.

In other research, the name appears as Dugard and it is listed in the "complete" list of French Huguenots and "Abraham Dugard and wife, Elizabeth" appear in the 1874 publication ***The Huguenot Refugees and Their Descendants in Great Britain and Ireland***.

The Isle of Wight in the English Channel

Commercial surname compilations, such as House of Names, claim an English origin dating back to 1275 when the name was first referenced in documents relating to lands held by Richard and John Gard. Though such sites are not primary sources and should be treated

cautiously, parish evidence does support the existence of the name further back. There are English baptismal, marriage, and death records for the Garde/Gard family discussed in this research dating to over a hundred years before the Huguenot exile from France, which occurred in 1685. While evidence strongly supports that *this branch* of the family was English, it does not preclude the existence of separate Huguenot families bearing the same or similar surname.

There are many spelling variations including Garde, Gard, Guard, Guarde, and so forth. Not all spelling variants necessarily refer to the same lineage; local context and record comparison remain essential.

Gard is the spelling that is used in the more recent generations; however, Garde was the spelling before they migrated and for a generation or two after arrival in North America. I will use Garde when referring to Roger Garde, as that is how he signed his name, for his relative John Garde, as that is how it appeared on his tombstone, and for any people in England prior to their migration. I will use Gard in reference to everyone else in North America for the sake of consistency. One exception is for Alexander Guard, who seems to have willfully changed the spelling from Gard after he migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio then Indiana, and his descendants. You can read about the origins of the name and see a detailed account of where people with this surname settled on the House of Names website, which says that the family motto was “Always Faithful.”

WOMEN OF THE GARD FAMILY

In the unfolding history of the Gard family from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century, women were often left in the margins of the official record. While legal, military, and land documents centered on men, the lives of their wives, mothers, and daughters were no less integral to the family's endurance and legacy. Through careful documentation and historical reconstruction, several key women emerge whose presence and partnerships shaped the course of the Gard lineage across generations and geographies.

At the beginning of the family's recorded presence in North America stands **Philippa Gist**, wife of Roger Garde, a man of status whose life bridged the Atlantic world of England and early colonial Maine. Although details about Philippa are scarce, her name survives as a marker of her marriage and role as wife and mother of the first Gard men to establish North American settlement.

Their son, John Gard, Sr., married **Mary Tetherly**, whose name is preserved in baptismal registers from Northam, Devon, England. Mary's inclusion in the church record marks one of the rare instances where a woman's family name was preserved during this early period, offering insight into family alliances and religious affiliation. In addition, a small thing like her husband referring to her brother as his brother-in-law in a letter resulted in identifying her birth family as the prominent mariner family and this combined with maritime records strongly suggests that it was she and her husband who were the Gards who lived and traded in Azores, Portugal.

Isabelle, wife of John Gard, Jr., lived during the early eighteenth century. Though little is known about her, her mention in her daughter's baptismal record in Barbados was instrumental in establishing a connection to the mariner who traveled between there and Boston and allowed for a timeline to be established for this family. In addition, there was more information about her daughter, **Elizabeth**, than her three sons, which allowed for us to trace their migration and eventual settlement in Connecticut and learn from one

resident's diary that one of her sons had likely left to join a Native American tribe, while the others went on to New London, Connecticut.

In the next generation, **Mary Ball** appears as the wife of Joseph Gard, Sr. Her lineage is traced by some genealogists to medieval French nobility, though such long-range connections often carry a degree of uncertainty. We were also able to distinguish her from an infamous Ball family in the American South and learn that the surname of that family was assumed and that there was no connection biological, or otherwise, to Mary Ball. Though we cannot learn much about her as a person, we are able to establish that she was the mother of the Gard men who really began the prolific Gard legacy that would expand across the frontier.

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) married **Elizabeth Johnson**, who bore many children during their years in colonial New Jersey. After Elizabeth's death, Jeremiah married **Elizabeth Roff Moore**, also widowed, whose presence in church records and family accounts reflects both the hardships and continuities of life in the eighteenth century, where remarriage after the death of a spouse was common and often necessary for the survival of the family unit.

Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. (b. 1737), a Revolutionary War veteran, was married to **Charity**, a woman whose first name is all that has survived in the record. Despite the absence of a family name or additional biographical details, Charity's role in the life of a militia officer would have required strength and resolve.

Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755) was married to **Hannah Merrick** whose diligence in applying for a military pension allowed us to learn the names of her nine children and that her husband lost his arm in the Revolution. The detailed accounts of his service found through the testimony of Hannah and her children, as well as a neighbor, were valuable in establishing the record of this family and to distinguish it from other families in Morristown, NJ who were headed by relatives of the same name.

Another Revolutionary War veteran, Captain Jacob Gard (b. 1750), married **Sarah Hathaway**, a woman whose surname indicates descent from one of New England's older colonial families. Jacob moved to Pennsylvania, and it is possible he moved on to Ohio,

though definitive proof is incomplete. Sarah would have contributed to building new homesteads and establishing the Gard family's presence in the Northwest Territory.

Moses Gard married **Deborah Greene**, whose family name has been preserved through multiple generations of records. They brought the family into the Ohio River Valley. Her presence in legal and familial documents suggests a woman of strong standing who persevered after her husband's murder and through the Civil War, heading her own household and establishing herself as a seamstress.

In the mid-nineteenth century, **Adeliza Gard**, born in 1832, married Oliver T. Johns. Adeliza represents a turning point in the historical visibility of Gard women. Her life is documented in multiple censuses, and her movements—from Ohio to Indiana to Kentucky—are traceable through both family history and public records. Unlike earlier generations, we can visualize her life and surroundings easier, as there are visual depictions.

Through surviving records, we see women's roles in household continuity, migration, and economic survival, even though documentation often reduced them to marginal notes. Across these generations, the women of the Gard family were the quiet architects, responsible for maintaining households, birthing, and raising many children, supporting husbands, and migrating across difficult terrain in search of opportunity and security. Their names, when preserved, offer glimpses of the social, religious, and economic networks that sustained the family for over three centuries. Though many more women remain unnamed in the surviving sources, those whose identities are known deserve recognition not just as companions to men of historical interest, but as integral actors in the story of American settlement and survival.

RELIGION AND THE GARD FAMILY

The Gard family was of Anglican persuasion when they lived in Bideford, England and as they migrated to the colonies where they lived in an Anglican settlement in Maine. They seemed to initially reject Puritanism as they migrated and settled among dissenting Protestant groups in Rhode Island, consistent with Puritanism rejection. By the third generation, in Connecticut, it became evident that Puritan culture had overtaken much of society. As they migrated westward into New Jersey, the Gards were Presbyterian. For a couple of generations there is no record, as the frontier life was less about a particular affiliation and physical buildings and records did not yet exist. But, by the time we have more substantial records, some seem to be abolitionists who lived near Quaker settlements, though not Quaker, themselves, while others seem unaffiliated, based upon burial locations not being religiously associated.

We can piece together Gard religious affiliations through careful examination of sources, migration patterns, and by paying attention to the places in the historical record where the family leaves no trace. For those curious to dig deeper into the religious landscape of New England's settlers, this video series offers valuable insight.

Many original settlers in North America were Calvinists who believed the Church of England was too Catholic. Their clash with the Anglican Church of England began after Huguenots, French Protestants who followed Calvin's teachings, were exiled from France. They settled in England, where they, along with other Calvinists, clashed with the Anglican Church of England.

There were two types of Calvinists in England:

- *Puritans* wanted to purify the Church of England.
- *Separatists* wanted to break away from it.

The Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts were Separatists, while many other New England settlers were Puritans.

Meanwhile, York, Maine became an Anglican enclave within a region otherwise dominated by Puritan settlers, which often led to tension. This is where we first find the Garde family.

In the Boston area and the broader Massachusetts Bay Colony, Puritans would have regarded Anglicans in York with suspicion, viewing their presence as both a theological and political threat. The Anglicans of York, meanwhile, may have seen themselves as loyal representatives of the Crown and the established church, maintaining traditions in a region dominated by nonconformist Puritan settlers. These dynamics contributed to a persistent undercurrent of mistrust and conflict between the two communities, rooted in deeper struggles over identity, authority, and religious practice in colonial New England. The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, including the Boston area, saw Anglicanism as too closely aligned with Catholicism because of its formal liturgy, vestments, and hierarchical clergy. They opposed Christmas celebrations and other Anglican customs, viewing them as unscriptural and worldly. In York, Maine, which was part of the Province of Massachusetts Bay at the time, Anglicans maintained pockets of adherence to Church of England traditions. This would have fueled suspicion or outright rejection from their Puritan neighbors to the south.

This Puritan expansion was a major part of what is known as the Great Migration (1620–1640), during which around 20,000 Puritans migrated to New England from England. Charles I reigned from 1625 until 1649, when he was executed by order of Parliament after the English Civil War. His conflicts with Parliament and his perceived Catholic sympathies were one of the factors that drove many Puritans to leave England for North America. By the 1640s, Puritans had a dominant influence in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Haven colonies, extending their influence throughout New England.

The Garde family's baptism and marriage records in England were recorded in the Anglican Church of England. By the time Roger Garde was born, the Protestant Reformation was well established, and the Church of England had become the state religion. Local parish churches would have followed the Anglican faith.

When Roger Garde first arrived in Maine, the settlers there opposed the Puritans and had orders from the English court to establish an Anglican (Episcopal) province. Roger's son, John Gard, Sr. was in Massachusetts, which was a Puritan colony, though records for him in Bideford were in the Anglican Church. His records suggest mercantile ties; this may indicate port access was a stronger factor than religious affiliation, though this remains uncertain. He was known as a merchant "of Boston," but his permanent residence became Rhode Island. The absence of records in Boston suggests, though does not confirm, that his Boston presence may have been temporary and tied to trade.

His move to Portsmouth, near Newport, Rhode Island, where his relative John Garde settled directly from Bideford, coincided with dissenters like Hutchinson and Williams, both of whom were exiled from Massachusetts by the Puritans for their beliefs in religious freedom, raising the possibility of ideological overlap, though no direct evidence confirms a connection. Hutchinson held a strict Calvinist interpretation, while Williams was more individualistic. Williams eventually founded Rhode Island, and his version of Calvinism evolved into the Baptist faith. Williams also believed in purchasing land from Native Americans rather than seizing it, and he bought the land that became Rhode Island through the Providence Purchase.

The Gard family was connected by marriage to William Brenton, an early settler and governor of Rhode Island from 1660 to 1662. Brenton was aligned more with Roger Williams than with Anne Hutchinson. However, his main objective was to obtain land from the Native Americans and resell it to the English settlers. Roger's son, John Gard, Sr., lived on one of Brenton's farms, very likely a sheep farm, which would have been in line with both his experience as a merchant and his knowledge of Roger Garde's woolen draper background. The Brenton connection points to occupational ties, but whether philosophical or practical motives predominated remains unclear.

However, by the time the Gard family settled in Stonington, Connecticut, during Roger Garde's grandson's generation, they were members of the First Congregational Church of Stonington, a Puritan church. Membership in the Puritan church was likely a condition of

residency in Connecticut, reflecting the dominance of Puritan institutions rather than theological choice. This is reflective of how prominent the Puritans became in New England, particularly through the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. If you wanted to live in Connecticut, you would have had to be Puritan, as they did not tolerate other faiths in their midst.

After leaving Connecticut for New Jersey, the Gard family were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey, which was not Puritan. It was part of the Presbyterian tradition, which differs from Puritanism, although both share roots in Reformed Protestantism.

By the early 1700's, one of the Gard daughters, Mary Gard, married David Culver. This marriage intersected the family with the Rogerenes, a group which shared similarities with the Society of Friends (Quakers), though not directly part of it. Her brothers later settled in the same area as Mary but remained members of the Presbyterian Church.

As the family moved through Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, there's little evidence of strong religious ties, as most are not found in church records or cemeteries. During this time, the Gard family settled in the Ohio Country, which was part of the Northwest Territory after the Revolutionary War, and they arrived on flatboats or overland to build homesteads from the ground up. There were no churches to keep records. However, a cousin was buried in Friendsville, Indiana suggesting a possible Quaker connection, though independent confirmation is needed. Military service suggests they were not practicing Quakers, though it does not exclude distant or lapsed Quaker ties. The early census records show a possible connection to the abolitionist movement, as well.

SLAVERY AND THE GARD FAMILY

It is necessary to explore the possibility of involvement of the Gard family with the Institution of Slavery. Simply having a connection to the West Indies, or business in trading commodities, does not mean that a person was a direct enslaver. However, it does mean that they worked within a system that profited from enslavement.

In 1680, in Connecticut, there were just thirty enslaved people, but, over the course of the next ninety years, that number would increase to 6,500. The Gard family was present in Connecticut during this time, having arrived in about 1675 and not having left until about 1750. The fact that John Gard, Jr. travelled to Barbados means that he engaged in import/export of some commodity, likely the woolen trade based upon his familial background.

There is evidence that Martha Brenton's father, William Brenton, was an enslaver. (Martha was the second wife of Roger's son, John Gard, Sr., and she bore no children.) Many wealthy colonists, including Brenton, participated in and profited from the institution of slavery during the 17th century. John and Martha Gard lived on William Brenton's farm, called Middleford, but they did not own it.

Roger Garde's relative, John Garde who died in Newport, Rhode Island, enslaved a man named Salmerdore. Salmerdore was freed upon inheritance by Roger Garde's grandson, John Champlin. This property exchanged hands several times and passed to people associated and relatives of William Brenton, in addition to John Champlin, who did not inherit the property and sell it until seven years after John Garde died.

In the chapter about Joseph Gard, Sr., there is clarification regarding an *unrelated* family by the name of Ball, which was the given name of Joseph Gard's wife, Mary. The Ball family of the South were the largest enslavers in the United States of America. However, that family adopted the name Ball upon migration, and they have no biological relation or any relation at all to Mary Ball's family.

The Gard family in this lineage study remained in the northern part of North America/United States. Some Gard family members settled in regions with Quaker and abolitionist presence, suggesting proximity to anti-slavery networks.

There is no evidence that Roger Garde or his descendants enslaved people, with one exception. Two sons and a daughter of Alexander Guard, Roger's 4th great-grandchildren, left Dearborn County, Indiana where their brothers' households indicated association with the Free Black communities of the area, and moved to Illinois where they were involved with salt mining. The salt mines of Illinois had an exception to the no-slavery policy of the state and the 1820 census shows that this part of the family (changed to Guard by Alexander) did, in fact, indenture or enslave many people to work in the salt mines. They leased land in the Half Moon Lick mine located, ironically, in Equality, Gallatin County, Illinois. The 1820 census shows that Timothy Guard enslaved forty-five people. In addition, there are records of four enslaved people in his household who had bought their freedom. By 1830, he no longer enslaved anyone. His brother, Chalon, had six enslaved people in his household in 1830. Their sister, Elizabeth, and her husband, William Cloud also moved to Illinois, but there is no evidence that they enslaved anyone.

Taken together, the evidence shows that while most branches of the Gard family lived in northern communities where slavery was less common and in some cases surrounded by Quaker and abolitionist influence, they were not entirely untouched by the institution. Connections through marriage, trade, and geography linked them to people who enslaved others or profited from enslaved labor. The Guards who operated in the salt mines of Illinois stand as the clearest example of direct involvement, exploiting the legal loopholes that permitted bondage in that industry. For the rest of the family, their role appears to have been indirect, shaped more by proximity to the economic systems of slavery than by active ownership.

These divisions continued into the nineteenth century. During the Civil War, one member of the family sympathized with the Confederacy even though he never took up arms, while his brothers-in-law both fought for the Union. This contrast underscores the fractured loyalties

that marked borderland families in the Ohio River Valley, and how the legacies of slavery and sectional conflict lingered within American families.

It should also be noted that this study focuses only on the direct descendants of Roger Garde through his son John Gard, Sr. It does not take into consideration the descendants of William Gard, presumed brother of John Gard, Sr.; the descendants of the Gard daughters; nor the branches of cousins and brothers of those who settled in Pennsylvania. Those lines may have had different experiences with slavery or with the broader social and political issues of their times, but they remain outside the scope of this work.

MY GARD FAMILY LINEAGE

My branch of the Gard family traces back to Roger Garde, regarded as the original immigrant ancestor of the family in North America. The line comes forward through Adeliza Gard, her daughter Clara Belle Johns, and her granddaughter Virginia Hayes. Virginia was the mother of my grandmother, Audrey Stratton, whose name was changed to Helen Standriff when she was adopted as an infant in 1927.

Audrey was born in February 1927 on Eastern Avenue in Cincinnati, Ohio, near the banks of the Ohio River. Only four months later, tragedy struck: her mother, Virginia Hayes, died of tuberculosis. Audrey's father, Arthur Stratton, had been Virginia's second husband, and both had children from prior marriages. Audrey thus had two half-siblings—one maternal, one paternal.

Unable to care for two young children after Virginia's death, Arthur made a difficult decision. Audrey was sent to live with relatives from his first wife's family. She was adopted by her step-aunt, who renamed her Helen in memory of her own late sister. Meanwhile, Audrey's half-sister went to live with their grandmother, Clara Belle Hayes. The two sisters and their brother grew up apart, unaware of each other's existence, and would not reconnect until adulthood.

Helen (Audrey) lived most of her life in Cincinnati with limited knowledge of her biological family. She knew the names of her parents and maintained some contact with her half-siblings, but much of her family history remained hidden. She actively sought information, compiling what she could. When she passed away in 1987, little of her Gard lineage had yet been uncovered. She only knew that her biological grandmother was Clara Belle Hayes, whose mother's maiden name she thought was Greene. (In reality, her great-grandmother's maiden name was Gard and her second great-grandmother's maiden name was Greene.) However, these tidbits were the beginning of unraveling this branch of her lineage.

Since my grandmother's time much has become known. Through persistent research by my mother and myself, we have been able to reconstruct her Gard lineage, document the family's migration and to connect the line back to its colonial and European roots.

Today, we know that Helen's family not only contributed to the early settlement of America but also connects, through earlier ancestral lines by most accounts, to medieval France, where her 21st great-grandmother was a queen. This discovery would have thrilled Helen, who longed to know more about her heritage. Her story, her curiosity, and her unfinished search are the foundation of this study of the Gard family.

PART TWO: THE FIRST FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE GARD FAMILY IN NORTH AMERICA

THE GARDE FAMILY OF BIDEFORD

There were two Garde families that migrated to North America from Bideford, co. Devon, England.

The first was that of Roger Garde (b. 1585), who went to York, Maine. His son, John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) went to the Azores, Portugal, then Boston, then Rhode Island. Both emigrated from England in about 1637. John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) had two sons, William Gard (b. 1641) and John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647.) Of those two sons, John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) had known descendants who continued migrating westward through the centuries that we will trace in this work.

The second was John Garde (b. 1604), who went to Newport, Rhode Island. He emigrated between 1638-1650. His daughter, Vlalia, married into the Champlin family who had come from the same parish in Bideford. John Garde had no known male children in North America. Therefore, all families with the Garde/Gard/Guard surname can trace their lineage to Roger Garde.

Both Roger Garde (b. 1585) and John Garde (b. 1604) had daughters that married Champlin brothers, William and Jeffrey. The relationship between Roger and John has not been proven, but there has been much speculation by researchers. The most likely case is that they were cousins.

Some historians have noted that Roger Garde's father could have been Roger Garde of Poundstock, Cornwall. Other historians maintain that his father was John Garde of Alvington (Alwington), co. Devon, England.

In ***English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II***, it indicates:

It is probable that Roger Garde, the mayor of Agamenticus or Gorgeana, was an unrecorded child of Roger Garde of Bideford, co. Devon, and that John Garde of Fayal, Boston, and Newport was his uncle and the great-uncle of John Champlin of Fayal and Newport. Furthermore, this John Champlin was evidently a near kinsman of Jeffrey Champlin, the founder of the Rhode Island family of Champlin, who must seek their origin in and around Bideford in co. Devon. The Garde family apparently moved, early in the seventeenth century, from Alvington to Bideford.

While the above source has valuable information, some of it is incorrect. In the passage, which has been used by many to create online trees and narratives, the John Garde who is mentioned is a combination of two people with the same name, neither of whom was Roger Garde's uncle. It also seems to indicate that Roger Garde of Agamenticus (York) was the child of Roger Garde of Bideford when they were the same person. In addition, the Garde family resided in Al**w**ington and Bideford, which were adjacent parishes within 4.5 miles of one another in County Devon, England. Al**v**ington was 121 miles away – this was a case of misspelling or transcription error that has been taken as fact in error and has been included in many accounts of the Gard family.

The proximity of these two locations in Devon, about four miles, means that families and individuals living in Al**w**ington and Bideford would have been connected.

The church parishes were The Al**w**ington Church of St. Andrew, which, incredibly, is still intact, and St. Mary's Church in Bideford, which dates back to a Saxon church of 1232.

The following parish entries are vital in determining the people of the Garde family who lived in Al**w**ington and Bideford in the 1500-1600s around the time of migration. This is a transcription of original parish records contained within the **English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II** (again note the use of Al**v**ington rather than Al**w**ington):

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II
Garde

From the Parish Registers of Alvington, co. Devon

Baptisms

1589 William son of John Garde 29 March.
1590 Elizabeth daughter of John Garde 13 May.

Marriage

1588 John Garde and Mary Suthcott 12 November.

From the Parish Registers of Bideford, co. Devon

Baptisms

1608 Philip son of George Mountjoye 27 October.
1613 Elizabeth daughter of Roger Garde 16 February [1613/14].
1616 Rebecca daughter of Roger Garde 9 May.
1618 John son of Roger Garde 8 November.
1620 Thomas son of Roger Garde 21 January [1620/1].

*This series of court rolls begins in 1514 and ends in 1536, but no reference to Richard Mone is found after that of 14 Nov. 1532. Richard Taylor alr. Wod was still alive in 26 Henry VIII [1534–35].

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1623 Patience daughter of Roger Garde 13 July.
1626 Mary daughter of Roger Garde 1 February [1626/7].
1631 Abraham son of John Garde 24 April.
1632 Vlalia daughter of John Garde 5 February [1632/3].
1644 Mary daughter of William Champlen 29 September.
1646 Christian daughter of John Gord 28 August.
1650 Isacke son of John Goorde 13 March [1650/1].

Marriages

1610 Roger Garde and Philip Gist 4 July.
1625 Richard Sheere and Joan Garde 18 July.
1629 John Garde and Rebecca Copp 27 September.
1641 William Champlen and Rebecca Garde 25 November.
1644 Richard Greade and Mary Dany 9 October.

Burials

1614 Joane Montjoye 2 February [1614/15].
1634 Philip wife of Roger Garde 1 February [1634/5].
1646 Elizabeth Garde 10 June.

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U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700
New England Marriages Prior to 1700

GARDE, John (1618–) & _?_ [**TETHERLY**]; Bideford, Devon; Boston/Portsmouth, RI
GARDE, John (1604–1665, ae 61) & Harte _?_ (–1660, ae 55); Newport
GARDE, John & Martha [**BRENTON**]; Newport
GARDE, Roger & Phillipa **GIST**; Bideford, Devon, 4 Jul 1610; York, ME
GUARD, William & Mary [?**JAMESON**]/**GIMSON** (1647–), m/2 William **GAYER** 1690; 30 Jul 1666; Charlestown/Boston

An in-depth review of the Garde families of this time reveals distinct families with similar names living in co. Devon, but in separate parishes. Many had the same or similar names, making some speculation necessary. Mountjoy and Champlin names also appear later in Rhode Island beginning around 1637.

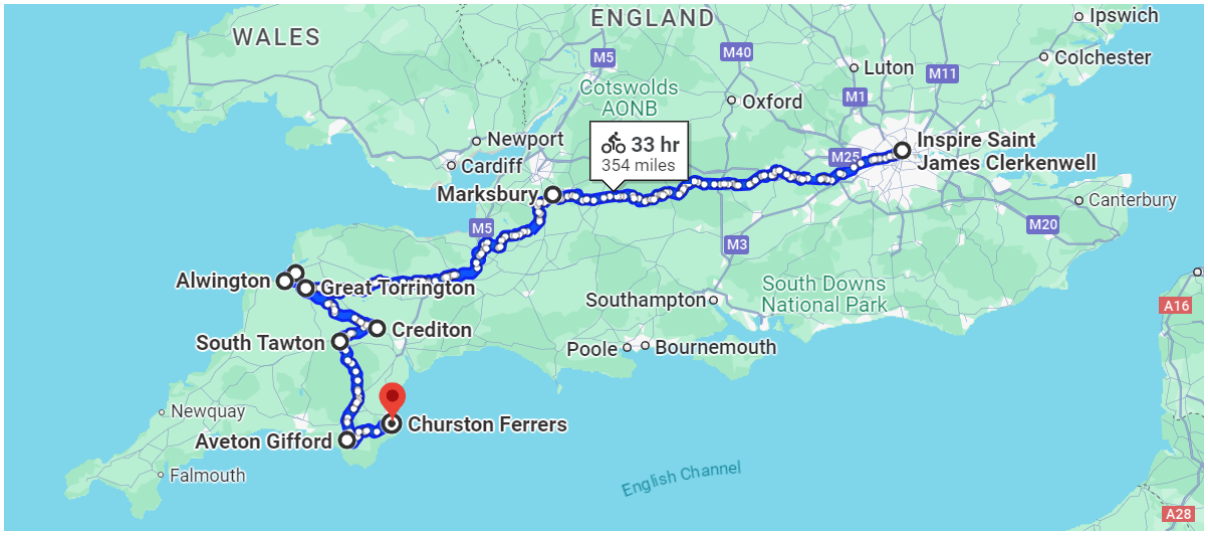
Alwington, Devon, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
John Garde	1588	M	h/M
Mary Suthcott	1588	M	w/J
William	1589	B	s/J&M
Elizabeth	1590	B	d/J&M

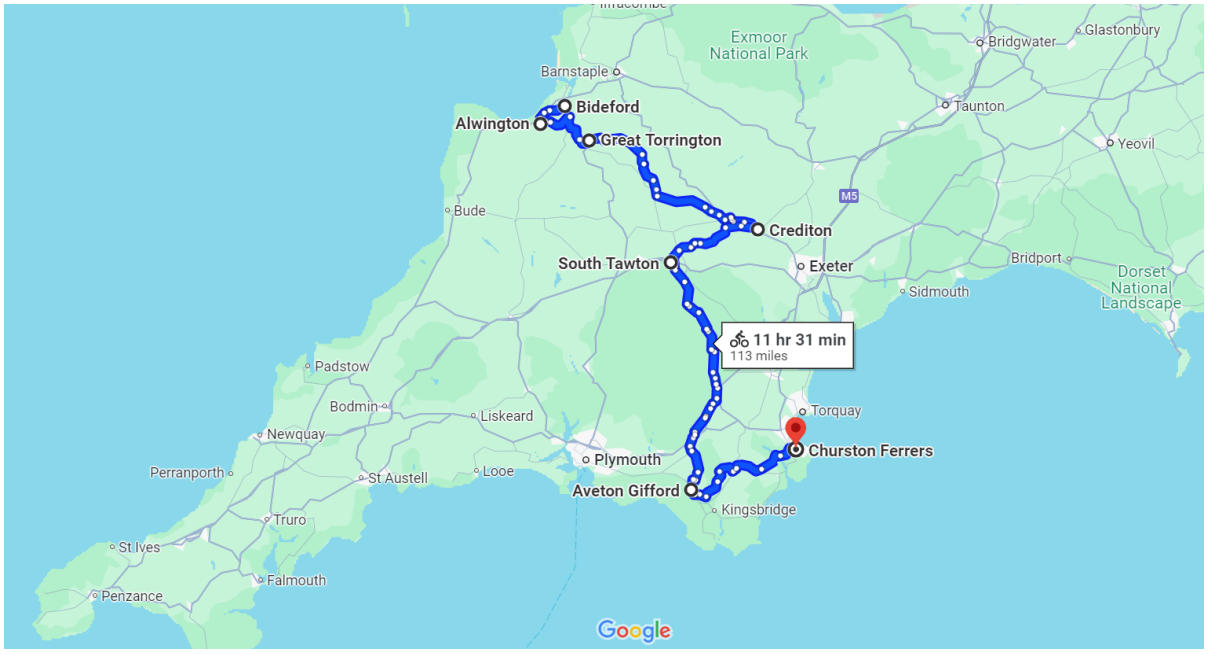
Bideford, Devon, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
Philip Mountjoye	1608	B	s/George
Roger Garde	1610	M	Philip Gist
Elizabeth	1613	B	d/R
Joane Mountjoye	1614	D	nee Garde??
John	1618	M	s/R
Rebecca	1618	B	d/R
Thomas	1620	B	s/R
Patience	1623	B	d/R
Joan Garde	1625	B	Richard Sheere
Mary	1626	M	d/R
John Garde	1629	B	Rebecca Copp
Abraham	1631	M	s/J
Vialia	1632	B	d/J
Phillipa	1634	D	w/R
John Garde	1638	M	Tetherly
Mary Champlen	1644	B	d/Wm Ch
William Champlen	1644	M	Rebecca Garde
Christian	1646	B	d/J
Elizabeth Garde	1646	D	
Isacke	1650	B	s/J
Grace Garde	1662	B	d/R
Jo Garde	1665	B	s/Roger
Roger Gard	1669	M	Eliz Ewardes
Richard Garde	1670	B	s/R
James Garde	1673	B	s/R&E
John Garde	1678	B	s/Roger
Nathaniel Garde	1680	B	s/R
David Garde	1688	B	s/R&E
Nathaniel Garde	1682	D	s/R
Roger Garde	1689	D	

Tiverton, Devon, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
Thomas Garde	1626	D	
Churston Ferrers/Brixom/Crediton			
Name	Date	E	Related
Christen Garde	1635	B	d/R&A
Elizabeth Gard	1637	B	d/R&A
William Garde	1639	B	s/R&A
John Garde	1642	B	s/R&A
Roger Garde	1646	B	s/R&A
Roger Garde	1671	B	s/R&J
Daniel Garde	1673	B	s/R&J
Mary Garde	1680	B	d/R&J
John Garde	1692	B	s/R&J
William Garde	1669	B	s/Roger
Thomas Garde	1669	D	
York, Maine			
Name	Date	E	Related
Roger Garde	1636	I	Widower
Roger Garde	1644	D	
Newport, RI			
Name	Date	E	Related
John Garde	1665	D	C/Roger
John Garde	1674	D	s/Roger

South Tawton, Devon, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
Gulielmus Garde	1627	B	s/Roger
Elizabeth Garde	1631	B	d/Roger
Johannes Garde	1633	B	d/Roger
Aveton Gifford, Devon, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
Mary Garde	1630	B	d/R&A
Agnes Garde	1631	B	d/R&A
Marksbury, Bath, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
Roger Garde	1634	Alm	h/Joane
Joane Garde	1634	Alm	w/Roger
Joane Garde	1634	Alm	d/R&Joan
St James's Church, Clerkenwell, Lon			
Name	Date	E	Related
Roger Garde	1635	M	Alice
Great Torrington, Devon, England			
Name	Date	E	Related
Roger Garde	1641	B	s/N&P
Nathanl Garde			h/P
Phillip			w/N

Key: B = Baptism, M = Marriage, D = Death, I = Immigrated, Alms = Charity (list not exhaustive)




Exmoor National Park
Barnstaple
Bideford
Alwington
Great Torrington
Bude
Crediton
South Tawton
Exeter
Sidmouth
Bridport
Dorset National Landscape
Taunton
Bridgwater
Glastonbury
Yeovil
M5
11 hr 31 min
113 miles
Padstow
Bodmin
Liskeard
Newquay
Perranporth
St Austell
Looe
Plymouth
Aveton Gifford
Torquay
Churston Ferrers
Kingsbridge
Truro
St Ives
Falmouth
Penzance
Google

DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN THE MEN NAMED JOHN GARD/E

JOHN GARDE (B. 1560) – ROGER GARDE'S FATHER, UNCLE, OR COUSIN

- Born: About 1560
- Lived: Alwington, co. Devon, England

John Garde of Alwington married Mary Suthcott on 11/12/1588 (three years after Roger Garde was born) and then two children whose father was specifically named as John Garde were baptized in Alwington, William on 3/28/1589 and Elizabeth on 5/13/1590. If Roger were also John's son, he would have been the son of an earlier wife, making William and Elizabeth his half-siblings. No record has been found of any other person with the surname Garde other than John Garde of Alwington with a date of birth/marriage who could have been his father who lived in proximity.

Alternatively, John may have been his uncle or cousin, and Roger may have migrated to Bideford from elsewhere.

JOHN GARDE (B. 1604) – ROGER GARDE'S OTHER RELATIVE

- Born: 1604 in unknown place in England
- Died: 8/7/1665 in Newport, Rhode Island

This John Garde was married to Harte Garde. He lived next door to Jeffrey Champlin who married to his daughter, Vlalia. John Garde died in Newport, RI in 1665 at the age of sixty-one, putting his date of birth at 1604. John Champlin seven years later inherited his land. John Garde was buried with Harte behind their residence in Newport and their headstones were later moved to the island cemetery.

In Bideford, the marriage record is for John Garde and Rebecca Copp. In Newport, the burial record is for Harte Garde. Rebecca's middle name may have been Harte.

John Champlin who inherited his property was the grandson of Roger Garde and this tells us that the family is bound.

John Garde was born twenty years after Roger Garde, but he was not his son, as Roger Garde already had a son named John Gard(e)[1] who was born in 1618, not 1604. The most probable scenario is that John Garde was Roger Garde's cousin or nephew.

In Bideford, Roger Garde was married in 1610, Joan Garde was married in 1625, and John Garde was married in 1629. These dates and age gap of at least nineteen years suggest they were not three siblings. While John and Joan may have been siblings, Roger was most likely a cousin.

Some sources say John Garde could have been Roger's uncle, but this theory is weakened by their birth dates—Roger 1585 and John 1604. It seems more plausible to reverse the scenario and that Roger was John's uncle.

Some sources say that the relative John Garde was a merchant who lived in Azores, Portugal for a time and that Roger travelled first to the Azores and then to Maine. It would make sense that Roger Garde travelled that route as the Azores was a perfect place for merchants to trade, specifically woolen drapers as Roger was, as well as a place to stop and restock before the long journey to North America. However, Roger's son, John Gard, Sr., married a woman whose family were mariners, and they often travelled this path. Dates of records for John Gard in the Azores correspond with that and so the conclusion is that John Gard who lived in Azores was Roger's son, not his other relative.

The relative, John Garde, married Rebecca Copp on 9/27/1629 and their children were – Abraham baptized 4/24/1631 and Vlalia baptized 2/5/1632 or 1633. Two other children, Christian baptized 8/28/1646, and Isacke baptized 3/13/1650 were also listed in the Bideford parish registry and their father was listed as John Gorde or Goorde, which could actually refer to John Garde.

The relative John Garde (b. 1604) remained in Bideford until at least 1632, possibly until after 1650 if Christian and Isacke were his children. Roger migrated in 1637. Jeffrey Champlin

[1] John Garde (b. 1604) consistently spelled his surname ending in "e". John Gard(e) (b. 1618) spelled his name without the "e" after migration. This helps distinguish the two men.

arrived in Rhode Island in 1638. Vlalia migrated with her parents and then married Jeffrey in 1654.

Harte Garde died on 9/16/1660 and John Garde died on 8/7/1665. They were buried behind their residence on the south side of Thames St. in Newport, RI. Later their headstones were removed to the Island Cemetery. It is possible that Rebecca Copp and Harte were the same person, Harte being her middle name, in which case they would have been married continuously from 1629 until her death in 1660.

https://rihistoriccemeteries.org/newgravedetails.aspx?ID=153004, https://rihistoriccemeteries.org/newgravedetails.aspx?ID=153003

"Merchant" [This early stone originally on his estate west side of Thames St. near Champlin's Wharf, moved before 1800 (Hon. Robert Franklin, "Newport Cemeteries," Special Bulletin (#10) of NHS, 1913)

John Champlin, Rebecca and William's son and grandson of Roger Garde, inherited John Garde's property in 1672 or 1673. John Champlin gave freedom to a man named Salmerdore, an enslaved person who was part of that inheritance. The reason John Champlin inherited John Garde's property instead of John's own grandsons by his daughter, Vlalia, must have been due to the age restriction on inheritance.

Genealogies of Rhode Island Families, Vol. II

the son of Elihu Champlin of North Kingston and Ruhama Lewis, his wife, and was born 1 June 1766.

The Champlins were among the earliest of the Rhode Island settlers. They descend from Jeffrey Champlin, of Newport and Westerly, who was one of the first comers at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1638, and was a Freeman there that same year (R. I. Col. Rec., vol. I, p. 91). He removed the following year to Newport, in the first settlement of that town, and was a Freeman there in 1640. In 1661 he went to Westerly in the first settlement. He was Deputy from Westerly, 1681–1686, and died prior to 1695. Jeffrey, undoubtedly, belonged to the Champlin family of Biddeford, co. Devon, which was closely related to the Garde family of that place. Roger Garde, of this family, was Mayor of Gorgeana (York) in Sir Ferdinando Gorges' Province of Maine in 1644/5, and John Garde, an English merchant at Fayal, was probably his brother. John removed to Boston and eventually to Newport, R. I., where he died in 1665. His gravestone, still to be seen, is one of the oldest in the Common Burying Ground at Newport, where it was removed from his own back yard on the water side of Thames St. A John Champlin, formerly a merchant at Fayal, was residing in Newport in 1675; he was the heir of John Garde.

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This entry assumes that John Garde was Roger's brother, but he was more likely a cousin. Also, it was Roger Garde's son, John Gard, Sr., who lived in Boston.

JOHN, GARD, SR. (B. 1618) – ROGER'S SON

- Born: 1618 in Bedford, co. Devon, England
- Lived: Azores, Portugal
- Was a Merchant: Boston, MA
- Lived: Warwick, Rhode Island in 1655
- Lived: Portsmouth, Rhode Island
- Died: Middleford Farm, Rhode Island before 1674

Roger Garde's son, John Gard, Sr., emerged in Boston and is mentioned often, including as having inherited Roger's land in York, Maine. John Gard, Sr. was born in 1618 in Bideford, co. Devon, England. We know this was Roger Garde's son because the church records specifically state that his father was Roger Garde when he was baptized in Bideford, co. Devon, England on November 8, 1618. We know from the New England marriage records that John Gard, Sr. who married _____ Tetherly was born in Devon co. Bideford in 1618 and

lived in Boston, then in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. So, by cross-referencing various sources, we can be confident that John Gard, Sr. of Boston was Roger's son.

> Ruth Huntington Gard, mother of Melinda (Lee) Lyon, was a daughter of Captain Gershom Gard (La Garde) (soldier in Revoluntionary War), of Morristown, b. 1738: died at North Bend, O., 1818, who came to North Bend, with his family and the family of his son-in-law, Peter Lee, in 1791; granddaughter of Jeremiah Gard of Morristown, born 1717, died 1783, and Elizabeth Gard, his wife, born 1716, died 1776. (She was a French woman and known as Madame La Garde); great-grand-daughter of Joseph Gard, of Stonington, Conn.; bapt. Oct. 3, 1707 (an adult), and Mary Gard, his wife, bapt. at Stonington, Aug. 1, 1691. He was the son of John Garde, merchant of Boston, and Mary Fithery, his wife (from Devon, Eng.), who was son and heir-at-law of Roger Garde (La Garde) who came to America with Sir Georges, and was first Recorder and town clerk of Accomenticus (York) Maine. (9)

This statement, referenced in the ***Early Gard Family in North America***, is from a direct descendant of Gershom Gard, who was born in 1818 and therefore much closer to the lineage, though still hundreds of years later. She attested that John Gard, Sr., of Boston, was married to Mary "Fithery" and he was Roger Garde's son. This is one way we know John's wife's first name, even though her last name was spelled incorrectly.

John Gard, Sr. was married to Mary Tetherly. The following excerpt is an example of one that has both errors and vital information. It states that John Gard called William Tetherly his brother-in-law. It talks about John Gard living in Boston and receiving his father's land as an inheritance, as well as him being a merchant who lived in the Azores. Those are all statements that relate to John Gard, Sr., the son of Roger Garde. However, the other statement – that John Garde lived in Newport and is buried next to his wife Harte relates to John Garde the other relative of Roger Garde. This is one of the sources to which many refer and that has caused problems for researchers. The information is correct yet attributed to the wrong person.

Aspinwall's Notarial Records indicate relationship between Roger and John Garde, a merchant then resident in the Azores at Fayal. John Davesse and wife discharged to "John Gard, merchant now living at Boston," a mortgage they held on Roger Garde's land south of the Agamenticus River in York. John Garde lived later at Newport, Rhode Island, where his wife, Harte Garde, was buried, having died September 16, 1660, aged fifty-five years. John Garde, merchant, died August 7, 1665, aged sixty-one years and was buried beside his wife at Newport. John Garde calls "William Titherly of Devon, England, now in Boston," his brother-in-law.

Bideford registers show the marriage, November 25, 1641, of William Champlen and Rebecca Garde. John Champlain, late of Fayal, now of Newport, merchant, sold land there to Peleg Sanford, of Newport, merchant, April 9, 1675. About 1673, John Champlin is called "heire to John Garde deceased."

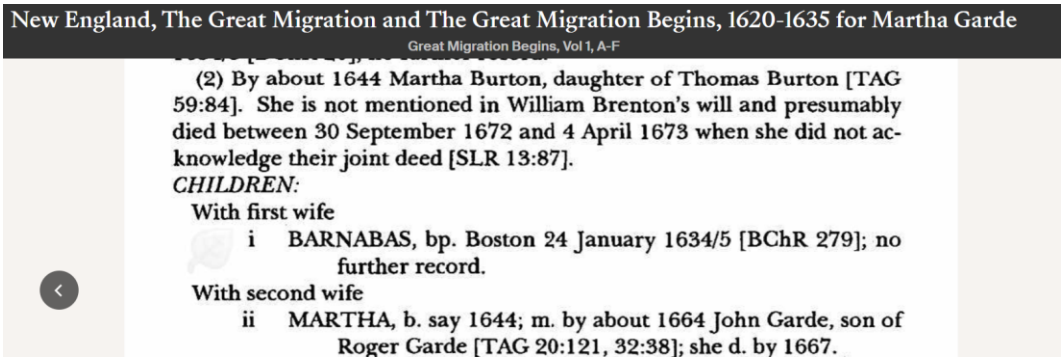
Footnote in Introduction, Page XXX in **Descendants of Edward Small of New England: and the allied families with tracings of English ancestry**

John Gard, Sr. lived in Warwick, Rhode Island in 1655. The information found in the Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England refers to both John Gard, Sr., and his son by the same name. This entry will be addressed in further detail in their perspective chapters.

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of...

GARDE, GARD, or GARRARD, JOHN, Warwick 1655, rem. to New London 1667, perhaps was the man, "old John Gard," in 1712, and his s. Daniel charg. with misdemean. ROGER, York, recorder of the Prov. 1640, at the first Assemb. under Sir F. Gorges' commiss. mayor of Acomenticus 1644, had no w. in the country, wh. exposed him to suspicion. Winth. II. 210.

Roger Garde's son, John Gard, Sr., married Martha Brenton in Charlestown in 1664. His first wife, Mary Tetherly, was likely buried in Warwick between 1655-1664. Martha Brenton Gard's father specifically listed him in his will and indicated his father was Roger Garde:


New England, The Great Migration and The Great Migration Begins, 1620-1635 for Martha Garde

Great Migration Begins, Vol 1, A-F

(2) By about 1644 Martha Burton, daughter of Thomas Burton [TAG 59:84]. She is not mentioned in William Brenton's will and presumably died between 30 September 1672 and 4 April 1673 when she did not acknowledge their joint deed [SLR 13:87].

CHILDREN:

With first wife

i BARNABAS, bp. Boston 24 January 1634/5 [BChR 279]; no further record.

With second wife

ii MARTHA, b. say 1644; m. by about 1664 John Garde, son of Roger Garde [TAG 20:121, 32:38]; she d. by 1667.

The above is an excerpt of the record for William Brenton. It says that William's second wife was Martha Burton and his child with her was Martha Brenton who married John Gard, Sr., son of Roger Garde, in about 1644.

Below is the marriage record, but it lists his name as Roger instead of John Gard. (Roger was already deceased.) The marriage took place in Charlestown, which was a bustling part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony within the Boston area.

U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700 for Roger Garde

Third Supplement to Torrey's New England Marriages Prior to 1700

GARDE, Roger & Martha BRENTON; about 1664 Charlestown [GMB 1:222]

Given that John Gard, Sr. lived in both Boston and Rhode Island, and his wife was from Rhode Island, you might think that the Charlestown in question was referring to Charlestown, Rhode Island. However, Charlestown, Rhode Island, was not officially established until 1738, originally part of the town of Westerly. In 1664, this area would not yet have been known as Charlestown. Therefore, it refers to Charlestown in the Boston area.

John Gard, Sr. died *near* Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Which is near to Newport, where the other relative of Roger Garde died and part of the reason for some confusion. John Gard, Sr. and his wife, Martha, both died prior to 1674 when they were living on the property of her father, William Brenton, known as Middleford Farm. They were buried there on the farm, as evidenced by land records that show the farm was sold, except the plot where John Gard, Sr. and his wife were buried.

In his own inventory, dated 20 August 1674, William Brenton claimed a total of £10,768 13s. 4d., of which £9690 was real estate: "my farms and houses at Hammersmith in possession of John Rathbone and lands thereunto belonging," £2600; "my farm in possession of William Case," £1100; "my farm and houses at Mattapoisett in possession of Jared Bourne senior," £1150; "my farm and houses in possession of Michall Kaly," £650; "my farm formerely in possession of Mr. John Gaurd deceased and my piece of land at Quononoyutt," £650; "my farm and houses bought of Mr. Elisha Hutchinson and the farm called Barker's farm," £600; "my houses, lands and wharf in Newport Town," £1200; "all

my land at Nattacutt on Merrimacke River," £800; "my 260 acres of land in the north part of Quonomoqutt," £300; "my houses & lands in the township of Tanton," £300; "my interest in the lands at Narragansett & Patacomscott," £300; and "my part of Elizabeth Island" £40 [MD 34:79-80, citing PCPR 3:1:146].

In his will, dated 9 February 1673[/4] and probated 13 November 1674, William Brenton of Newport appointed "my eldest son Jahleel Brenton" executor, and bequeathed to "my said son Jahleel ... all my two farms at Hammersmith and marsh and upland at Newport Neck," and "one eighth part of all my land" at Natticott on Merrymack River being about ten thousand acres, also livestock; to "my son W[illia]m Brenton ... my farm ... in possession of William Case," also land in the adjacent swamp, and "one eighth part of my said land at Natticott" and livestock; to "my son Eben[eze]r Brenton ... all my neck of land called Mattapoisett, now in possession of Jared Browne Senir" and £150, and livestock; to "my daughter Sarah Brenton ... my farm at Quononogut now in possession of Michael Kaley" and "one tenth part of my said land at Natticott" and livestock; to "my daughter Mehetable Brenton ... my farm formerly in possession of Mr. John Gaurd deceased ... called ... Middleford" and "one sixteenth part of my said land at Natticott" and livestock; to "my daughter Abigail Brenton ... my farm which I bought of Elisha Hutchinson of Boston and my land known by the name of Bakers

This will, dated 1674, tells us that John Gard, Sr. (spelled Guard here) was deceased by that date. We know from the other record above that John Gard, Sr. was the husband of William Brenton's daughter, Martha Brenton, where he was specifically named as the son of Roger Garde, that they married in 1664, and that she died in 1667. They were living on Middleford Farm according to this will. Mehetable Brenton inherited Middleford Farm since John and Martha were both deceased.

Middleford Farm was near Portsmouth as evidenced by this land record:

Pasted from Pages 171-172

Rhode Island Land Evidences, Vol. I, 1648-1696

[256] Thomas Deane to George Sisson.
...Thomas Deane of London Merchant One of the Executors of the...Will...of Joseph Browne late of Charles Towne...in the Massachussets Collony...Clerke deced and Anne wife of...Thomas Deane...Doe...Surrender...unto George Sisson of Portsmouth...Rhode Island...Yeoman... percell of Land or farme Comonly Called...Middleford Farme,...within...Portsmouth...lately belonging to... Joseph Browne deceasd....two hundred and Forty Acres... And...Doe...Ratefy...The...sale...from William Browne and Benjan. Browne the other Executors...and Peter Serjeant as Attorney...unto...George Sisson...Thirteenth day of August...1683...
Wit. Tho: Deane
Joseph Dudly Ann Deane
John Richards.

Roger Garde's other relative, John Garde, had died in 1665 and was buried with his wife, Harte Garde behind their residence in Newport, Rhode Island, on the south side of Thames St. and later their headstones were removed to the Island Cemetery.

Confusion: Many researchers combine Roger's son and Roger's other relative, especially since they both died in Rhode Island around the same time. In reviewing the old records, it would be easy to think that John Garde 1604-1665 could have been Roger's son. We know his birth date was 1604 because he was sixty-one when he died in 1665. His birth date is about 19 years after Roger's, so that would work out. His wife, Harte, died in 1660 so he was free to marry between 1660-1665 and would have only been 56 years old. So, people might think he could be the husband of William Brenton's daughter, Martha Brenton, who would have been 23 in 1860. He died in Rhode Island in 1665, which was before 1674 as mentioned in William Brenton's will. One might think he could have been the husband of Rebecca Copp, Mary Tetherly, Harte, and Martha Brenton – all four, as we do not know all of their birth and death dates for certain.

However, by reviewing the baptismal records back in Alwington and Bideford, we know that Roger Garde did not marry until 1610 and that he had a son named John who was baptized on November 8, 1618. That these are two separate men hinges on those facts in addition to

the fact that John Garde who died in Rhode Island in 1665 was 61 years old, putting his date of birth at 1604. In the Anglican Church of England, baptisms were performed as quickly after birth as possible. The conclusion is that *they were two separate people* because Roger did not marry until 1610, he would not have had two sons named John born in 1604 and 1618, the baptismal entry for 1618 lists Roger as the father, the marriage record for Martha Brenton lists her husband as the son of Roger Garde, and there's evidence for burial locations at Middleford Farm and on Thames St. in Newport with two different wives.

In addition, John Garde and his wife Rebecca Copp and their children are all listed in the same Bideford parish record as Roger Garde and his family. They were married in 1629. Roger's son, John, would only have been eleven that year. Also, Harte was likely Rebecca Copp's middle name, which would mean they were married continuously between 1629 until her death in 1660, and that would not have left the ability to marry Mary Tetherly.

Here is that record once again, which is so important because it is a transcription of the original parish records (Note Al**vi**ngton instead of Al**w**ington):

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II

Garde

FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ALVINGTON, CO. DEVON

Baptisms

1589 William son of John Garde 29 March.
1590 Elisabeth daughter of John Garde 13 May.

Marriage

1588 John Garde and Mary Suthcott 12 November.

FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF BIDEFORD, CO. DEVON

Baptisms

1608 Philip son of George Mountjoye 27 October.
1613 Elizabeth daughter of Roger Garde 16 February [1613/14].
1616 Rebecca daughter of Roger Garde 9 May.
1618 John son of Roger Garde 8 November.
1620 Thomas son of Roger Garde 21 January [1620/1].
1623 Patience daughter of Roger Garde 13 July.
1626 Mary daughter of Roger Garde 1 February [1626/7].
1631 Abraham son of John Garde 24 April.
1632 Vlalia daughter of John Garde 5 February [1632/3].
1644 Mary daughter of William Champlen 29 September.
1646 Christian daughter of John Gord 28 August.
1650 Isacke son of John Goorde 13 March [1650/1].

Marriages

1610 Roger Garde and Philip Gist 4 July.
1625 Richard Sheere and Joan Garde 18 July.
1629 John Garde and Rebecca Copp 27 September.
1641 William Champlen and Rebecca Garde 25 November.
1644 Richard Greade and Mary Dany 9 October.

Burials

1614 Joane Montjoye 2 February [1614/15].
1634 Philip wife of Roger Garde 1 February [1634/5].
1646 Elizabeth Garde 10 June.

*This series of court rolls begins in 1514 and ends in 1536, but no reference to Richard Mone is found after that of 14 Nov. 1532. Richard Taylor *alz.* Wod was still alive in 26 Henry VIII [1534–35].

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You will find a chart in the chapter of John Gard, Sr., which is helpful to distinguish between him and the other relative by the same name. All of the evidence mentioned in the previous paragraph will be found there, as well.

JOHN GARD, JR. (B. 1647) – ROGER'S GRANDSON

- Born: About 1647 in Rhode Island, USA
- Lived: 1679 in Christ Church Parish, Barbados
- Died: About 1712 in Connecticut, British Colonial America

John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) was the grandson of Roger Garde. His father was John Gard, Sr. listed above. The next three chapters discuss Roger Garde, his son John Gard, Sr., and his grandson, John Gard, Jr., in full detail.

JOHN GARDE (D. 1666) – OTHER RELATION

This record sometimes confuses researchers. It is for someone of unknown age who lived and died in Bideford, but it was not for John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) who was buried at Middleford Farm, nor John Garde (b. 1604) who was buried behind his residence on Thames St. in Newport. Phillimore is a publisher of transcribed records from many parishes, including those from St. Mary's Church in Bideford. If you are researching Phillimore Ecclesiastical Parish Bideford, you are likely looking for records from St. Mary's Parish that were published in Phillimore's collection.

More about the Bideford Garde family who remained and clues about who this John Garde was can be found in the beginning of this chapter.

John Garde

in the Devon, England, Church of England Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812

Add or update information

Report a problem

Detail Source

Name	John Garde
Record Type	Burial
Death Date	1666
Burial Date	21 Sep 1666
Burial Place	Bideford, Devon, England
Religion	Anglican
Phillimore Ecclesiastical Parish Map	View this parish
Father	Roger

Save

ROGER GARDE 1585 -1644

EARLY LIFE

Roger Garde was born in 1585, possibly in the quiet village of Alwington, Devon, England, where there was a Garde family listed in the local parish registry. This was a small, rural village with an agricultural economy and close-knit community centered around the local Anglican parish church, St. Andrews. Village life was deeply influenced by the broader Elizabethan era's religious reforms and the hierarchical social structure typical of the period.

Just a few miles away lay Bideford, the bustling town where Roger built his life, married, and raised his family. There, the Church of St. Mary stood at the heart of his community, where many of the key moments of his life were recorded in its parish registry.

A Garde family lived in Churston Ferrers Parish, also in Devon, but seventy-two miles to the south. Several members shared the same names as those in Roger Garde's family, leading to frequent confusion in online genealogies. The church in Churston Ferrers was St. Mary the Virgin. While it is likely these families share a common ancestry, the Roger Garde we are focusing on lived in Bideford and was born in 1585—not to be mistaken for the Roger Garde from Churston Ferrers, born in 1598. Multiple Garde families lived in co. Devon during this time, as noted in the previous chapter, and the exact origins of our Roger Garde remain unclear.

Bideford was a prominent port town in the 16th century. It was known for its involvement in the wool trade and later became a key site for shipbuilding. In the Elizabethan era, Bideford's maritime activities expanded, including privateering and trading with North America. There, Roger Garde made his living as a woolen draper, a key figure in the cloth-making industry. As one of the few permitted to purchase cloth directly from manufacturers, his role was crucial. Woolen drapers were responsible for overseeing the selection and acquisition of the finest

wool, ensuring only top-quality materials made it to market. This exclusive arrangement meant that only skilled professionals like Roger could access and distribute the highest-grade cloth.

Bideford, Devon ~ Frederick Richard Lee (1798–1879) ~ North Devon Athenaeum

A View of Bideford, Devon, from the East ~ unknown artist ~ North Devon Maritime Museum

After procuring the wool, the draper would supervise the entire process of turning it into finished cloth. From spinning and weaving to dyeing, he ensured that each step met the exacting standards expected by both the drapers and their customers. This oversight of craftsmanship allowed drapers to earn a considerable income, far more than the dyers, scrapers, and weavers, who were often poorly paid. Though the painting below by Rembrandt depicts Dutch drapers, it provides a glimpse into the attire and social status that a woolen draper like Roger Garde would have experienced in his time.

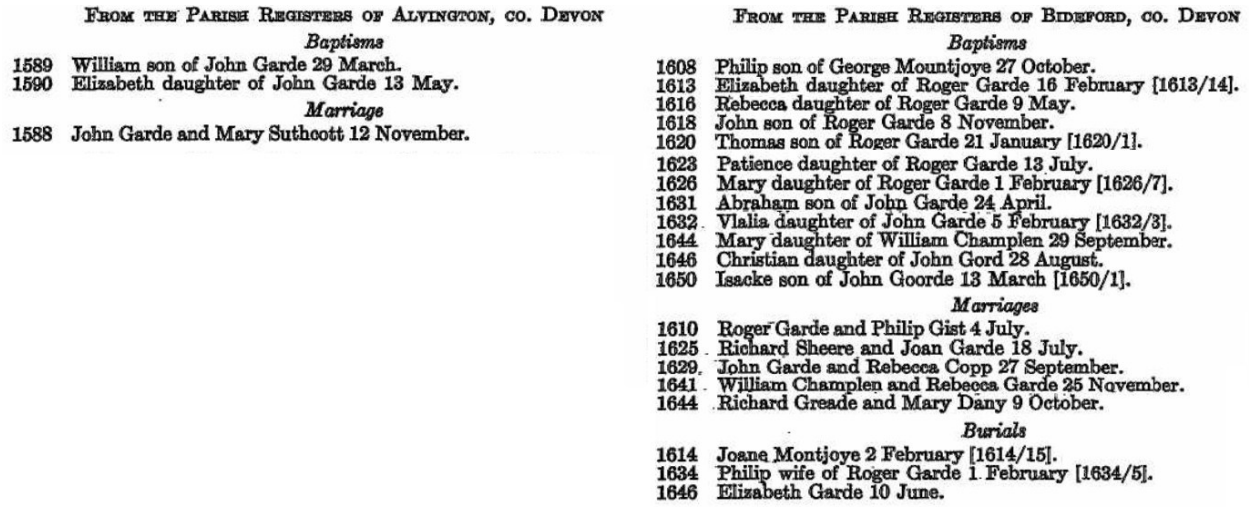
The Syndics of the Draper's Guild in Amsterdam inspect the quality of cloth. Painting by Rembrandt van Rijn, 1662

Roger Garde's wife was Philippa Gist. They were married in St. Mary's Church on July 4, 1610, when Roger was twenty-five years old.

Roger and Philippa Garde had four daughters and two sons who were baptized there. Philippa passed away on February 1, 1634, when her oldest child was twenty-one. Following her death, Roger decided to migrate to North America, departing in about 1636.

Also living in Bideford were John Garde and Joan Garde, both married and had children baptized in the same parish as Roger and Philippa, though about ten years later. They may have been siblings who were cousins of Roger Garde, based upon these dates. A plausible summation is that Roger Garde migrated, leaving some adult children behind and those children remained close with their relatives. The fact that Roger's daughter and John's daughter married Champlin siblings solidifies this.

According to Bideford Parish records, referenced in **The English Origins of Families in New England, Volume II**, which has a transcription of the original parish records, the children of Roger and Philippa Garde were Elizabeth, Rebecca, John, Thomas, Patience, and Mary. The only children with verifiable records in the United States were John Gard, Sr. b. 1618 and Rebecca's son, John Champlin b.1642.



FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ALVINGTON, CO. DEVON

Baptisms

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1620 Thomas son of Roger Garde 21 January [1620/1].
1623 Patience daughter of Roger Garde 13 July.
1626 Mary daughter of Roger Garde 1 February [1626/7].
1631 Abraham son of John Garde 24 April.
1632 Vlalia daughter of John Garde 5 February [1632/3].
1644 Mary daughter of William Champlen 29 September.
1646 Christian daughter of John Gord 28 August.
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1641 William Champlen and Rebecca Garde 25 November.
1644 Richard Greade and Mary Dany 9 October.

Burials

1614 Joane Montjoye 2 February [1614/15].
1634 Philip wife of Roger Garde 1 February [1634/5].
1646 Elizabeth Garde 10 June.

Cut and pasted from **English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II** – the writer transcribed them from the original church records.

ABOUT THE CHILDREN OF ROGER GARDE

There was a burial record in the same parish as the baptismal records for Elizabeth Garde in Bideford from June 10, 1646. This is likely for Roger Garde's daughter, meaning she did not marry or migrate, but we have no way of knowing absolutely from that source if the person who died in 1646 was his daughter or a daughter of John Garde (b. 1604).

Rebecca Garde married William Champlin in Bideford on November 25, 1641, when she was twenty-five. The Champlin family were among the first settlers in Newport, Rhode Island. Their son, John Champlin, was part of that settlement and he inherited the land of John Garde (b. 1604) there. It is not known if Rebecca and William emigrated. William's brother married Vlalia, daughter of John Garde (b. 1604) and they lived in Newport, R.I. However, at the time of their grandfather's death, their children were not yet old enough to inherit property. This is how John Champlin came to inherit it. Upon doing so, he freed an enslaved man named Salmedore who was part of the inheritance. Other children of William and Rebecca were Mary, William (died age 5), Rebecca, Samuel, William, and Thomas.

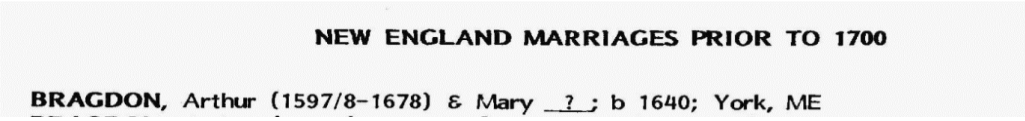
John Gard, Sr. married Mary Tetherly and they will be the focus of the next chapter. They had two known sons. He was a merchant who travelled between Bideford, the Azores, and

Boston. He married Martha Brenton after Mary Tetherly died and lived his final years on Middleford Farm in Rhode Island, where he is buried.

It is possible Thomas remained in Bideford, married, and had children. Though there are some trees that indicate that Thomas died in Rhode Island, though they do not provide sources. There was a child named Roger Garde born in Bideford in 1653. He married Elizabeth Edwardes and they had five sons born between 1670-1688. It is likely this was Thomas Garde's son. However, John Garde, Roger's relative had at least one son in Bideford, Abraham, and possibly another, Isacke Garde, who could also have stayed in Bideford and fathered Roger Garde born in 1653.

There is a baptismal record dated July 13, 1623, in Bideford for Patience that specifically lists her father as Roger Garde. Some trees list her death date as 1678 in York, Maine, but without supporting documents. First source verification of her life and death has not been located.

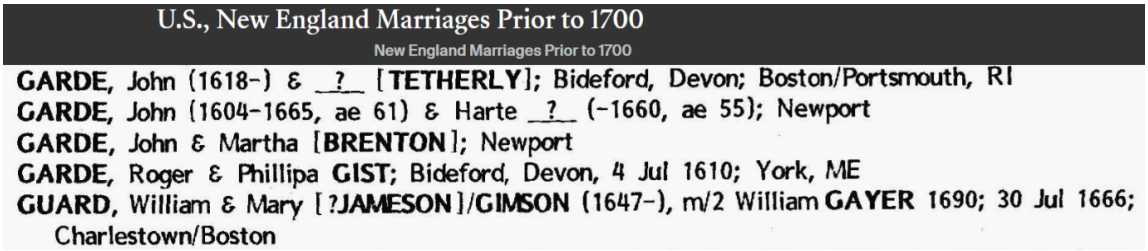
As for Mary, there are many trees that have her listed as the wife of Arthur Bragdon. All use the same source that lists Arthur Bragdon's wife as a woman named Mary with no surname who had a date of birth of 1660, which does not come close to Mary Gard's date of birth, February 1, 1626. In addition, Arthur Benton was 60 years older than Mary Gard, meaning he would have been about 80 years old at the time of their supposed marriage. Upon further investigation, it seems that Arthur Bragdon was a peer of Roger Garde and they are listed together as witnesses in ***York Deeds, Vol. 1***. Without specific evidence that includes Mary's family name or date of birth, her story is unknown.



NEW ENGLAND MARRIAGES PRIOR TO 1700

BRAGDON, Arthur (1597/8–1678) & Mary __?__; b 1640; York, ME

The source often referenced for Mary Gard



U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700

New England Marriages Prior to 1700

GARDE, John (1618–) & __?__ [**TETHERLY**]; Bideford, Devon; Boston/Portsmouth, RI
GARDE, John (1604–1665, ae 61) & Harte __?__ (–1660, ae 55); Newport
GARDE, John & Martha [**BRENTON**]; Newport
GARDE, Roger & Phillipa **GIST**; Bideford, Devon, 4 Jul 1610; York, ME
GUARD, William & Mary [?**JAMESON**]/**GIMSON** (1647–), m/2 William **GAYER** 1690; 30 Jul 1666; Charlestown/Boston

All Gardes listed in New England marriage records.

A few past researchers have indicated that Roger Garde left all his children behind when he migrated. However, this is not correct. Excluding any later migration that brought Garde family members to North America, the Garde descendants of North America can be traced to Roger Garde, his son, John Gard, Sr., and his grandson, John Gard, Jr. who were each specifically listed as Roger's son and grandson in official records.

LIFE IN NORTH AMERICA

Detail Source

Name	Roger Gard
Arrival Year	1636
Arrival Place	New England
Primary Immigrant	Gard, Roger
Source Publication Code	9778.4
Annotation	Most are date of emigration with intended destination, a few are date and place of first mention of residence in the New World. Extracted from a transcript done by Peter Wilson Coldham of all entries from Port Books that refer to sailings to the American
Source Bibliography	WICKES, MICHAEL. "Devon Emigrants to North America (1618-1660)." In The Devon Family Historian (Devon Family History Society, Plymouth, England), no. 38 (Apr. 1986), pp. 6-10.

In the early 17th century, York County was part of the Province of Maine, under British colonial rule. The area was known for fishing, fur trading, and lumbering. It was one of the earliest English settlements in New England, established around 1624.

The decision of Roger Garde to migrate there was influenced by *two factors*.

First, Sir Ferdinando Gorges (pronounced "gorgeous"), the Lord Proprietor of the Royal Province of Maine, established by King George I, made a significant effort to encourage people from Bideford to emigrate to a place then called Agamenticus to help establish a permanent Anglican settlement.

Second, around the time Charles I was crowned in England, there were a series of lawsuits involving the accounting practices of some cloth makers in the Bideford area. The main subject of the lawsuit was a man named Edward Small. Small migrated to Maine around this time, seemingly to avoid the ramifications of the lawsuit, and it was said that his neighbor, Roger Garde, who was in the same profession, appeared in Maine not long after, around 1636. **The Ancient city of Gorgeana and modern town of York (Maine) from its earliest settlement to the present time** written in 1873 gives a detailed history and can be found here.

Roger Garde may have travelled to the Azores on his way to North America in about 1636. His son, John Gard, Sr. was a merchant and was known to do business there. As a woolen draper, it is possible Roger did, too, though he did not continue this profession once he migrated. The Azores were known for their involvement in various trade activities, including the exchange of agricultural products, textiles, and other goods. English woolen drapers would have found the islands a useful stopover to sell their products and acquire other goods, especially since wool was a major English export. It was a strategically important location for maritime navigation and transatlantic travel. Its role as a stopover significantly facilitated migration from England to Maine by being a place to obtain essential supplies and repairs and it served as a resting point for ships making the long journey across the Atlantic.

Roger Garde settled in Agamenticus, now called Old York, Maine. The Indigenous people of Maine were the Wɑpánahki (anglicized to Abenaki), and it was they who gave the area the

name Agamenticus, which translates to "at the small open land" or "land to trade." It aptly described the area's geographical characteristics, as it was a region with a few clearings amidst vast stretches of dense forests. This made it a suitable location for trade and commerce between the Wɑpánahki people and other tribes. The History of the Wɑpánahki Tribe included many years of interaction with the French, who had since 1524 been in present day Canada. The Wɑpánahki were accustomed to trading with foreign peoples. They were a peaceful tribe, but the arrival of French and English settlers who each laid claim to the Wɑpánahki land meant that there would be many years of turmoil ahead.

Abenaki Couple, an 18th-century watercolor by an unknown artist.

Courtesy of the City of Montreal Records Management & Archives, Montreal, Canada.

Early descriptions and depictions were often anglicized.

The red men were cruel and temperamental but not wholly uncivilized, for they built houses and forts; those to the north of Cape Ann made canoes of birch bark and those to the southward fashioned boats from hollowed logs. They had gardens in which grew beans, pumpkins, squashes, and artichokes as well as tobacco. Each family produced from 20 to 60 bushels of unshelled corn in a season on a well-tilled and weeded acre. In fertilizing their ground, in preparing their food for winter use, and in cooking they could teach the old planters much that was useful. They knew the value of varieties of wood, and they could strike fire. In November of each year they burned the forest underbrush and made travel through the woods possible.

Thus equipped they rendered service to the new civilization, but they never ceased to be a menace. They remained by nature nomadic, and meeting a settled population they too readily assimilated the vices of those pioneer times.

Charles Edwin Brown, *The Real Founders of New England: Stories of Their Life Along the Coast, 1602–1628* (Boston: The Gorham Press, 1929), 6-7.

The English settlers, about the time Roger Garde arrived, called this area Bristol. Sir Ferdinando Gorges (pronounced “gorgeous”) renamed it Gorgeana in 1642, after himself. This Anglican settlement was established in opposition to the Puritan settlements of the same era.

York was one of the few places in the region where Anglicanism retained a presence. The Anglican community there may have served as a “frontier outpost” for the Church of England, standing in stark contrast to the Puritan strongholds of Boston and surrounding areas. The establishment of Anglican worship in York might have been perceived as a cultural and religious incursion, symbolizing the Crown’s effort to impose conformity on the fiercely independent Puritans. To give an idea of the sentiments at the time, for example, in 1641 witchcraft had been deemed a capital crime in England and Massachusetts was the first colony to legalize slavery.

After arriving around 1637, Roger Garde became the Town Recorder, which was another name for Town Clerk. He was one of the people who established the land boundaries. Garde’s favorable service to Sir Thomas Gorges, who entrusted him to sell his estate, afforded him career appointments. Gorgeana was an important port and in 1642 it was officially the first incorporated city established in North America. At the time, it was part of the Plymouth Colony and later came under the authority of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Roger worked his way through various prestigious positions until he eventually became the mayor. Most sources claim that he was the first mayor. However, according to both ***York Deeds, Vol. 1*** (1887) *and* ***The History York Maine, Vol. I*** (1967), he was not. Sir Thomas Gorges, Edward Godfrey, and Richard Bankes were the mayors that preceded him.

The principal settlement in the province was at Agamenticus, where were perhaps three hundred inhabitants. This place was incorporated in 1641 as a borough and named Gorgeana. A town, in that age, was any place which had a church.[2] A borough was an incorporated town, governed usually by a council chosen by the freemen and a bailiff appointed by the lord who granted the borough charter. Sometimes the bailiff was called a mayor, and Governor Gorges himself was the first mayor of the borough. A city was an incorporated town where a bishop resided,[3] and in 1642 Gorgeana became a city. Edward Godfrey was the first mayor of the city and was succeeded in 1643 by Roger Garde. The king had expressly commanded the lord of the province to settle therein, with all convenient speed, the ecclesiastical government of the church of England, and the city charter of Gorgeana plainly foreshadowed the arrival of a bishop of Maine.

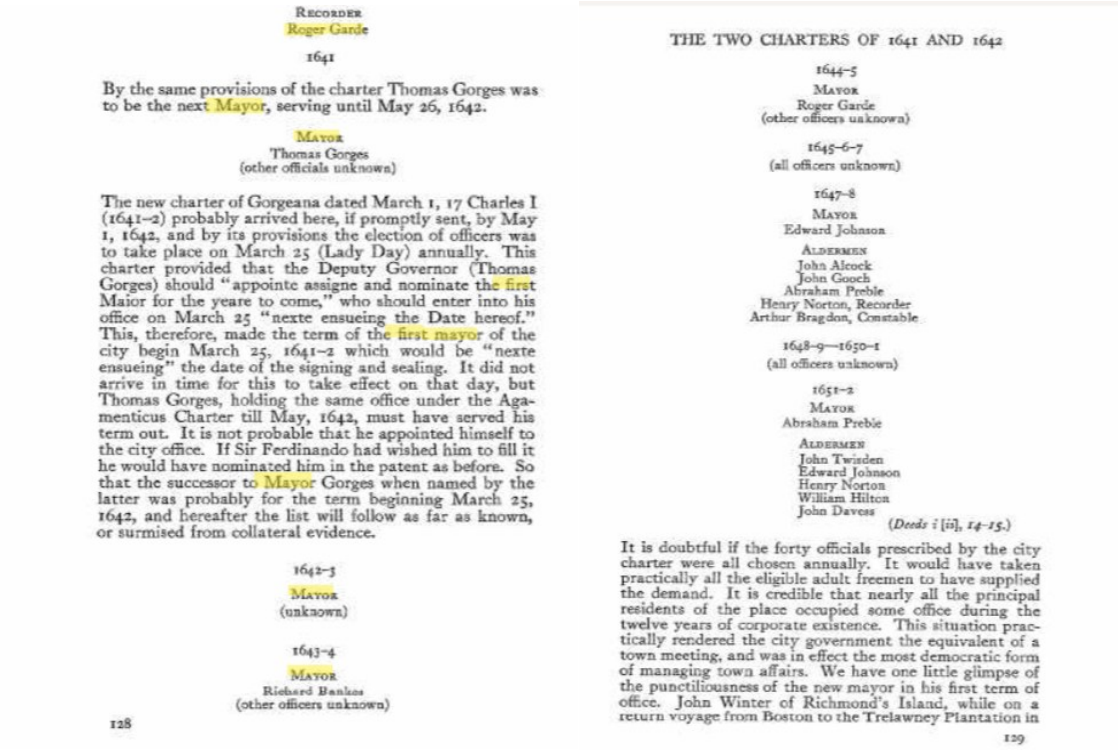
York Deeds, Vol.1, Pg. 46 (1887)

of that sturdy opponent of the Massachusetts Puritans, Roger Garde of the Maine coast, the first mayor that New England ever had.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 82, Page 70 (1927)

Signature of Roger Garde

In the ***History of York, Maine, Vol. I,*** on pages 128 and 129 (1967), there is a very explicit description of the order of mayors, though it listed the mayor for 1642-3 as “Unknown” when earlier sources named him as Edward Godfrey.



RECORDER
Roger Garde

1641

By the same provisions of the charter Thomas Gorges was to be the next Mayor, serving until May 26, 1642.

MAYOR
Thomas Gorges
(other officials unknown)

The new charter of Gorgeana dated March 1, 17 Charles I (1641–2) probably arrived here, if promptly sent, by May 1, 1642, and by its provisions the election of officers was to take place on March 25 (Lady Day) annually. This charter provided that the Deputy Governor (Thomas Gorges) should "appointe assigne and nominate the first Maior for the yeare to come," who should enter into his office on March 25 "nexte ensueing the Date hereof." This, therefore, made the term of the first mayor of the city begin March 25, 1641–2 which would be "nexte ensueing" the date of the signing and sealing. It did not arrive in time for this to take effect on that day, but Thomas Gorges, holding the same office under the Agamenticus Charter till May, 1642, must have served his term out. It is not probable that he appointed himself to the city office. If Sir Ferdinando had wished him to fill it he would have nominated him in the patent as before. So that the successor to Mayor Gorges when named by the latter was probably for the term beginning March 25, 1642, and hereafter the list will follow as far as known, or surmised from collateral evidence.

1642–3
MAYOR
(unknown)

1643–4
MAYOR
Richard Bankes
(other officers unknown)

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THE TWO CHARTERS OF 1641 AND 1642

1644–5
MAYOR
Roger Garde
(other officers unknown)

1645–6–7
(all officers unknown)

1647–8
MAYOR
Edward Johnson
ALDERMEN
John Alcock
John Gooch
Abraham Preble
Henry Norton, Recorder
Arthur Bragdon, Constable

1648–9—1650–1
(all officers unknown)

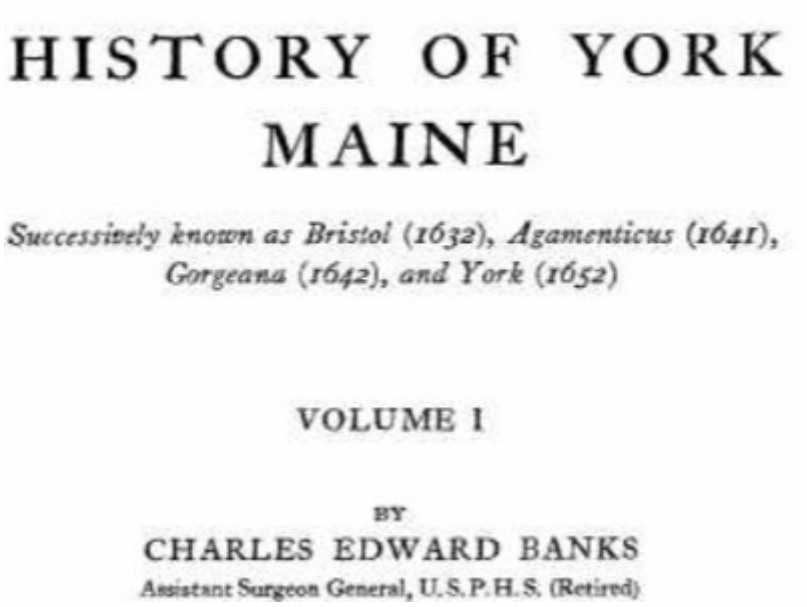
1651–2
MAYOR
Abraham Preble
ALDERMEN
John Twisden
Edward Johnson
Henry Norton
William Hilton
John Davess

(*Deeds i* [ii], *14–15.*)

It is doubtful if the forty officials prescribed by the city charter were all chosen annually. It would have taken practically all the eligible adult freemen to have supplied the demand. It is credible that nearly all the principal residents of the place occupied some office during the twelve years of corporate existence. This situation practically rendered the city government the equivalent of a town meeting, and was in effect the most democratic form of managing town affairs. We have one little glimpse of the punctiliousness of the new mayor in his first term of office. John Winter of Richmond's Island, while on a return voyage from Boston to the Trelawney Plantation in

129

This was written in 1967. York Deeds, Vol I was written in 1887 and lists the mayor for 1642-5 as Edward Godfrey.



HISTORY OF YORK
MAINE

Successively known as Bristol (1632), Agamenticus (1641), Gorgeana (1642), and York (1652)

VOLUME I

BY
CHARLES EDWARD BANKS
Assistant Surgeon General, U.S.P.H.S. (Retired)

Before York, Maine had its current name, it was:

- **Bristol (1632)**: This is the earliest recorded name for the settlement, under which it was established by English settlers.

- **Agamenticus (1641):** The area was first incorporated as a town under the name "Agamenticus" in 1641. This was the initial formal incorporation of the settlement. This was also the name it was given by the Indigenous population.
- **Gorgeana (1642):** In 1642, just a year later, the town was renamed "Gorgeana" by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who had visions of it becoming a significant city in the New World. This was an elevation of the town's status to that of a city, making it the first English city in North America.
- **York (1652):** In 1652, the town was incorporated under the name "York" when it came under the authority of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This is often considered the final and lasting incorporation, which led to the modern town of York, Maine.

Therefore, Roger Garde was technically the mayor of Gorgeana, not York, even though it was the same place.

Roger Garde's property was situated on the East Bank. His neighbors were Henry Simpson and Leonard Hunter. He had more property in the Scottish District that was situated between two bridges.

Roger Garde, who, in the same month, was elected mayor of Gorgeana, having previously served as alderman. He had secured a large tract of land on the north side of Agamenticus river in 1637, and fifty acres on the south side in 1639. When the government under the Gorges charter was organized, in 1640, he was appointed recorder of the province of Maine and was continued in that office while he lived. Governor Winthrop calls him a tailor and intimates that persons of that sort were not allowed to meddle with the administration of public affairs in Massachusetts.[1] It may be that Garde had acquired the useful art to which a president of the United States has since been bred; he is nowhere described as a gentleman and evidently was not a person of quality; but on the other hand, in an age when every man's occupation, if he had any, was scrupulously set down in conveyances, he is not styled a tailor in the title deeds to his estate on the Agamenticus, and is called Mr. Garde by Richard Vines, who was not apt to err in social distinctions.[2] It would have been Goodman Garde, if there had been any proper occasion for Winthrop's sneer; the title Mr. implied education and position, and Garde had both, as his records clearly show. He won the entire confidence of Thomas Gorges, the sober and judicious governor of the province. When Gorges returned to England, in the summer of 1643, he committed his private estate to Garde's hands, with full power to manage the property as he thought best, and left the provincial seal also in the recorder's keeping, though it might properly have gone to the chancellor, Vines. So extensive were the recorder's powers that Vines, a few months later, writing of some public matters to which his attention had been called by Governor Winthrop, explained that much business passed at Gorgeana without his knowledge.[3] In 1644 Garde was chosen one of the councillors of the province, and his funeral in 1645, was an occasion of marked solemnity. He was buried with military honors, after a funeral sermon, then a very unusual token of respect.[4]

In ***York Deeds, Vol. 1*** 1882 found here, details about Roger Garde's character, appointment, and land ownership are given by historians, however some of the original transcripts are included and insight into the way of speaking is apparent.

There was a great white oak tree that served as a boundary when Gorges and Roger Garde were surveying and dividing the land of Agamenticus.

A SKETCH OF the "Great White Oak" that was used as a boundry marker in 1641. From Banks History of York, Maine.

THE BOUNDRY OAK ON GORGE'S "CRICKE"

The first man of note to settle permanently in York was Edward Godfrey who arrived in about 1630 and in company with Thomas Gorges Esquire and Roger Gardie, divided the town into 13 strips of "dividents," butting on the York River and running northeast for an indefinite distance.

Later, Little River became the easterly boundry of the strips of land. One strip or dividend, probably considered the best location, was reserved for Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the "Lord Proprietor of the Province of Mayne."

In laying out these lands, Gorges, Godfrey and Garde, on November 11, 1641, described their survey as follows:

"A division of twelve thousand acres of land amongst the Patentees of Agamentics, made by us Thomas Gorges Esq., Edward Godfrey and Roger Garde who are acting on behalf of Mr. Sayward's Patentees.

"To Ferdinando Gorges Esq., all the northeast from a certain oak marked for a bound on the upper side of said cricke."

This was the first of the 13 strips of dividends laid out by the surveyors and was land reserved for Gorges himself. It was the land between Cider Hill Creek and Bass Cove Creek and takes in what we now call Cider Hill. The oak tree is the white oak that is now the property of the historical society on the land formerly owned by Angevine Gowen.

— John D. Bardwell

About the "Boundary Oak"

As Mayor, Roger Garde was required to sit in judgement over court cases. One case became problematic for him when a woman on trial for adultery and the murder of her husband lashed out in response to her sentence by accusing Roger Garde of impropriety.

The woman was Katherine Cornish and her husband was Richard Cornish. They had moved to the area from Weymouth, Massachusetts after Katherine had been accused there of lewd affairs that landed her in court more than once. Her promiscuity continued in Gorgeana, where she was considered a "married hussey."

When her husband was found floating in the river, dead with a pole sticking out of his side and a head wound, his sunken canoe nearby, Katherine was accused of his murder. Thomas Footman, one of her paramours, was considered an accomplice, but in the end not charged. The main evidence was that when she was made to touch the body of her deceased husband, "blood came forth." This was a prominent method for determining a murderer at the time, an example of a historical superstition known as "cruentation."

Katherine denied the murder but admitted to several affairs – some say she accused prominent members of the town in retaliation for her charges, including the son of the

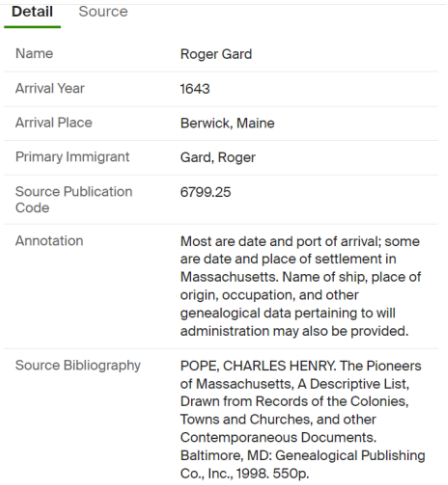
Minister, Josheph Hull, Jr., who had also come from Weymouth, and Roger Garde, the mayor presiding over the trial. Another man, Edward Johnson, admitted to having an affair with Katherine.

Some townspeople believed Katherine about the two unadmitted affairs. Their gossip about Roger Garde being because he was widowed and therefore “available.” He was disgraced by this gossip, despite his adamant denial of any improper relations.

Katherine Cornish was tried and executed, probably by hanging.

Some accounts attribute his early death to the stress of accusations, though this is unproven and may reflect community memory more than medical reality. After his death in June of 1644 at the age of fifty-nine, he was vindicated of the accusations. In fact, he was buried with military honors in a show of uncommon respect for that time. The minister that presided over his funeral was Joseph Hull, father of the other man that Katherine Cornish accused of impropriety. Roger Garde may be buried in the first cemetery near the river, or at the first meeting house in York Harbor, but there is not an official record or headstone that has been preserved.

It appears that he travelled back to Bideford, England the year before his death, returning to Maine in 1643. This would have been the year that his grandchild, John Champlin, was born.



Detail Source

Name	Roger Gard
Arrival Year	1643
Arrival Place	Berwick, Maine
Primary Immigrant	Gard, Roger
Source Publication Code	6799.25
Annotation	Most are date and port of arrival; some are date and place of settlement in Massachusetts. Name of ship, place of origin, occupation, and other genealogical data pertaining to will administration may also be provided.
Source Bibliography	POPE, CHARLES HENRY. The Pioneers of Massachusetts, A Descriptive List, Drawn from Records of the Colonies, Towns and Churches, and other Contemporaneous Documents. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1998. 550p.

At the time of Roger Garde's death, Reverand Hull was associated with a church at Barnstable, 138 miles away by land. By sea, it may have been quicker.

Great Migration, Vol 2, C-F

Winthrop records in the fall of 1644 that

> One Cornish, dwelling some time in Weymouth, removed to Acomenticus, for more outward accommodation, and in the [blank] month last was taken up in the river, his head bruised, and a pole sticking in his side, and his canoe laden with clay found sunk. His wife (being a lewd woman, and suspected to have fellowship with one Footman) coming to her husband, he bled abundantly, and so he did also, when Footman was brought to him; but no evidence could be found against him. Then something was discovered against the son of Mr. Hull, their minister, and the woman was arraigned before the mayor, Mr. Roger Garde, and others of the province of Maine, and strong presumptions came in against her, whereupon she was condemned and executed. She persisted in the denial of the murder to the death, but confessed to have lived in adultery with divers. She charged two specially, the said Garde, the mayor, and one Edward Johnson, who confessed it openly at the time of her execution; but the mayor denied it, and it gave some likelihood that he was not guilty, because he had carried himself very zealously and impartially in discovery of the murder. But there might be skill in that; and he was but a carnal man, and had no wife in the country, and some witnesses came in against him of his acknowledgment to the woman, etc. [WJ 2:258].

HISTORY OF YORK

else but gossip to occupy their minds, the villagers were ever ready to bandy this story about. The following letter from Rev. James Parker, dated "Strawberrie Banck the 28 of the 5th 45," leads us to the conclusion that this unjust popular opinion may have hastened his death, which occurred after August 12, 1644 and previous to January 24, 1645. Parker writes:

Mr. Guard is dead & left little manifestation off any breaking off spirit, only cried out much off the people, that they had broke his hearte. And soe grew some times mazd with it. Mr. Hull offered to preach yet his funerall sermon & did and the people all solemnly interred him with there armes. (*4 Mass. Hist. Coll. vii, 445.*)

Following his death, his land that had been left to his friend and colleague, George Puddington, was eventually quit-claimed by George's widow and her new husband, to Roger's son, John Gard, Sr., who was then living in Boston.

It was not until after Sir Ferdinando Gorges' death in 1652 that the Massachusetts Bay Colony claimed the area and renamed it York. The English settlers that came to the area were not Puritans like their counterparts settling in Massachusetts. They did bring smallpox, though, just like their Puritan counterparts, which was detrimental to the Wɑpánahki. At first, even though there was much tension, the Wɑpánahki and the settlers of Gorgeana could co-exist and trade.

Later, after Roger's death, after the execution of King George I and the ouster of his Catholic successor, King James, the Puritans became emboldened with the installment of the new Protestant Queen Mary and her husband, King William. The Puritans of New England began engulfing surrounding areas, including York. Maine needed to unite with Massachusetts to ensure safety, as this was also when the French declared war on England and the French united with, and Catholicized, the Indigenous groups of the area. The Wɑpánahki and the French warred with the English settlers. Some historians believe that Maine should have been deemed a colony, but it was not. Here is a great blog about this history.

The decision of Roger Garde and his son, John, to journey to North America in the mid-17th century shaped the lives of generations to come. They were the patriarchs of a wide-reaching American family. Today, thousands of Gard descendants across the United States can trace their roots back to their early presence in colonial America.

SUMMARY

Roger Garde (ca. 1585–June 1644)

- **Born:** ca. 1585, Devon, England (likely Alwington; later resided Bideford)
- **Married:** Philippa Gist, 4 July 1610, St. Mary's, Bideford
- **Children (baptized at Bideford):** Rebecca, John (Sr.), Thomas, Patience, Mary, Elizabeth

- **Migrated:** by 1636–1637 to Agamenticus (renamed Gorgeana in 1642; York from 1652), Province of Maine
- **Civic roles:** Town Recorder (Town Clerk); later Mayor of Gorgeana; entrusted by Sir Thomas Gorges in land and estate matters.
- **Occupation (England):** Woolen draper of Bideford
- **Property:** Holdings on the East Bank and in the Scottish District (between two bridges) noted in York Deeds, Vol. 1
- **Died/Burial:** June 1644, Gorgeana/York, Maine; burial site unknown (buried with military honors)
- **Notes:** Posthumously vindicated after scandal tied to the Katherine Cornish case; North American line continues through son John Gard, Sr., then John Gard, Jr.

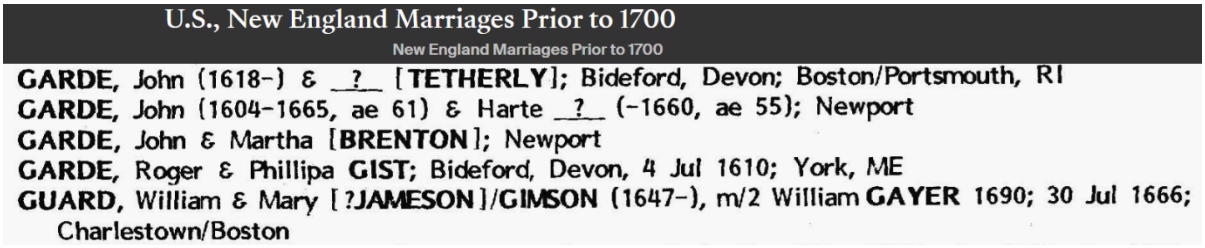
Roger Garde (ca. 1585–June 1644) was a Devon-born woolen draper of Bideford who migrated by 1636–1637 to Agamenticus in the Province of Maine (renamed Gorgeana in 1642; York after 1652). In Maine he served as Town Recorder and later as Mayor of Gorgeana, managed land, and civic affairs under Sir Thomas Gorges, and held property on the East Bank and in the Scottish District. He died in June 1644 and, though his burial place is unknown, he was buried with military honors and later vindicated after the Cornish scandal. The documented North American line descends through his son John Gard, Sr., and grandson John Gard, Jr.

JOHN GARD, SR. 1618-1674

EARLY Life

John Gard, Sr., was born in 1618 in Bideford, co Devon, England, where he was baptized in the Anglican church. He spent time as a merchant in the Azores, Portugal before he settled in Boston soon after his father arrived in Maine. John Gard, Sr. married Mary Tetherly in New England, though it has not been recorded exactly when or where.

The only record for a person named Mary Tetherly from this time was a baptismal record for 3 February 1627 in the Parish Northam, co. Devon, England. This was two miles from where John Gard, Sr. was baptized, so it is likely the record for his wife. Since she was nine years younger than John Gard, Sr., and it is assumed he migrated around the age of nineteen, the marriage would have taken place after migration, as indicated by the record below.


U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700

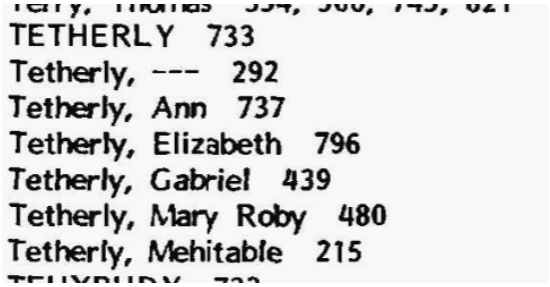
New England Marriages Prior to 1700

GARDE, John (1618-) & _?_ [TETHERLY]; Bideford, Devon; Boston/Portsmouth, RI
GARDE, John (1604-1665, ae 61) & Harte _?_ (-1660, ae 55); Newport
GARDE, John & Martha [BRENTON]; Newport
GARDE, Roger & Phillipa GIST; Bideford, Devon, 4 Jul 1610; York, ME
GUARD, William & Mary [?JAMESON]/GIMSON (1647-), m/2 William GAYER 1690; 30 Jul 1666; Charlestown/Boston

Transcription: John Garde, born 1618 in Bideford, Devon, married ___ Tetherly, lived in Boston, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

TETHERLY FAMILY

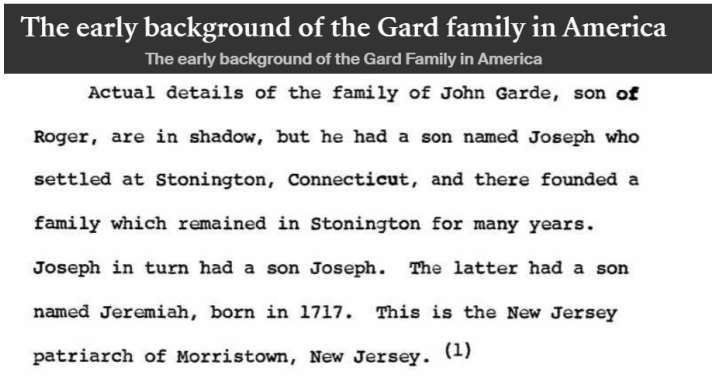
Here are some people with the surname Tetherly that were living near Boston at the time:


TETHERLY 733
Tetherly, --- 292
Tetherly, Ann 737
Tetherly, Elizabeth 796
Tetherly, Gabriel 439
Tetherly, Mary Roby 480
Tetherly, Mehitable 215

Torrey, Clarence Almon., Bentley, Elizabeth Petty. New England marriages prior to 1700. United States: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1985, p. 988

The Tetherly Family lived in Kittery, Maine and Newcastle, New Hampshire, just north of Boston. These records are post 1653, except "Tetherly, ---", who was the wife of John Gard, Sr. The lower page number indicates an earlier date, though there was no date on their marriage entry.

Online trees attribute six sons to John and Mary, but there is no evidence other than the ***Early Background of the Gard Family in North America,*** which does not provide a source. We have evidence for William and John Gard, Jr. being in Boston and Rhode Island and they are assumed to be their sons. No other records for anyone with the surname Gard/e have been found to indicate there were additional sons living in New England.

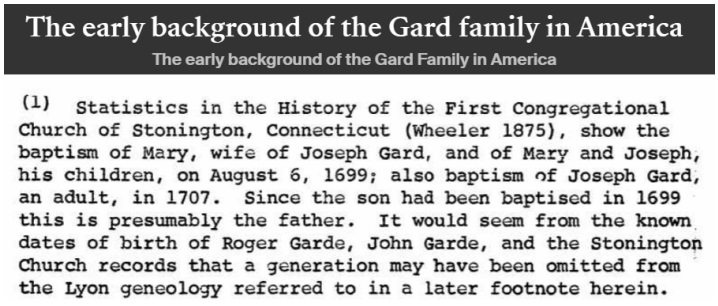


The early background of the Gard family in America

The early background of the Gard Family in America

Actual details of the family of John Garde, son of Roger, are in shadow, but he had a son named Joseph who settled at Stonington, Connecticut, and there founded a family which remained in Stonington for many years. Joseph in turn had a son Joseph. The latter had a son named Jeremiah, born in 1717. This is the New Jersey patriarch of Morristown, New Jersey. (1)

Notes the limited evidence of John Gard, son of Roger Garde. The lineage mentioned differs from my conclusions derived from primary and secondary sources, which will be provided throughout this study. Also, the spelling of the surname Garde here indicates a combining John Gard, Sr., the son of Roger Garde, and John Garde, the relative of Roger Garde.



The early background of the Gard family in America

The early background of the Gard Family in America

(1) Statistics in the History of the First Congregational Church of Stonington, Connecticut (Wheeler 1875), show the baptism of Mary, wife of Joseph Gard, and of Mary and Joseph, his children, on August 6, 1699; also baptism of Joseph Gard, an adult, in 1707. Since the son had been baptised in 1699 this is presumably the father. It would seem from the known dates of birth of Roger Garde, John Garde, and the Stonington Church records that a generation may have been omitted from the Lyon geneology referred to in a later footnote herein.

Notes that there may have been a generation skipped in some records, Footnote (1)

Mary's family name, recorded as Tetherly in parish marriage records, often appears as Titherly or Titherley. They were prominent landowners in Bideford and owned a shipyard in

Maine. William Titherley, who became Mayor of Bideford in the late 1600s worked with Thomas Gist – the same surname as Philippa Gist, Roger Garde's wife. Some accounts mention a 1670 letter in which John Gard, Sr. referred to William Tetherly as his brother-in-law, though no known copy of the letter survives. Circumstantial evidence suggests Mary met John Gard, Sr. through her brother's connection to his mother's family.

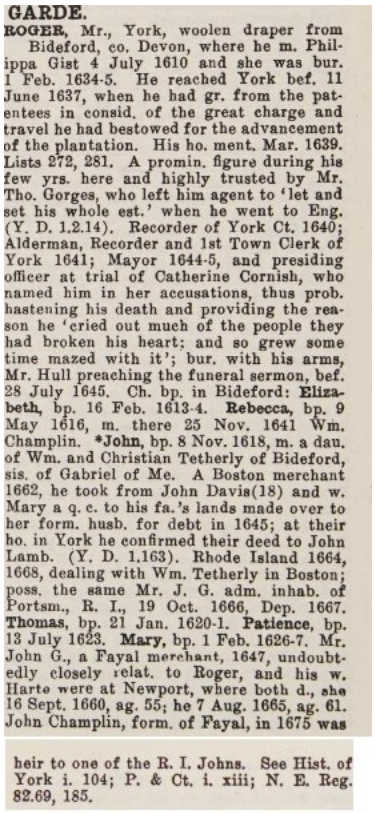
There is a fascinating and intensively descriptive book about Bideford and its inhabitants called ***The Last Witches of England*** by John Callow. In it the author gives incredible details about this era, including how the indigent women who were not fit for indentured servitude were at the mercy of the townspeople, subsequently deemed witches, and blamed for misfortune in accordance with superstition. In this book, the Titherley name is mentioned.

In 1685, William Tetherly was the mayor of Bideford and was evidently involved in rooting out witchcraft. The names Wiliam Titherly/Titherley, Thomas Gist, and Rebecca Garde are all referenced in the book ***The Last Witches of England: A Tragedy of Sorcery and Superstition,*** John Callow written in Oct 2021.

> Unfortunately, we do not know what the source of the altercation was, or the precise nature of the charge. However, the case does reinforce the sense that Bagelhose was a bully – given to violence once he was in his cups – and that Grace Barnes was opinionated and litigious. On 3 February 1682, an argument with Elizabeth Gard quickly spiralled out of control and led to him being charged with using 'very Abusive language' towards Thomas Gist, the mayor of Bideford, and John Hill, the town clerk.[66] A succession of further charges followed throughout the

In delving into the Tetherly marriage records for Kittery, Maine, and Newcastle, NH shown above it was found that a man named Gabriel Tetherly owned a shipyard in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This was Mary's brother. Portsmouth was near York, Maine where John Gard, Sr.

inherited his father's land and this is another way he could have met Mary. The excerpt in The **Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire** confirms this conclusion.



GARDE.

ROGER, Mr., York, woolen draper from Bideford, co. Devon, where he m. Philippa Gist 4 July 1610 and she was bur. 1 Feb. 1634-5. He reached York bef. 11 June 1637, when he had gr. from the patentees in consid. of the great charge and travel he had bestowed for the advancement of the plantation. His ho. ment. Mar. 1639. Lists 272, 281. A promin. figure during his few yrs. here and highly trusted by Mr. Tho. Gorges, who left him agent to 'let and set his whole est.' when he went to Eng. (Y. D. 1.2.14). Recorder of York Ct. 1640; Alderman, Recorder and 1st Town Clerk of York 1641; Mayor 1644-5, and presiding officer at trial of Catherine Cornish, who named him in her accusations, thus prob. hastening his death and providing the reason he 'cried out much of the people they had broken his heart; and so grew some time mazed with it'; bur. with his arms, Mr. Hull preaching the funeral sermon, bef. 28 July 1645. Ch. bp. in Bideford: **Elizabeth**, bp. 16 Feb. 1613-4. **Rebecca**, bp. 9 May 1616, m. there 25 Nov. 1641 Wm. Champlin. ***John**, bp. 8 Nov. 1618, m. a dau. of Wm. and Christian Tetherly of Bideford, sis. of Gabriel of Me. A Boston merchant 1662, he took from John Davis(18) and w. Mary a q. c. to his fa.'s lands made over to her form. husb. for debt in 1645; at their ho. in York he confirmed their deed to John Lamb. (Y. D. 1.163). Rhode Island 1664, 1668, dealing with Wm. Tetherly in Boston; poss. the same Mr. J. G. adm. inhab. of Portsm., R. I., 19 Oct. 1666, Dep. 1667. **Thomas**, bp. 21 Jan. 1620-1. **Patience**, bp. 13 July 1623. **Mary**, bp. 1 Feb. 1626-7. Mr. John G., a Fayal merchant, 1647, undoubtedly closely relat. to Roger, and his w. Harte were at Newport, where both d., she 16 Sept. 1660, ag. 55; he 7 Aug. 1665, ag. 61. John Champlin, form. of Fayal, in 1675 was heir to one of the R. I. Johns. See Hist. of York i. 104; P. & Ct. i. xiii; N. E. Reg. 82.69, 185.

The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire

Many trees for this family have copied each other, and in some it has been repeated without evidence that Mary Tetherly died in Newport, Rhode Island in 1710. However, Mary Tetherly who married John Gard died in about 1664 and was likely buried in Warwick, RI. It has not yet been discovered how Mary died, nor positively where she was buried. This is her family:

Descendancy

1. Edmond Titherly b: Abt. 1564 in Northam, Devon, England. d: Deceased.
+ Unknown
2. William Tetherly b: 1594 in Northam, Devon, England. d: 1651 in Kittery, York County, Maine, United States of America; age: 57.
+ Christian Thorne b: 1609 in Northam, Torridge District, Devon, England. m: 1618 in Northam,Devon,England. d: 1636 in Kittery, York County, Maine, United States of America; age: 27.
3. Gabriel Tetherly b: 1622. d: 1695; age: 73.
+ Susanna m: About 1653 in New England, USA. d: Deceased.
3. Mary Tetherly b: 1627 in Northam, Devon, England. d: Abt. 1663 in Warwick, Kent, Rhode Island, USA; age: 36.
+ John Gard Sr. b: 8 Nov 1618 in Bideford, Devonshire, England. m: Abt. 1637 in New England. d: April 1674 in Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island, USA; age: 55.
3. Ann Tetherly b: 1635 in ME. d: 1677; age: 42.
+ Miles Thompson b: abt. 1655 in ME. m: 1652 in ME. d: Deceased.
3. Joan Tetherly d: Deceased.
3. John Tetherly d: Deceased.
3. William Tetherly d: Deceased.
+ Mary Harges m: 1636. d: Deceased.
3. William Tetherly d: Deceased.
+ Marie Robie m: 1683. d: Deceased.

We know that John Gard, Sr., lived in Boston because when he inherited his father's property it was noted that he was "of Boston." Also, there is the Charlestown (Boston) marriage record for "Roger" Garde, which is actually for John Gard, Sr. and his second wife, Martha Brenton.

ABOUT THE CHILDREN OF JOHN GARD, SR.

William Gard and John Gard, Jr. each have records placing them in New England and/or Barbados.

William Gard, his wife Mariah and their children, William, Mary, and Charlotte Gard, who were born between 1666 – 1670 were recorded in ***Boston births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, 1630-1699.*** William was a mariner, and records show that he wrote a will before he embarked upon the dangerous journey to Barbados. There are also records for John Gard (Jr.), assumed to be William's brother, travelling to Barbados during the same trip.

No record has been found that definitively identifies William Gard as the son of John Gard, Sr., and Mary Tetherly. The connection is *inferred* from several circumstantial facts: they lived in close proximity, William shared the same maritime occupation as Mary's family-including ownership of a ship—and he transported John Gard, Jr., and his family to Barbados.

However, there is a chronological issue with this assumption. The baptism record for Mary Tetherly shows she was baptized in 1627, suggesting she would have married around 1646 and begun having children around 1647. Yet, a marriage record for William Gard indicates a birth year of 1641. This date comes from a transcription, not the original record, so verification is needed to confirm it is not a misreading of 1647. If the 1641 date is accurate, Mary would have been only about fourteen at William's birth—making it unlikely she was his mother.

If that is the case, William Gard was probably not the son of John Gard, Sr., and Mary Tetherly, but rather a cousin, possibly the son of Thomas Garde, another son of Roger Gard. Looking for church records from The First Church of Charlestown, Massachusetts has so far yielded nothing, but that is where baptismal, marriage, and burial records would likely have been located.

The information in the above excerpt lists Mary's parents' names. It confirms that her family was the Tetherly family from Northam, Devon, England, which was a neighboring town of Bideford, and that she came from a family of mariners who owned ships and shipyards both in England and New England.

LIFE IN RHODE ISLAND

After the death of his first wife, Mary (Tetherly) Gard, John Gard, Sr. married Martha Brenton in 1664. Two years later, in October 1666, they relocated to the area that would later become Rhode Island. Martha's father, William Brenton, was a prominent land proprietor who acquired large tracts of land from Native Americans and sold them to English settlers. John and Martha lived on his estate, Middleford Farm, which was likely a sheep farm—a major local enterprise at the time. Given that John's father, Roger Garde, had been a woolen draper and that John himself worked as a merchant, it is reasonable to assume he was familiar with the wool trade.

A marriage record confirms the union of John Gard and Martha Brenton. Although the record mistakenly lists the groom as Roger Garde, this is clearly an error—John, Roger's son, is the

individual who married Martha. (John was known to reside in Charlestown, Boston, prior to this marriage.)

Further confirmation appears in The Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth and in William Brenton's will, written in 1674, which identifies Martha Gard as his daughter and John Gard, Sr. as her husband. The will also explicitly states that John was the son of Roger Garde, a critical distinction because John is often confused with a relative of the same name who lived nearby in Newport.

Neither John nor Martha lived to see the completion of William Brenton's will. As a result, Brenton left Middleford Farm, where they had resided, to another daughter, Mehetable Brenton Brown. Martha and John had no known children together.

U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700 for Roger Garde

Third Supplement to Torrey's New England Marriages Prior to 1700

GARDE, Roger & Martha BRENTON; about 1664 Charlestown [GMB 1:222]

Marriage Record for John Gard and Martha Brenton (Roger Garde was deceased and this record was for his son.)

[131] At a Meetinge of the free inhabitants of portsmoth October ye 19th 1666

M^r^ william Baulston wos that day Chozen modderator
Mr John Gard wos that day admitted a free inhabitant of this towne of portsmoth
Lewes Mattex wos that day Admited a free inhabitant of this towne of portsmoth

Deputeies Chosen for ye Genrall Court
1 m^r^ John Gard
2 Capt John Sanford
3 m^r^ Joshua Coggshall
4 m^r^ John Albro

[137] 1667.

Deputies Chosen for searues in ye Genorall assembly
1 Mr John Gard
2 M^r^ william wodell
3 M^r^ william Hall
4 Mr Robert Hazard
} Deputies

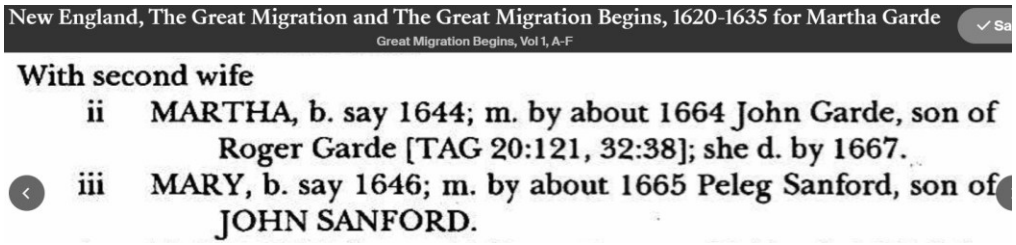
[134] At a Meetinge of ye ffree inhabitants of ye towne of portsmoth June 26th 1667

M^r^ william Baulston Chosen moderator for y^t^ day

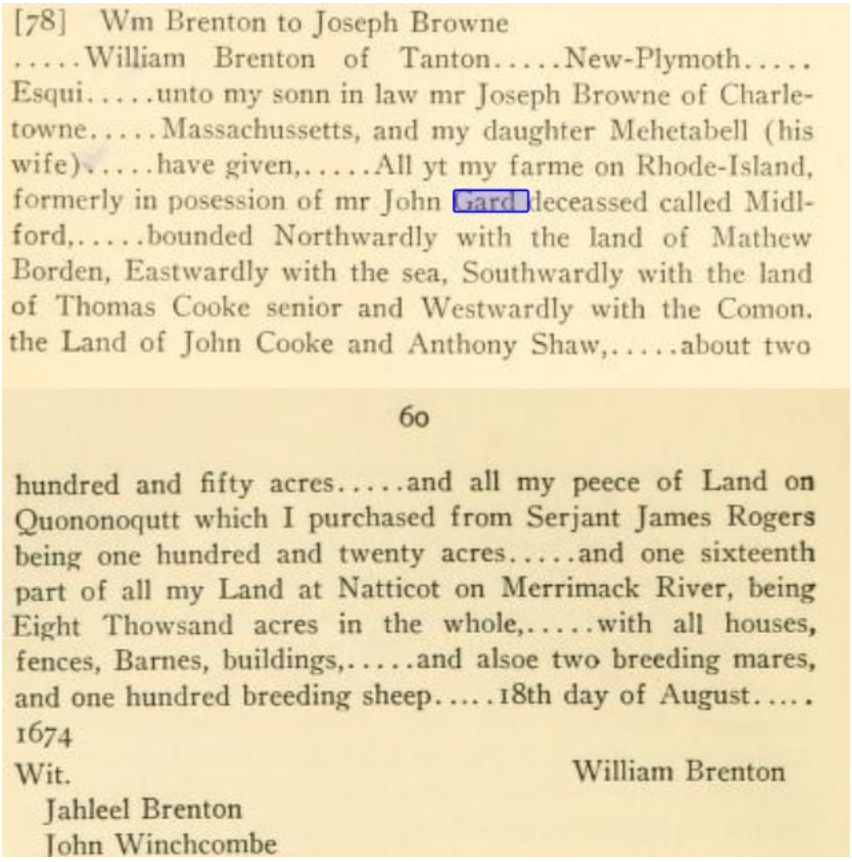
Deputies Chosen

1	m^r^ Phillep Sherman	Deputies for y^e^ Next genorall Court
2	m^r^ John Gard	
3	m^r^ Edward Lay	
4	m^r^ John Tripp Senyor	

The Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth


New England, The Great Migration and The Great Migration Begins, 1620-1635 for Martha Garde
Great Migration Begins, Vol 1, A-F
With second wife
ii MARTHA, b. say 1644; m. by about 1664 John Garde, son of Roger Garde [TAG 20:121, 32:38]; she d. by 1667.
iii MARY, b. say 1646; m. by about 1665 Peleg Sanford, son of JOHN SANFORD.

Here you can see the original record from 1674, which was listed in ***Rhode Island Evidence, Vol. I:***



[78] Wm Brenton to Joseph Browne

.....William Brenton of Tanton.....New-Plymoth..... Esqui.....unto my sonn in law mr Joseph Browne of Charle-towne.....Massachussetts, and my daughter Mehetabell (his wife).....have given,.....All yt my farme on Rhode-Island, formerly in posession of mr John Gard deceassed called Midl-ford,.....bounded Northwardly with the land of Mathew Borden, Eastwardly with the sea, Southwardly with the land of Thomas Cooke senior and Westwardly with the Comon. the Land of John Cooke and Anthony Shaw,.....about two

60

hundred and fifty acres.....and all my peece of Land on Quononoqutt which I purchased from Serjant James Rogers being one hundred and twenty acres.....and one sixteenth part of all my Land at Natticot on Merrimack River, being Eight Thowsand acres in the whole,.....with all houses, fences, Barnes, buildings,.....and alsoe two breeding mares, and one hundred breeding sheep.....18th day of August..... 1674

Wit. William Brenton

Jahleel Brenton

John Winchcombe

New England, The Great Migration and The Great Migration Begins, 1620-1635 (1995)

In his will, dated 9 February 1673[/4] and probated 13 November 1674, William Brenton of Newport appointed "my eldest son Jahleel Brenton" executor, and bequeathed to "my said son Jahleel ... all my two farms at Hammersmith and marsh and upland at Newport Neck," and "one eighth part of all my land" at Natticott on Merrymack River being about ten thousand acres, also livestock; to "my son W[illia]m Brenton ... my farm ... in possession of William Case," also land in the adjacent swamp, and "one eighth part of my said land at Natticott" and livestock; to "my son Eben[eze]r Brenton ... all my neck of land called Mattapoisett, now in possession of Jared Browne Senir" and £150, and livestock; to "my daughter Sarah Brenton ... my farm at Quononogut now in possession of Michael Kaley" and "one tenth part of my said land at Natticott" and livestock; to "my daughter Mehetable Brenton ... my farm formerly in possession of Mr. John Gaurd deceased ... called ... Middleford" and "one sixteenth part of my said land at Natticott" and livestock; to "my daughter Abigail Brenton ... my farm which I bought of Elisha Hutchinson of Boston and my land known by the name of Bakers

BIRTH: By about 1610 based on approximated date of first marriage.
DEATH: Taunton between 25 September 1674 [RILE 1:72, 74] and 13 November 1674 (date of probate).
MARRIAGE: (1) By 1634 Dorothy _____; "Dorothie Brenton the wife of our brother Willyam Brenton" admitted to Boston church 22 March 1634/5 [BChR 20]; no further record.

(2) By about 1644 Martha Burton, daughter of Thomas Burton [TAG 59:84]. She is not mentioned in William Brenton's will and presumably died between 30 September 1672 and 4 April 1673 when she did not acknowledge their joint deed [SLR 15:87].

CHILDREN:

With first wife

i BARNABAS, bp. Boston 24 January 1634/5 [BChR 279]; no further record.

With second wife

ii MARTHA, b. say 1644; m. by about 1664 John Garde, son of Roger Garde [TAG 20:121, 52:38]; she d. by 1667.

iii MARY, b. say 1646; m. by about 1665 Peleg Sanford, son of JOHN SANFORD.

iv ELIZABETH, b. say 1648; m. Taunton 28 March 1672 John Poole [MD 20:52]; on 19 January 1691/2 Samuel Sewall visited Elizabeth and reported that "Mrs. Elisa. Pool has buried five sisters, Eliot, Gard, Sanford, Brown, Burton. Sanford, Gard, have left no children" [Sewall 287]; she d. Boston 17 October 1694 [Sewall 322].

v SARAH, b. say 1650; m. by 1676 Joseph Eliot, son of Rev. JOHN ELIOT, as his first wife [Sibley 1:550-53].

vi MEHITABLE, b. Boston 28 November 1652 [BVR 36]; m. between 9 February 1673/4 (date of father's will) and 3 October 1675 (admission to Charlestown church [Wyman 139]) Joseph Brown; she d. Charlestown 14 September 1676 [ChVR 1:97].

vii JAHLEEL, b. Boston 15 November 1655 (as "Jaleham") [BVR 51]; did not marry [Austin 254].

viii WILLIAM, b. say 1657; m. by about 1680 Hannah Davis, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (_____) Davis [Austin 63-64, 254-55, citing receipt of 9 March 1692[/3?] from Hannah, formerly Davis, to her stepfather John Clarke, who had married the widow of Nicholas Davis].

New England, The Great Migration and The Great Migration Begins, 1620-1635, **Great Migration Begins, Vol 1, A-, p.221-222.**

ABOUT THE LAND

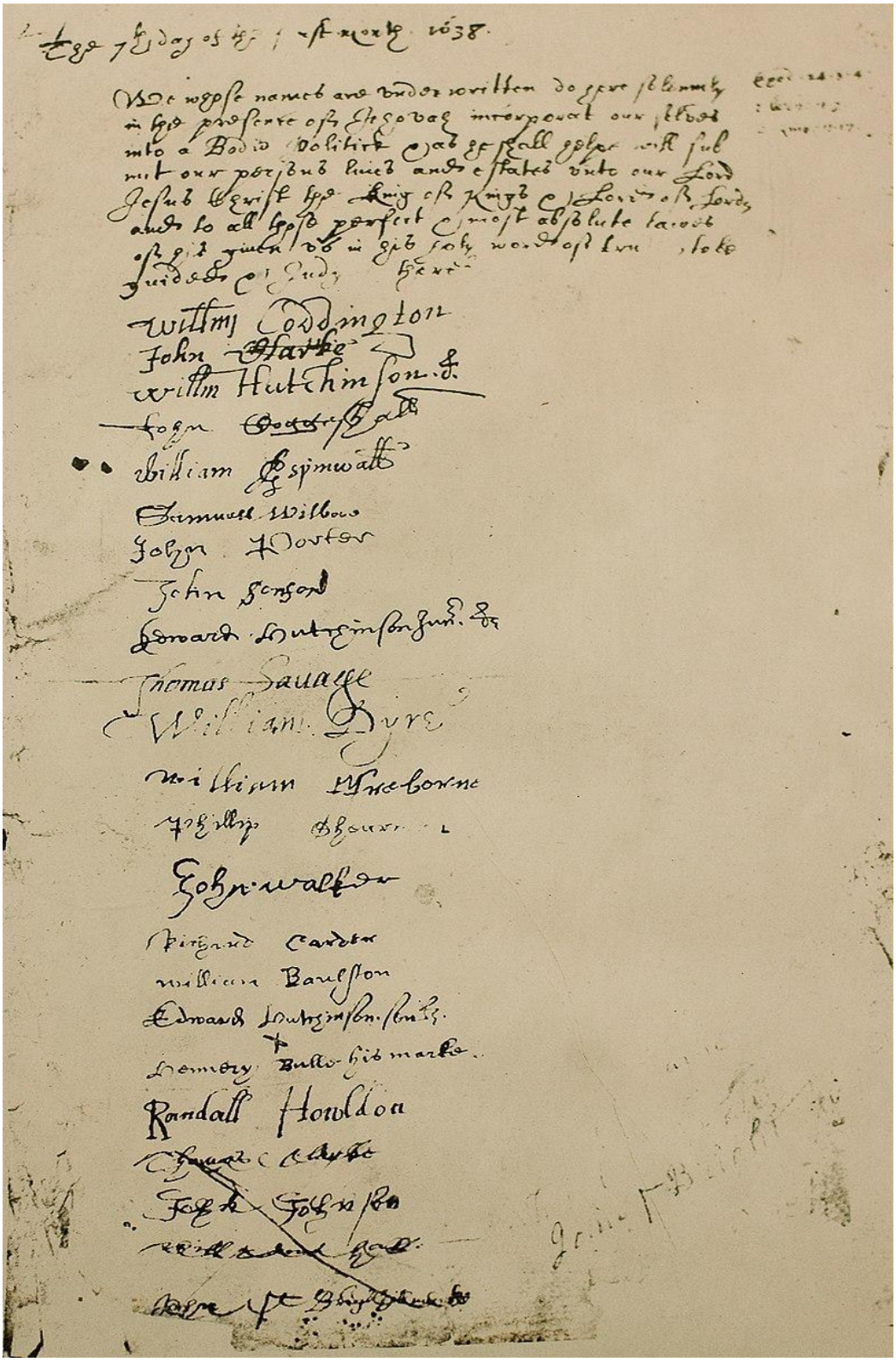
Aquidneck Island, a name derived from the Narragansett or Wampanoag language, was the area the settlers eventually called Rhode Island after they bought it from Native Americans in 1638. Today, it is a name used to distinguish the island apart from the entire state.

John Gard, Sr.'s father-in-law, William Brenton, was a prominent colonial leader and twice Governor of Rhode Island (1666–1669, 1672–1673). A respected landholder and magistrate, Brenton was also deeply involved in the founding and governance of early Rhode Island settlements.

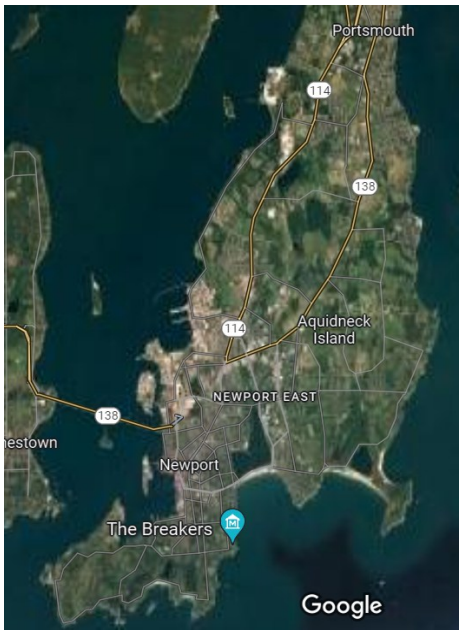
His political and religious affiliations have been interpreted in diverse ways. Some historians describe Brenton as a sympathizer of Anne Hutchinson, the Puritan spiritual adviser whose challenges to Massachusetts Bay orthodoxy led to her famous trial and banishment in 1638. While there is no definitive record of Brenton being one of her close followers, he notably did not vote to censure her, an act that may have contributed to his eventual relocation from Massachusetts Bay to the more tolerant colony of Rhode Island.

Brenton shared the spirit of religious dissent and independence that characterized many of Rhode Island's founders, including Roger Williams. Though his name does not appear among the signers of the Portsmouth Compact of 1638, he played a key role in the colony's early development and was among the signatories who later established the civil government of Newport on April 28, 1639.

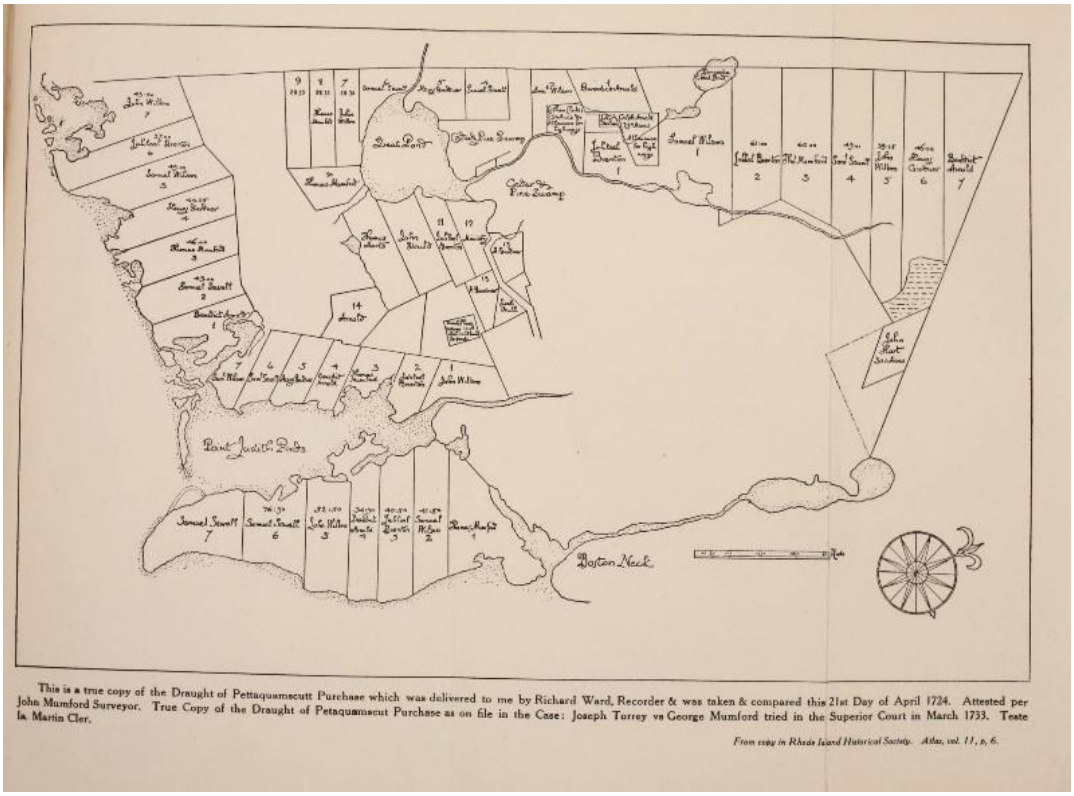
Brenton's combination of wealth, influence, and religious moderation helped shape the colony's reputation for liberty of conscience, and his legacy endured through both his public service and his family connections—including his daughter Martha's marriage to John Gard, Sr.



Portsmouth Contract

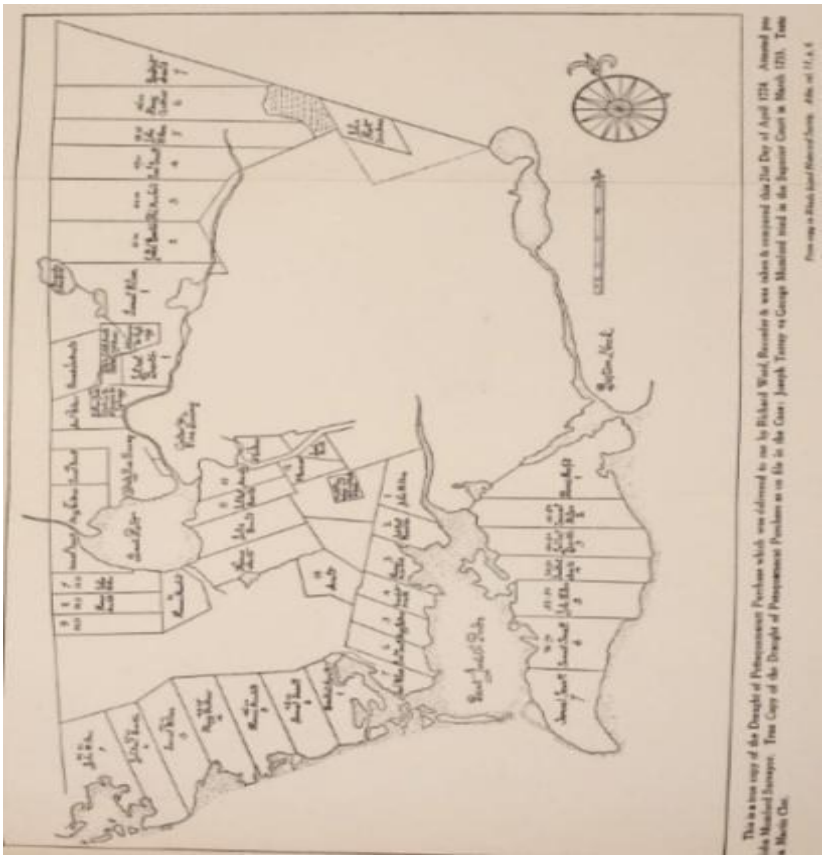


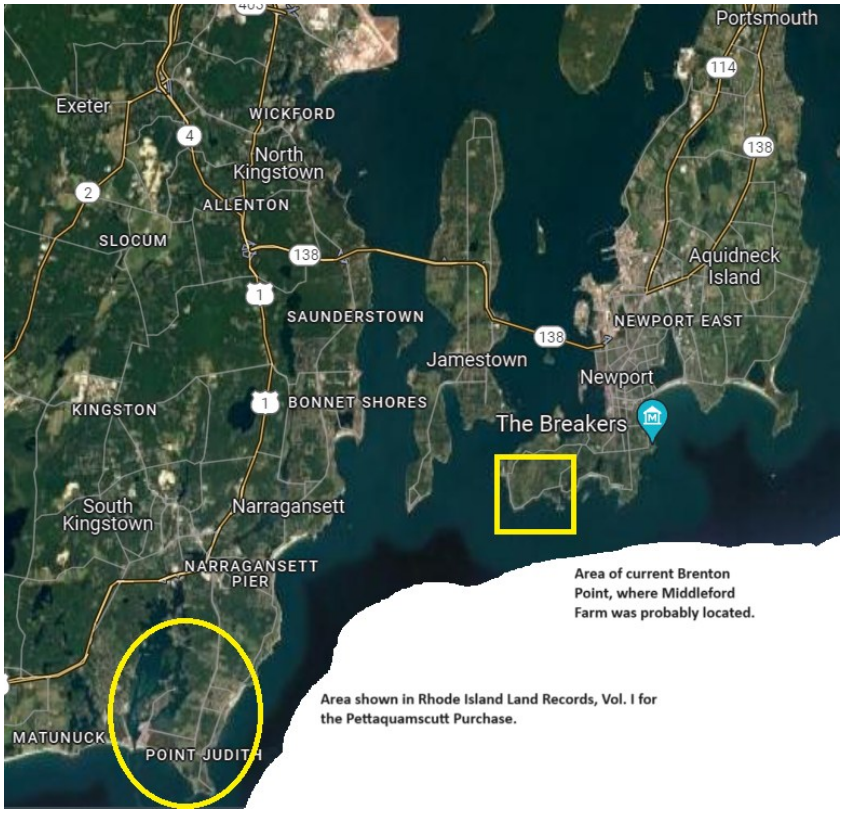
Aquidneck Island highlighted in the state of Rhode Island

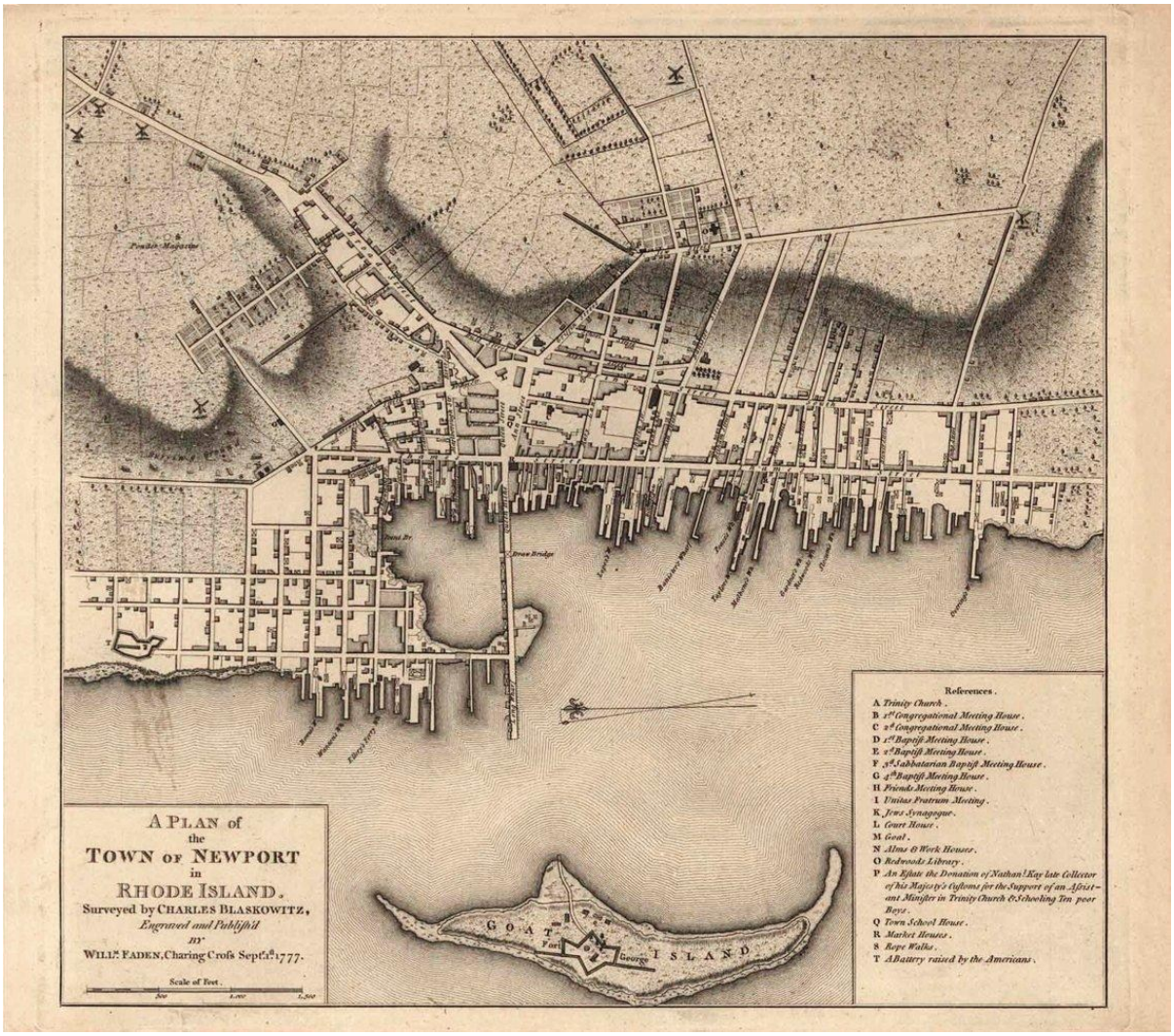

This is a true copy of the Draught of Pettaquamscutt Purchase which was delivered to me by Richard Ward, Recorder & was taken & compared this 21st Day of April 1724. Attested per John Mumford Surveyor. True Copy of the Draught of Petaquamscut Purchase as on file in the Case: Joseph Torrey vs George Mumford tried in the Superior Court in March 1733. Teste Ia. Martin Cler.
From copy in Rhode Island Historical Society. Atlas, vol. 11, p. 6.

Rhode Island Land Evidence, Vol. I

This map shows the area at the bottom right of Rhode Island mainland. It is not located on Aquidneck Island.




Portsmouth
114
Exeter
WICKFORD
4
North Kingstown
138
2
ALLENTON
SLOCUM
138
Aquidneck Island
1
SAUNDERSTOWN
NEWPORT EAST
138
Jamestown
Newport
1
BONNET SHORES
KINGSTON
The Breakers
South Kingstown
Narragansett
NARRAGANSETT PIER
Area of current Brenton Point, where Middleford Farm was probably located.
Area shown in Rhode Island Land Records, Vol. I for the Pettaquamscutt Purchase.
MATUNUCK
POINT JUDITH


A PLAN of
the
TOWN OF NEWPORT
in
RHODE ISLAND.
Surveyed by CHARLES BLASKOWITZ,
Engraved and Publish'd
BY
WILL.M FADEN, Charing Cross Sept.r 1.1777.
Scale of Feet.
References.
A Trinity Church.
B 1st Congregational Meeting House.
C 2d Congregational Meeting House.
D 1st Baptist Meeting House.
E 2d Baptist Meeting House.
F 3d Sabbatarian Baptist Meeting House.
G 4th Baptist Meeting House.
H Friends Meeting House.
I Unitas Fratrum Meeting.
K Jews Synagogue.
L Court House.
M Goal.
N Alms & Work Houses.
O Redwoods Library.
P An Estate the Donation of Nathan.l Kay late Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Support of an Assistant Minister in Trinity Church & Schooling Ten poor Boys.
Q Town School House.
R Market Houses.
S Rope Walks.
T A Battery raised by the Americans.
GOAT ISLAND
Fort George

Founded in 1639, Newport became a significant colonial port and a hub for religious freedom. This was in stark contrast to the Puritan Colonies, such as Boston, where there was an ongoing religious crisis. Take for example, the story of Mary Dyer who was hung in 1660 after she converted to Quakerism and refused to abide by the banishment placed upon her.

Newport was different. By the late 17th century, it was known for its diverse population that included many dissenters and had become a center for trade and commerce, particularly in rum and molasses, but also of enslaved people. When Newport was founded, there was no strong opposition to slavery, and the practice quickly became an integral part of the local economy, an extension of the already established indentured servitude that enabled the

riddance of the underclass from England. Over time, Newport's involvement in the transatlantic trade of enslaved people grew significantly, making it one of the primary ports for that practice in North America. However, the contradictions between Newport's religious diversity and its involvement in slavery eventually contributed to the rise of abolitionist sentiments in the region.

After purchasing land in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1658, William Brenton acquired 8,000 acres along the Merrimack River in what would become Litchfield, New Hampshire. Brenton, a member of the Pettaquamscutt Company, obtained land at low prices from Native Americans and sold it to settlers, expanding his holdings to areas such as Martha's Vineyard, Elizabeth Island, Conanicut Island, and Taunton, Massachusetts.

Pocasset (later known as Portsmouth), Rhode Island, quickly grew as followers of Anne Hutchinson—who were facing exile or discipline—moved from Massachusetts. In 1639, Brenton and several others established a new settlement on the island, selecting Newport for its commercial potential. By 1640, the settlements on the island merged, with the northern portion formally named Portsmouth.

ABOUT MIDDLEFORD FARM

John Gard, Sr. and Martha Brenton were buried at the farm, known as Middleford, which was part of William Brenton's larger estate near Portsmouth. This area, including his farm, played a significant role in the early agricultural and political development of the region. It was strategically located near one of the most important and bustling port towns in colonial Rhode Island. The following land record indicates that it was located south of Portsmouth and north of Newport, which were only about nine miles apart. As its name suggests, it was located between the two towns.

Pasted from Pages 171-172

Rhode Island Land Evidences, Vol. I, 1648-1696

[256] Thomas Deane to George Sisson.
...Thomas Deane of London Merchant One of the Executors of the...Will...of Joseph Browne late of Charles Towne...in the Massachussets Collony...Clerke deced and Anne wife of...Thomas Deane...Doe...Surrender...unto George Sisson of Portsmouth...Rhode Island...Yeoman... percell of Land or farme Comonly Called...Middleford Farme,...within...Portsmouth...lately belonging to... Joseph Browne deceasd....two hundred and Forty Acres... And...Doe...Ratefy...The...sale...from William Browne and Benjan. Browne the other Executors...and Peter Serjeant as Attorney...unto...George Sisson...Thirteenth day of August...1683...
Wit.
Joseph Dudly
John Richards.

Tho: Deane
Ann Deane

A search for early land records and deed transfers revealed that John and his wife were buried on Middleford Farm and that as the land was bought and sold, it did not include the part where they were buried, indicating that their graves probably remained within the care of the Brenton family. The following excerpts have been cut and pasted from the ***Rhode Island Land Evidences, Vol. I, 1648-1696*** so that they can be easily viewed and compared. The story told from reviewing them is that John Gard, Sr. and his second wife, Martha, lived at Middleford Farm, which was once referred to as being near Portsmouth and once as being near Newport, and they were buried there.

The property was 250 acres bordered by the Sea to the east, the communal area to the west, which later became a “hi-way” and the land to the south was once owned by Thomas Cooke Sr, then Peleg Sanford. Sanford was the brother-in-law of John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618). The land to the north belonged to Matthew Borden[2].

[2] The Mathew Borden whose property bordered Middleford Farm was a member of the original Borden family of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. The family patriarch, Richard Borden (1595–1671), emigrated from Headcorn,

The burial location was ¾ of an acre and was near the sea.

The records appear to describe two distinct properties associated with men named John Gard (or Garde). The first is Middleford Farm, located east of the Common area, owned by William Brenton, and occupied by John and Martha Gard. The second property lies southwest of the Common area, owned by another John Gard(e).

From this distinction, it can be inferred that the individual who enslaved Salmerdore was the John Gard(e) who owned land southwest of the Common—an area that later became known as the "hi-way." Middleford Farm, by contrast, was situated between Portsmouth and Newport, and the John Gard(e) who held the southwestern property is believed to have been the man married to Rebecca Harte Copp, not Martha Brenton.

Rhode Island Land Evidences, Vol. I, 1648-1696

Page 47 March 30, 1673

John Champlin releaces Negro Salmerdore.

.....thirtith day of.....March.....John Champlin heire to John Gard Deceased.....did declare that he gave his Negro Salmerdore his Freedom.....forever.....Newport on Rhode Island Walter Clarke Asistant.

Page 61

.....unto my Daughter Mehetabell Brenton.....all my farme formerly in posession of mr John Gard deceassed (now to be called.....Midlford) with all houses,..... Barnes,.....and my peece of Land on Quononoqutt lying Northward of my.....Land in posession of Michall Kaly which I bought of Serjant James Rogers,.....about one hundred and Twenty acres,.....and one sixteenth part of my.....Land at Natticot, two Breeding Mares and one hundred breeding sheep.

Page 63

.....farme formerly in posession of mr John Gard deceased and.....Land on Quononoqt. with stock.....given unto my Daughter Mehetabell — — — — — — — — 650

Page 59-60

[78] Wm Brenton to Joseph Browne

.....William Brenton of Tanton.....New-Plymoth..... Esqui.....unto my sonn in law mr Joseph Browne of Charletowne.....Massachussetts, and my daughter Mehetabell (his wife).....have given,.....All yt my farme on Rhode-Island, formerly in posession of mr John Gard deceassed called Midlford,.....bounded Northwardly with the land of Mathew Borden, Eastwardly with the sea, Southwardly with the land of Thomas Cooke senior and Westwardly with the Comon, the Land of John Cooke and Anthony Shaw,.....about two hundred and fifty acres.....and all my peece of Land on Quononoqutt which I purchased from Serjant James Rogers being one hundred and twenty acres.....and one sixteenth part of all my Land at Natticot on Merrimack River, being Eight Thowsand acres in the whole,.....with all houses, fences, Barnes, buildings,.....and alsoe two breeding mares, and one hundred breeding sheep.....18th day of August..... 1674

Wit. William Brenton

Jahleel Brenton

John Winchcombe

Kent, England, in 1638 and became one of the founders of Portsmouth. Mathew Borden was Richard's son, and the family's landholdings extended across Aquidneck Island. The later Bordens

of Tiverton and Fall River, Massachusetts - including Lizzie Andrew Borden (1860–1927), made infamous by the 1892 Fall River murders - descended from this same Rhode Island line.

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[71] Wm Dyre—conserning High Wayes.
High Wayes Layd out by mr Nicholas Easton mr John Clarke and my selfe
In the Towne of Each Side the eight rod Lotts a way of 6 poles wide with a way of 2 rod wide between each fower.
A High-way of 2 rod wide as farr as Gardners house lott and then one from the water side up to over against Havilands house soe to mr Coggeshalls farme A way crossinge the way by Tobies house lott up to the way that goes to mr Brentons farme principally layd out for the accommodation of the Land that did accomodate the house Lotts from Harry Bulls house Lott to the said way An other drift way up to the Southmead Medows of 2 poles wide Running 2 poles between Robinsons Lott and Jeffereys lott
An other high-way from the Entrance of mr Coggeshalls farme to goe to castle hill and soe leadinge to all the Lands and Comons upon the neck wch. way was layd out by us to the brooke that came downe by Aplegates plaine the rest is not detirmined as yett where to runn—A Highway from the Towne layd out of 2 poles wide to Wi. Dyres Farme and soe to lead to the lands on the north side of the Towne virt the medows, mr Coddingtons Cow-pasture the Artillery Garden mr Clarkes land and Willia. Dyres Land, and soe by Wim. Dyres medow; a way into the land that the said Dyre bought of Aplegate to fetch off the wood of that land for the Townes use which Land was layd forth by Captn Clarke and mr Robert Jefferays as alsoe by them was the wood reserved and the way appointed only for that use
A High-way appointed, from the Towne at the Corner of mr Barkers ¼ acre lott to goe to the grass and medows in the pond and to the beach wich way way was 2 pole wide to run along betweene the Land of mr Coggeshall, Clarke, Jeffereys on the west side, and the land layd out to mr Easton and others on the East side
A High-way betweene the Lott of John Lawrance, and Marmaduke Ward of 2 pole wide leadinge to mr Coddingtons lands, only the way betweene Wilbor land and Bakers, and

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Richardsons was above 6 pole to goe to Wanemetonony hill and soe by the foot of the hill into mr Coddingtons farme, and soe through that to the Lands layd out at Earlls wiggwam comonly calld Pocassett high way
A High-way at the east end of Wards land to goe by mr Brentons land to green end and the lands layd forth that way, and soe a highway of 10 pole broad to the said mill brook soe for as these lands were layd out to Greenman &c, and from that way was another way to goe downe to the mill.
A hie way appointed to goe from out the Night Comon through mr Brentons farme to the Mill for 2 Rod wide, and the be layd out where was most convenient for horse or cart.
A hie-way appointed and layd out to go up by mr Fosters house lott to mr Bracys farme and to the lands layd out on the South and Eastern side there of and a drift way appointed to South Mead Medows as proper only therto.
A hie way layd up from the Mill to Joseph Clarkes and soe on the fore side of those lands downe to the Comon beyond mr Barkers that on the east side of the Brooke being about 20 pole at the North end thereof Cross the way from the Mill at the end of mr Brentons mens lotts and between Captn. Clarkes land now in the posession of Goodm Weavor went the hie way towards the great Comons, and by the side of mr John Clarkes Joseph and Thomas Clarkes lands &c being on the east side thereof went the hie way of six poles broad to mr Eastons Farme, and from that layd out to John Anthony on the south and John Lawton on the North went downe and was laid out a highway of six poles broad downe to Stony River to meet with that way on the West ends of mr Barkers lands and soe came into the Comons at the Rocks and from that way was layd out to each neck and medows and beach.
There was a way alsoe layd out on the east side of Greenmans land that butted upon the Penfold Richardson lying on the other side wch way was to goe to the Penfold being layd out to mr Brenton
A hie way lickwise to goe up on the northe side of the layd to Andrews which way went to the Hermitage and these lands

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thereabouts from out of which way went downe to the high way to mr Hutchinsons Lands but for which hieways was appointed and layd to the lands about & adjoyninge to Sachuis brook.....refer.....to Record of lands in these parts layd out by mr Robert Jeffereys, whose fenceings were appointed by mr Jeffereys Captn Clarke and my selfe.....I doe declare in my observation two or three impedimts
First mr Coddington in that his way that goes to the Artillery Garden & buryinge place he hath sett neer sixty pole of Fencing upon the hie way six foot at least at the North end 2ly Richard Tew hath not only turned the part of the hie way out of his proper place but hath incrocht upon and inclossed upon thre rod of the way and halfe a pole upon part of the rest. Lett them therefore that knowes any injury in this kinde put it downe.....soe shall wee avoyd hipocrisy dissemulation, bark biteinge and secrett wolveish devoveringe one of another,.....lett all that love the light come forth to the light and show their Deeds soe saith
.....to be a Record Will Dyre
from the simple and honist
intent of my hart & soule
this 15th Feb. 1654

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Page 93

[124] Walter Clarke—Land Recorded.
.....Walter Clarke (son of Capt. Jeremiah Clarke Deceased) of Newport.....beinge.....this.....fourth Day of October .....one Thowsand Sixe Hundred sixety and five, in..... Possession.....of Land in.....Newport.....Bounded..... one Parcell being Fifety Ackers.....bounded on the north by Land.....of Mr Nicholas Easton formerly by hime bought of John Smith Deceased, on the East, and part on the South by other Lands of.....Nicholas Easton, and further on the Southerly Line by a swampe haveing there A Turneing before it comes to the Swampe, that the sayd Eastons Land border againe upon it on the East, which Swampe aforesayd is comonly called Bracys swampe, as alsoe bordering on..... Land.....of Thomas Clifton, and Westerly by Land.....of Benedict Arnold, or high-way; alsoe one Parcell Lyeing neare and fronting against are Towne, bounded North.....by the Common, and A high or Drift way goeing out of the Streete or Comon up Easterly betwext the Land of the sayd Walter Clarke And the Land.....of Thomas Waterman, that was formerly the land of Robert Griffon, on the East or South-East by Land sold by.....Clarke to Mr William Brenton, and on the south by Land of ye William Brenton bought of Walter Clarke and Jeffery Champlin, and on the West by Land of Peleg Sanford, Mr John Gard, and the sayd Brenton, which Percell amounts to.....Twenty Ackers.....Alsoe one Orchard bounded East by the Land of Peleg Sanford, South by Land of Mr John Coggeshall, West by the High-way, North by the Comon, with A smal Percell betweext the Last mentioned High way and the sea, south by John Coggeshall North by the High-way; all.....Parcells.....Amount to seventy Ackers.....with all.....belonging As one Dweling house, one Barne, with all housing, fruit Trees.....this Deed, ...is to Ratifie.....the same.....unto the sayd Walter Clarke;.....

Joseph Torrey Generall Recorder.

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Page 192-193

[301] Phillip Jones to Rebecca Tailer & John Nelson (Mortgage).

...fifteenth day of June...one Thousand six hundred Eighty & three...Between Phillip Jones of New Yorke merchant on the one Part, and Rebeckah Tailer Relict, Widow, of William Tailer late of Boston...Merchant deceassed, And John Nelson of Boston...Merchant, Administratrix and Administrator, to the Estate of...William Tailer decd. on the other Part,... Phillip Jones for...two hundred Pounds of Currant mony of New-England...by...Rebecca Tailer and John Nelson... paid...Hath...sold,...all that his Messuage or Tenement... in the Town of Newport...with all the land belonging to the same (excepting the buriall place of John Gard and his wife) being upwards of Three quarters of an Acre of Land... bounded on the South by the land late in the Possession of William Brenton mercht decd. and bounded on the North by Lands...of Capt Peleg Sanford abutting upon the East on the hie-way that Extends North and South in the said Town, And so the sd Land Extendith Twelve foot in bredth down into the sea &c...with all...houses Outhouses...buildings... if...Philip Jones his heires...shall...pay...Rebecca Tailer and John Nelson...the sum of two hundred and four pounds of Currant mony of New-England...one hundred pounds... before the first day of Septembr...And the sum of One hundred and four Pounds more...before the first day of March next insueing...then this present...Indenture...shall...be voyd...

Wit.
John Hayward Not. Pub.
Eliezer Moody:

Phillip Jones.
Boston...Octob 16th 1685
...Bradstreet Governor.
Sam Sewall Assistant.

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Pages 193-194

[302] Rebecca Tailer & John Nelson to Mary Jones.

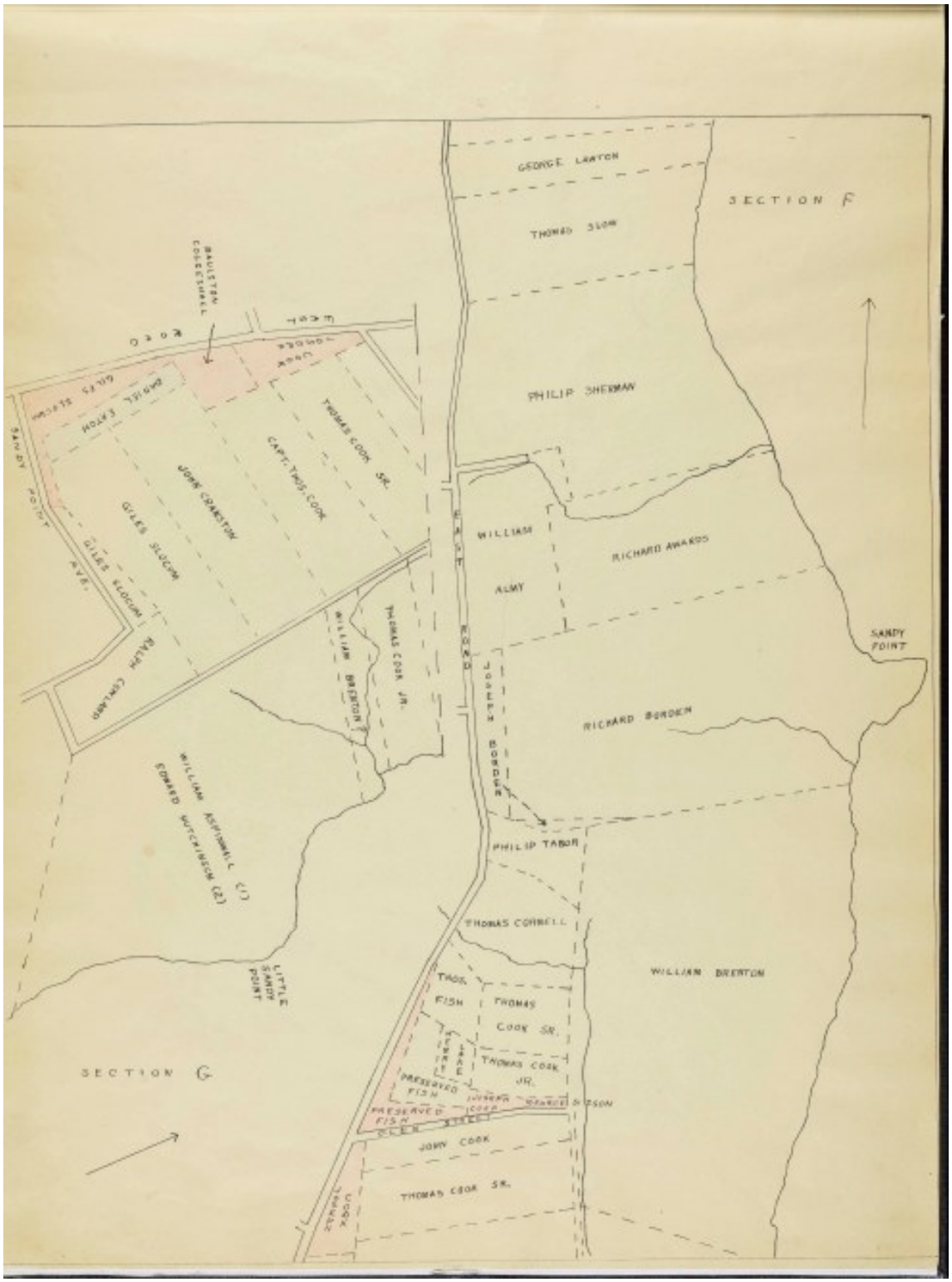
...Rebecca Tailer Relict widow of William Taylor late of Boston...Merct. and John Nelson of Boston...Mercht.... whereas Phillip Jones late of New Yorke Mercht. decd. by an Indenture of Morgage...bearing date the fifteenth day of June...One Thowsand six hundred Eighty and three the sum of two hundred Pounds mony to him...paid by the sd Rebecca Tailer and John Nelson did give...unto them...all his Messuage or Tenement Scittuate...in the Town of Newport ...with the land belonging to the same (Excepting the buriing place of John Gard and his wife) beinge upwards of three quarters of an Acre of Land...bounded on the south by the land late...of Peleg Sanford, and on the west by the hie way ...Extends North and South in the said Town, And so the said land Extendeth twelve foot in bredth down into the sea ...with all...houses Outhouses...a Provission...contained for the Redemption of the Premises upon the payment of the sum of Two hundred and four Pounds of Currant mony of New-England...And yett a Considerable part...remaineth unpaid...whereof...the same became forfitted unto Rebecca Tailer and John Nelson,...be it...known That the sd Rebecca Tailer and John Nelson for...Sixty two pounds Currant mony of New England...paid by Mary Jones Relict widow of the sd Phillip Jones,...have Given...the afore-sd Messuage or tenement with all the Land belonging...bounded as afore-sd...Twenty ninth day of October...One Thousand six hundred Eighty & five...

Wit.
Edw. Perry ju.
Zacheriah Shute.

Rebekah Tailer—
J Nelson

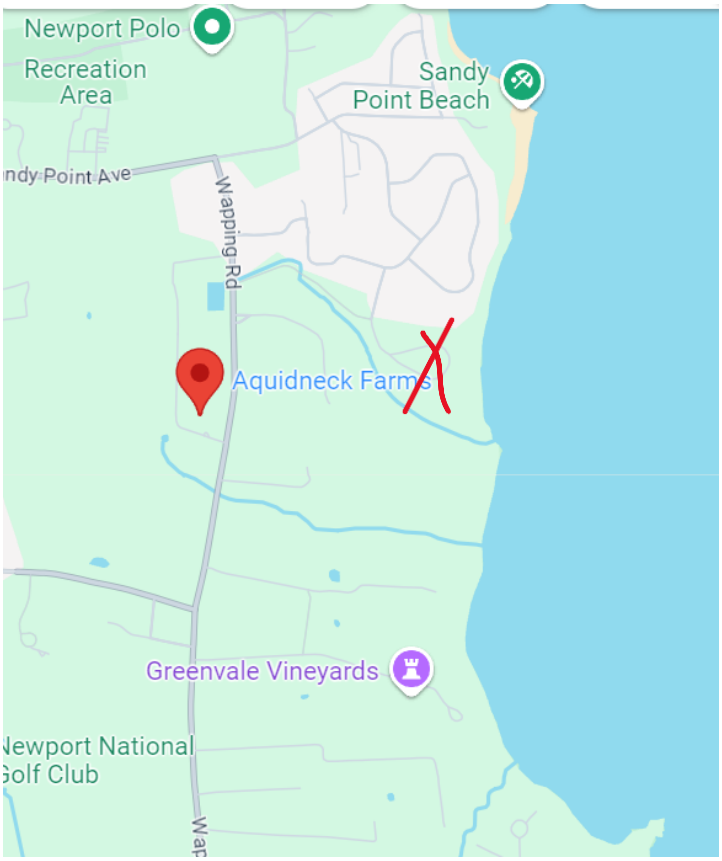
The following maps taken from ***Original Land Grants of Portsmouth, Rhode Island*** show that Middleford Farm was probably located here, where William Brenton's land is marked:

HOG
ISLAND
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
SAND POINT
NEW PORT



https://portsmouthhistorical.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Portsmouth_Land_Maps.pdf

Today, it looks like Middleford Farm would have been just north of where Aquidneck Farms is located today.



The records show that “a parcel of land commonly called Middleford Farme” passed from Jospeh Brown to a man named George Sisson in 1683. Joseph Brown was Mehetable Brenton’s husband. Searching these records reveals that Middleford Farm was bought and sold or inherited several times. Names include Joseph Brown, George Sisson, Bradstreet Governor, Walter Clarke, Jeffrey Champlin (John Garde’s son-in-law), and Peleg Sanford, who became the husband of another of Brenton’s daughters, Mary.

William Brenton had two farms among his many properties and one property is now a well-known park called Brenton Point. Over the centuries, though, this area was occupied by Native Americans, pirates, British soldiers, and Victorian beach combers before it was designated a park and it is not known if the burial location of John and Martha Gard is still marked.

PROOF: JOHN GARD, SR. VERSUS JOHN GARDE

As mentioned, John Gard, Sr., Roger's son, who was married to Mary Tetherly then Martha Brenton, is often confused with John Garde, Roger's other relative, who was married to Rebecca Harte Copp. Here is how we can tell them apart:

John and Harte Garde were buried behind their residence on the south side of Thames St. in Newport, RI in the center of Rhode Island and later their headstones were later moved to the Island Cemetery. Harte died on 9/16/1660 and John died on 8/7/1665, at the age of sixty-one, putting his date of birth at 1604. His marriage record in Bideford was to Rebecca Copp, and it is possible that Harte and Rebecca were the same person.

Roger Garde had a relative, John Garde, an English merchant at Fayal in the Azores (cf. Aspinwall's Notarial Record, p. 109), who later came to Boston; for on 15 Mar. 1661/2 John Davesse and wife discharged to "John Gard, merchant, now living at Boston," a mortgage that they held on Roger Garde's land south of the Agamenticus River in York (cf. York Deeds, vol. 1, part 1, fo. 119). John Garde lived the latter part of his life in Newport, R. I., on the south side of Thames Street, where Southwick's sporting-goods store recently stood. His wife, Harte Garde, was buried back of the store, having died on 16 Sept. 1660, aged 55 years. On 7 Aug. 1665 "John Garde merchant" died, aged 61 years, and was buried beside his wife. The stones, two large, flat, sandstone slabs, were removed many years ago to the Island Cemetery at Newport, where they are the two oldest stones in that burying ground.

John Gard, Sr., Roger's son, married Mary Tetherly in about 1647 and then lived in Warwick, Rhode Island.

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of...

GARDE, GARD, or GARRARD, JOHN, Warwick 1655, rem. to New London 1667, perhaps was the man, "old John Gard," in 1712, and his s. Daniel charg. with misdemean. ROGER, York, recorder of the Prov. 1640, at the first Assemb. under Sir F. Gorges' commiss. mayor of Acomenticus 1644, had no w. in the country, wh. exposed him to suspicion. Winth. II. 210.

The above record combines John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) and his son, John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647). Leaving the rest of the information aside for the next chapter, focusing on the first part of the paragraph tells us that John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) lived in Warwick, Rhode Island in 1655. He was married to Mary Tetherly at that time. After she died, he married Martha Brenton, and he moved to Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

He married Martha Brenton in 1664 and went to oversee Middleford Farm. Portsmouth was founded by Christians wanting to escape the confines of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. There are records in Portsmouth for John Gard, Sr. who was admitted into Portsmouth on October 19, 1666. During that time, the area had just been established as The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Many of the early settlers came to the area seeking refuge from religious persecution, including members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and Jewish people.

Closely reviewing records for presumed children of John Gard, Sr., and Mary Tetherly shows that William Gard remained in Boston while John Gard, Jr. went to Connecticut.

Though the place of death was in Rhode Island for both men, John Gard, Sr. and John Garde, it is evident that they were two different men based upon the dates of marriages and deaths of their wives. Some dates are approximate, dates in yellow are verified with original sources:

John Garde **(b. 1604) – Roger's Other Relative**		**John Gard, Sr.** **(b. 1618) – Roger's Son**
John Garde was born in 1604; He was sixty-one when he died in 1665.	**1604**	Roger Garde and Phillipa Gist married in 1610 in Bideford.
	1618	John Gard, Sr. was baptized in Bideford in 1618 and named as the son of Roger Garde
John Garde + Rebecca (Harte) Copp were married on 9/27/1629 in Bideford – Age 25	**1629**	
John Gard lived in Azores, with no evidence which, but likely John Gard, Sr. considering his wife's mariner family.	**1643-1647**	John Gard lived in Azores, with no evidence which, but likely John Gard, Sr. considering his wife's mariner family.
	1647	John Gard, Sr. + Mary Tetherly were married in New England in about 1647 – Age 29
Christian baptized 8/28/1646, and Isacke baptized 3/13/1650 were listed in the Bideford parish registry and their father was listed as John Gorde or Goorde, which could actually	**1646-1650**	

refer to John Garde. If this is the case, then John Garde did not live in the Azores.		
John Garde (b. 1604) – Roger's Other Relative		**John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) – Roger's Son**
	1655	John Gard, Sr. lived in Warwick, Rhode Island.
Rebbecca Harte Copp Garde died in 1660 in Newport, Rhode Island and was buried behind their house on Thames St. – Age 56	**1660**	
	1661	John Gard, Sr. lived in Boston.
	1664	Mary Tetherly Gard died in about 1664 – Age 37
	1664	John Gard, Sr. + Martha Brenton were married in 1664 in Charlestown/Boston. His name was transcribed incorrectly as "Roger Garde," who was deceased.
John Garde died in Newport in 1665 and was buried behind his house on Thames St. – Age 61	**1665**	
	1666	John Gard, Sr. was admitted as a resident of Portsmouth, RI and chosen as deputy
	1667	John Gard, Sr. chosen again as deputy in Portsmouth, RI
	1667	Martha Brenton Gard died in about 1667 – Age 23 – Middleford Farm near Portsmouth, RI
	1670	John Gard, Sr., "of Devon, England, now in Boston", calls William Tetherly his Brother-in-Law – Aspinwall's Notarial Recs named as a source by later writers, but no entry in that book was found.
	Bf 1673	John Gard, Sr. died at Middleford Farm near Portsmouth before 1673 – Age about fifty-five
John Champlin frees Salmerdore formerly enslaved by John Garde	**1673**	

The following footnote (cut and pasted for better viewing) from ***Descendants of Edward Small of New England: and the allied families with tracings of English ancestry*** **Vol. I. Introduction, Page XXX** has been a source of confusion. It combines John Garde (b. 1604) and John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618.)

* Roger Garde, Recorder of York and Mayor of Agamenticus, Maine, was probably identical with that Roger Garde whose marriage to Philip Gist July 4, 1610, is recorded in the parish registers of Bideford, County Devon. Philip, wife of Roger Garde, was buried there February 1, 1634. Elizabeth, Rebecca, John, Thomas, Patience, and Mary, children of Roger Garde, were baptized there between 1613 and 1626, and the burial of Elizabeth Garde, June 10, 1646, is recorded.

Aspinwall's Notarial Records indicate relationship between Roger and John Garde, a merchant then resident in the Azores at Fayal. John Davesse and wife discharged to "John Gard, merchant now living at Boston," a mortgage they held on Roger Garde's land south of the Agamenticus River in York. John Garde lived later at Newport, Rhode Island, where his wife, Harte Garde, was buried, having died September 16, 1660, aged fifty-five years. John Garde, merchant, died August 7, 1665, aged sixty-one years and was buried beside his wife at Newport. John Garde calls "William Titherly of Devon, England, now in Boston," his brother-in-law.

Bideford registers show the marriage, November 25, 1641, of William Champlen and Rebecca Garde. John Champlain, late of Fayal, now of Newport, merchant, sold land there to Peleg Sanford, of Newport, merchant, April 9, 1675. About 1673, John Champlin is called "heire to John Garde deceased."

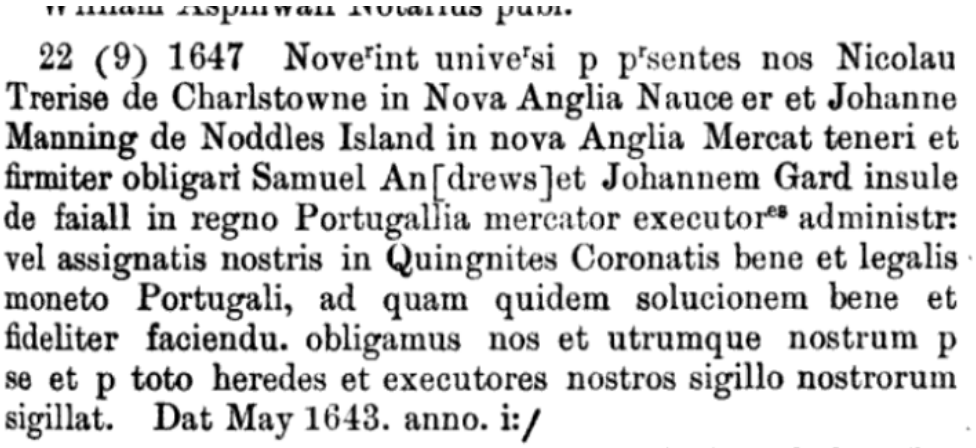
Roger Garde had a large tract of land on the north side of the Agamenticus River (York) in 1637, and fifty acres on the south side by 1639. He bought land of Samuel Mavericke in the town limits of York, June 11, 1637, and a deed to him from Mavericke, November 25, 1642, recites that it is given in consideration of "the great charge & travel the said Roger Garde had bestowed for the advancement and furtherance of the Planatation of Agamenticus." June 25, 1640, Roger Garde was a member of the first General Court "houlden" at Saco before Richard Vines and others, "gen. Counsellors unto Sir Fernando Gorges, Knight, Lord Proprietor of this Province...." April 10, 1641, Gorges nominated him Alderman at the incorporation of the village, and he was also Recorder and to "execute the Office of Town Clarke." Roger Garde succeeded Thomas Gorges as Mayor before the arrival of the charter, dated March 1, 1642, making the town a city. When Thomas Gorges left Maine in the fall of 1643, he made Garde his steward and custodian of the Provincial Seal, which troubled Richard Vines.

Roger Garde was worried by petty gossip which may have shortened his life, as suggested by a letter, dated "Straw berrie Banck the 28th 5th 45," from James Parker. His last entry in York Records is dated June 18, 1645. He died in July, and at a court held at Saco, October, 1645, William Waldron was appointed his successor. All Roger Garde's estate, which had been assigned in 1645 for a debt of £5 to John and Mary (Puddington) Davis, of York, was quitclaimed in 1662 to "John Gard, merchant, now living in Boston."

See Aspinwall's *Notarial Records; New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, vol. 82: 69; 39: 191; vol. 35: 345. *Rhode Island Land Evidence; York County Deeds*, vol. 1, part 1, folio 119; 1: 118; 1; part 3: 7; 1; part 2; folio 14; *Magazine of New England History*, vol. 3: 232 *et seq.*; *Maine Province and Court Records*, 1: 42 (original folio, 39); *Maine Province and Court Records*, Hazard, vol. 1: 472; Williamson's *History of Maine*, vol. 1: 288–289; *Winthrop's Journal*, vol. 2: 121, 210; *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, vol. 7: 344; *ibid.*, 4th Series, vol. 7: 445.

* The term "Hundred" has been variously interpreted; it signifies a very ancient territorial division. The smallest division was the tithing or tenmentale (count, or enumeration). Ten or some other number of tithings constituted the hundred, and a certain number of hundreds constituted a shire, or county. Devonshire contains thirty-three "Hundreds."

John Gard who was living in the Azores, Portugal was there in 1643/1647 according to this entry in the document referenced in the above footnote:



William Aspinwall Notarius publ.

22 (9) 1647 Noverint universi p presentes nos Nicolau Trerise de Charlstowne in Nova Anglia Nauce er et Johanne Manning de Noddles Island in nova Anglia Mercat teneri et firmiter obligari Samuel An[drews]et Johannem Gard insule de faiall in regno Portugallia mercator executores administr: vel assignatis nostris in Quingnites Coronatis bene et legalis moneto Portugali, ad quam quidem solucionem bene et fideliter faciendu. obligamus nos et utrumque nostrum p se et p toto heredes et executores nostros sigillo nostrorum sigillat. Dat May 1643. anno. i:/

The translation is:

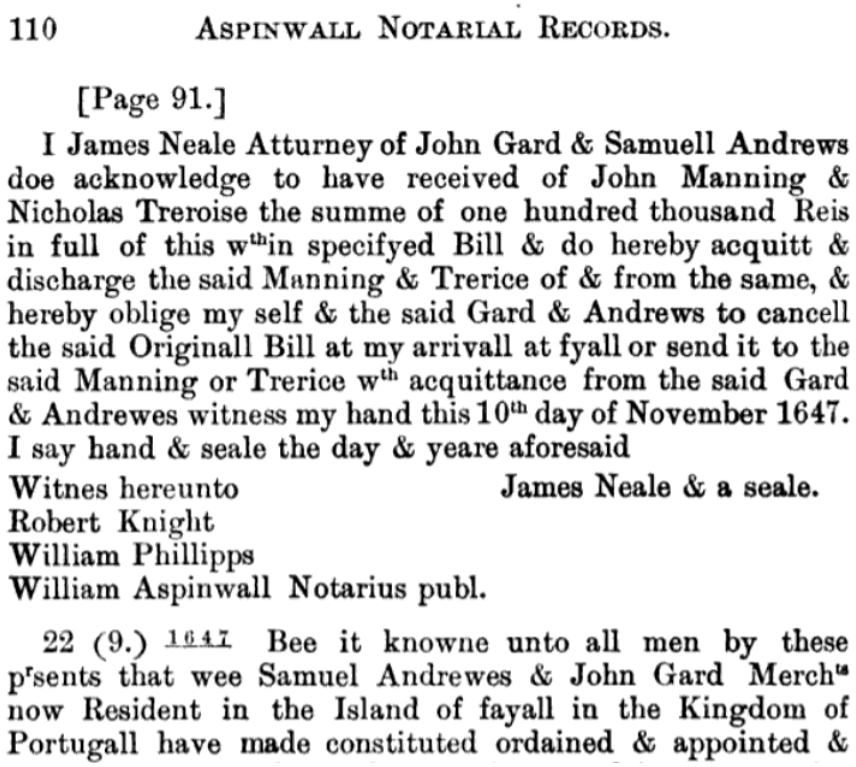
> *On the 22nd day of the 9th month [November] 1647, let it be known to all by these presents that we, Nicolau Trerise of Charlestown in New England, sailor, and John Manning of*

> *Noddle's Island in New England, merchant, are held and firmly bound to Samuel Andrews and John Gard of the island of Fayal in the kingdom of Portugal, merchants, executors, administrators, or our assigns, in the sum of fifty crowned [Portuguese] coins of good and lawful Portuguese money, for which payment well and faithfully to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, and our whole heirs and executors, under the seal of our seals. Dated May 1643, year i:/*

May 1643: The original contract or obligation was executed—the debt or agreement was made between the parties.

22 (9) 1647 (i.e., November 22, 1647, using the Julian calendar): This is the date the document was formally entered into the record, likely for enforcement, acknowledgment, or further action.

The phrase *"of Faial"* indicates residency but could also mean he resided or operated there at the time of the agreement or that he was a merchant based in or working out of Faial.



110 ASPINWALL NOTARIAL RECORDS.

[Page 91.]

I James Neale Atturney of John Gard & Samuell Andrews doe acknowledge to have received of John Manning & Nicholas Treroise the summe of one hundred thousand Reis in full of this w^th^in specifyed Bill & do hereby acquitt & discharge the said Manning & Trerice of & from the same, & hereby oblige my self & the said Gard & Andrews to cancell the said Originall Bill at my arrivall at fyall or send it to the said Manning or Trerice wth acquittance from the said Gard & Andrewes witness my hand this 10th day of November 1647. I say hand & seale the day & yeare aforesaid

Witnes hereunto — James Neale & a seale.
Robert Knight
William Phillipps
William Aspinwall Notarius publ.

22 (9.) 1647 Bee it knowne unto all men by these p^r^sents that wee Samuel Andrewes & John Gard Merch^ts^ now Resident in the Island of fayall in the Kingdom of Portugall have made constituted ordained & appointed &

In this entry, James Neale, acting as attorney for John Gard and Samuel Andrews, acknowledges that he received 100,000 reis from John Manning and Nicholas Trerise. This

payment fulfills a previous bill, so Neale discharges Manning and Trerise of any further obligation. He promises to cancel the original bill upon arriving at Faial or to send it to Manning or Trerise with a receipt from Gard and Andrews. This receipt was signed and sealed on November 10, 1647.

On November 22, 1647, it is declared that Samuel Andrews and John Gard, "now Resident in the Island of fayall in the Kingdom of Portugall," have formally appointed a representative—presumably James Neale, though the rest of the power of attorney is not shown here.

The phrase *"now Resident in the Island of Fayall in the Kingdom of Portugal"* is explicit and legally formal. It is not just "of Faial," but **"**now resident in**,"** which was typical legal language for people who currently lived in a given location.

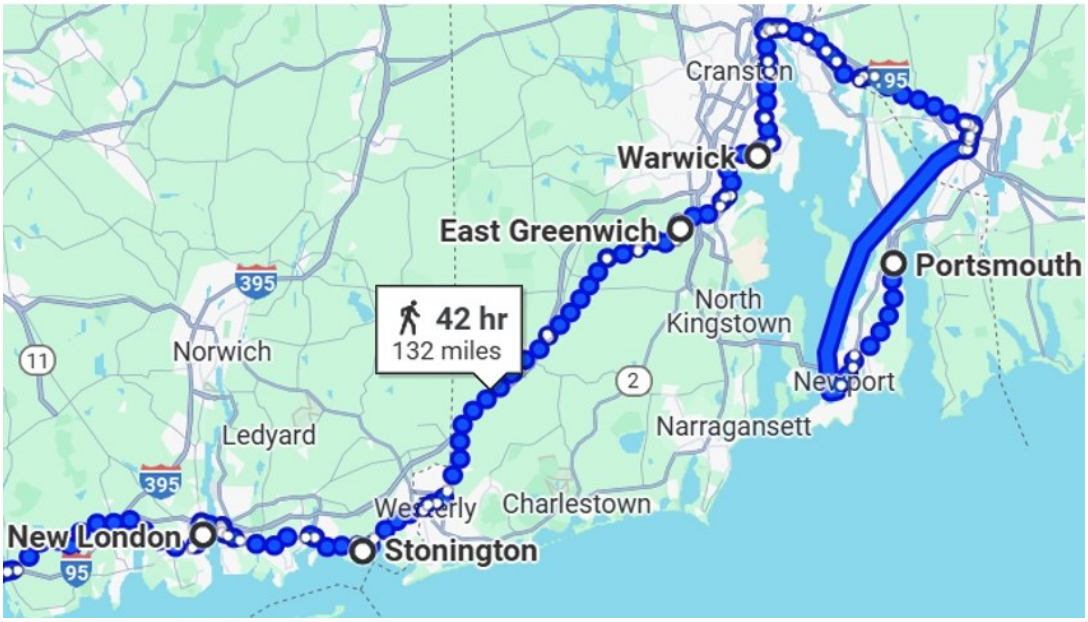
But none of these references can tell us for certain if the John Gard mentioned was Roger's son or his relative. Since there were often ships going between England and New England via Portugal, it could have been either one, or both, who lived in the Azores. They would have been 29 and 42 years old. In 1647 both were still living. However, as noted in the comparison chart, it was most likely Roger's son, John Gard, Sr. because there were two children baptized in Bideford that were the children of John Gorde/Goorde (which was probably John Garde) in 1646 and 1650 indicating that he had not yet migrated. Additionally, John Gard, Sr. was a known merchant who was associated with a mariner family.

Here is the evidence of John Gard, Sr., the merchant, living in Boston in 1661. Still, it is not explicitly clear to which John Gard this refers. It was after Rebecca Harte Gard died, before Mary Tetherly Gard died, and before either John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) or John Garde (b. 1604) died. Since Rebecca Harte Garde was buried behind their residence in Newport in 1660, it seems apparent that this record would have been John Gard, Sr., the son of Roger, since John Garde the relative had a residence in Newport, Rhode Island. The likely scenario was that John Gard, Sr., the son of Roger Garde, was living in Boston with his wife, Mary Tetherly Gard and their family. They appeared in Warwick, Rhode Island in 1655, and maybe this is

where Mary died. Then he married Martha Brenton and went to Portsmouth, Rhode Island where he and Martha settled at Middleford Farm:

George, York, bought land 15 April, 1640. Had deed of land for debt 24 Jan. 1645. Witnessed a deed 3 July, 1647. He died before 1662, for his widow Mary married 2, John Davis, and sold, with him, 15 March, 1661-2, a tract of land to John Gard, of Boston, merchant. They also sold land to her son in law John Penwill, mariner, 27 Feb. 1674-5.

The Pioneers of Maine and New Hampshire, 1623 to 1660 , **Charles Henry Pope**, C.H. Pope



In 1901, Sir Roper Lethbridge wrote the following phrase in relation to Roger Garde while preparing a transcript and thanking contributors: "...Moreover, John Gard , his heir (probably his brother), of Newport, Rhode Island, writing in 1670, spoke of 'William Tetherly, of Devon, England, now in Boston,' as his brother-in-law...." While this quote gives more evidence that Mary Tetherly was the wife of John Gard, it clearly confuses John Gard, Sr., and John Garde. "John Gard, his heir" was John Gard, Sr. while John Garde "of Newport" was Roger's other relative, but not likely his brother. The original "writing in 1670" has not been located.

The second source information reveals that John Gard, Sr., and John Garde were two related individuals who each migrated from Bideford and died in Rhode Island. They were associated by marriage through Roger Garde's and John Garde's daughters, Rebecca, and Vlalia, who married William and Jeffrey Champlin, brothers. Rebecca and John Gard, Sr. were siblings, and John Champlin was their first cousin.

ABOUT SALMERDORE, SALVADORE, AND SUSSANAH

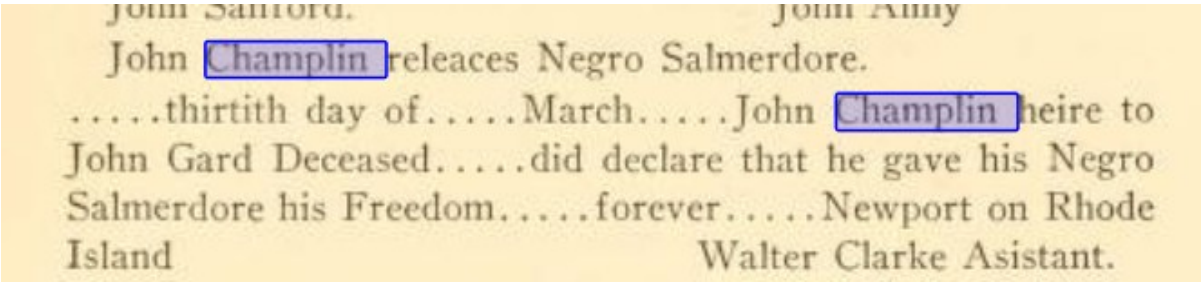
Salvadore and Sussanah servants to Mr John Gard beinge Indicted for Fornication, and beinge to this Court Mandamussed and in Court Cald did not apeere. The Court doe juge them Guilty and sentance them to be whipt with Fifteene stripes a peece or pay a fine of Forty shills a peece to the Genrl Treasury

Rhode Island Court Records: 1662-1670

English Origins of New England Families, Vol. II

Garde

In Rhode Island, on 9 Apr. 1675, John Champlin, late of Fayal, now of Newport, merchant, sold land of John Garde in that town to Peleg Sanford of Newport, merchant (Rhode Island Land Evidence). On 30 Mar. 16 — John Champlin, "heire to John Garde deceased," gave freedom to the latter's negro, Salmerdore (entered between documents dated 17 Mar. 1672/3 and 8 June 1673, in Rhode Island Land Evidence, vol. 1, 1648–1676; cf. also *Magazine of New England History*, vol. 3, pp. 232 *et seq.*). This John Champlin occupied land in Newport adjoining that of Jeffrey Champlin, an early settler of Newport in 1638 and the founder of the Rhode Island family of Champlin. John Champlin apparently remained only a few years in Newport, and then vanished utterly from the Rhode Island records.



John Sanford. John Almy

John Champlin releaces Negro Salmerdore.

.....thirtith day of.....March.....John Champlin heire to John Gard Deceased.....did declare that he gave his Negro Salmerdore his Freedom.....forever.....Newport on Rhode Island Walter Clarke Asistant.

Rhode Island Land Evidence, Vol. I

Roger Garde's daughter, Rebecca, married William Champlin in Bideford and they had a son named John who was baptized there in 1642. He would have been the first cousin of John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618).

John Champlin inherited the property of their elder cousin, John Garde (b. 1604) whose daughter, Vlalia, was married to his uncle, Jeffrey Champlin. John Garde (b. 1604) was the person whose servants were Salvadore and Sussanah. In the inheritance record the name of the person freed by John Champlin was Salmerdore. It is not clear if Salvadore and Salmerdore are the same person whose name was spelled differently in different records, or if they were two separate people.

Meanwhile, John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618), the son of Roger, lived on Middleford Farm, but he did not own it. Will and property records indicate that the owner of the property, which would include anyone enslaved upon it, was William Brenton.

So, to be clear, the son of Roger Garde was not an enslaver, but their relative, John Garde, was, and it was Roger Garde's grandson who freed Salmerdore.

SUMMARY

John Gard, Sr. (1618 – before 1674)

- **Born:** 1618, Bideford, Devon, England (baptized in the Anglican Church)
- **Married:** (1) Mary Tetherly, b. 1627 Northam, d. ca. 1664; (2) Martha Brenton, b. ca. 1644, d. ca. 1667
- **Children:** John Jr.; possibly William
- **Migrated:** From Bideford → Azores (merchant activity, 1640s) → Boston, Massachusetts → Warwick and Portsmouth, Rhode Island

- **Occupation:** Merchant and mariner; later resident of Middleford Farm on the Brenton estate
- **Died:** Before 1674, Portsmouth, Rhode Island
- **Buried:** Middleford Farm, Portsmouth (burial site within Brenton family grounds)
- **Notes:** Confirmed son of Roger Garde and Philippa Gist; distinct from his relative John Garde of Newport; represents the second-generation link between England's Devon merchants and Rhode Island's emerging maritime society.

John Gard, Sr. (1618 – before 1674) was baptized in Bideford, Devon, the second generation of the Gard(e) family. A merchant trained in the wool and shipping trade; he operated between England and the Azores before settling in Boston soon after his father Roger's migration to Maine. He married Mary Tetherly of Northam, a member of a prominent mariner family connected to shipbuilding in Maine and New Hampshire. After Mary's death around 1664, he married Martha Brenton, daughter of Rhode Island Governor William Brenton, and moved to Middleford Farm near Portsmouth. Land and probate records place him there until his death before 1674, when the farm passed to his sister-in-law Mehetable Brenton Brown. John and Martha were buried on the property. John Gard, Sr. was a confirmed son of Roger Garde and Philippa Gist and should not be confused with his relative John Garde of Newport. Through his life the family transitioned from Devon's merchant trade to Rhode Island's early maritime and religious colonial society.

JOHN GARD, JR. 1647-1712

EARLY LIFE

John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) has often been skipped in research and left out of trees. Some claim he was born in Newport, Rhode Island. However, based on his father's documented residences in Boston and Warwick during the 1640s, John Gard Jr. (b. 1647) was most likely born in one of those locations. No evidence supports the alternate claim of Newport as his birthplace. His father was "of Boston" and married his first wife in New England in 1637, then was recorded in Warwick, Rhode Island, before marrying his second wife who had no children and moving to the Portsmouth area, it stands to reason that John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) was born in Boston, MA or Warwick, Rhode Island. The 1647 birthdate is an estimate.

According to ***The Early Background of the Gard Family in America***:

> Actual details of the family of John Garde, son of Roger, are in shadow, but he had a son named Joseph who settled at Stonington, Connecticut, and there founded a family which remained in Stonington for many years. Joseph in turn had a son Joseph. The latter had a son named Jeremiah, born in 1717. This is the New Jersey patriarch of Morristown, New Jersey. (1)

There are some problems with that statement. Roger Garde's son was called John Gard (no e), and his son was also John Gard (no e, not Joseph.) We refer to them in this work as John Gard, Sr. and John Gard, Jr. to avoid confusion. John Gard, Jr.'s son was Joseph Gard, Sr. who settled in Stonington. Joseph's children were Mary, Joseph Jr., Elizabeth, Elisha, William, Judeth, Daniel Gard, Sr., and Jeremiah Gard, Sr. His children were those who contributed to the Revolution and whose sons and grandsons joined the first westward

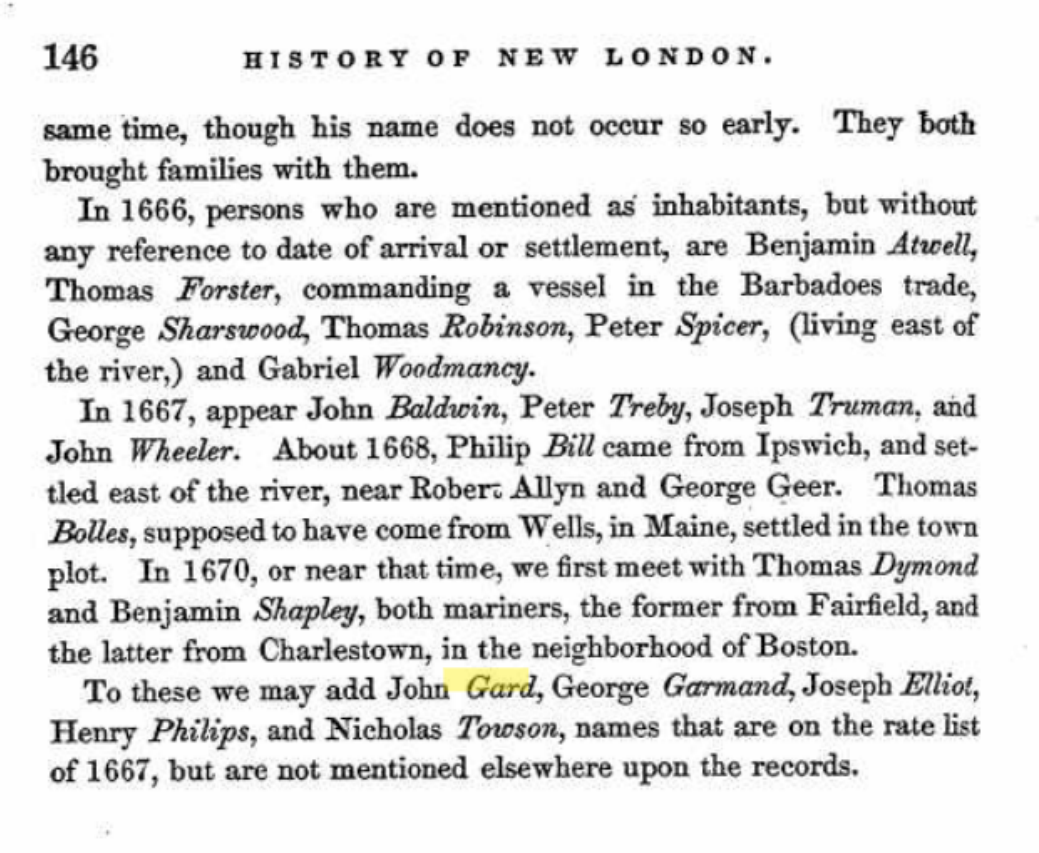
expansion into the Ohio Territory. They will be discussed in the next chapter. This chapter will cover John Gard, Jr. and his wife, Isabelle.

Because Roger Garde's family appears in the Anglican parish records of Devon, one might expect his descendants to maintain similar religious affiliations in New England. Yet, in mid-seventeenth-century Boston, there were few Anglican institutions available. The family therefore most likely worshiped in Congregational churches, as most settlers did by necessity rather than conviction.

In Charlestown, the established meetinghouse was the First Church of Charlestown—later tied to the founding of Harvard College. A review of its records, however, yields no mention of the Gard or Tetherly families. The only familiar name is Mehetable Brenton Brown, the step-aunt of the John Gard, Jr. featured in this chapter—sister of his father's second wife.

There is a 1655 reference to a John Gard living in Warwick, Rhode Island, noted in The Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England. The entry provides no supporting evidence, but if accurate it likely refers to John Gard Sr. (b. 1618). Even so, the record invites speculation that his son, John Jr. (b. 1647), may have been born in Warwick and that his mother might be buried there—although no direct proof survives.

A 1667 tax record from New London, Connecticut, further clarifies the family's movements. That same year Martha Brenton Gard died and was buried at Middleford Farm in Portsmouth. Since John Sr. was managing the farm at that time, the 1667 New London listing is almost certainly for John Gard Jr., who would later settle there and raise his family. From this record his approximate birth year of 1647 has been deduced.



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same time, though his name does not occur so early. They both brought families with them.

In 1666, persons who are mentioned as inhabitants, but without any reference to date of arrival or settlement, are Benjamin *Atwell*, Thomas *Forster*, commanding a vessel in the Barbadoes trade, George *Sharswood*, Thomas *Robinson*, Peter *Spicer*, (living east of the river,) and Gabriel *Woodmancy*.

In 1667, appear John *Baldwin*, Peter *Treby*, Joseph *Truman*, and John *Wheeler*. About 1668, Philip *Bill* came from Ipswich, and settled east of the river, near Robert Allyn and George Geer. Thomas *Bolles*, supposed to have come from Wells, in Maine, settled in the town plot. In 1670, or near that time, we first meet with Thomas *Dymond* and Benjamin *Shapley*, both mariners, the former from Fairfield, and the latter from Charlestown, in the neighborhood of Boston.

To these we may add John *Gard*, George *Garmand*, Joseph *Elliot*, Henry *Philips*, and Nicholas *Towson*, names that are on the rate list of 1667, but are not mentioned elsewhere upon the records.

https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/14684

By 1687, town records for Rochester (later Kingston) list both “John Gard” and “John Gard Junior,” confirming that father and son were by then established as distinct householders. However, John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) was deceased by 1674. John Gard, Jr. was born in about 1647, and his son, John Gard, III was born in about 1667. So, these records would be for them.

TAXES UNDER GOV. ANDROS.

[FROM THE JEFFRIES FAMILY PAPERS.]

No. X.

ASSESSMENTS OF Y^e ESTATES OF Y^e TOWNE OF ROCHEST^r* IN Y^e KINGS PROVINCE SEP^r 6th 1687.

John Gard	1: —	—	—	9
John Gard Junio^r	1: —	—	—	—

Cut and pasted from pages 592 and 593 for easier viewing.

Rochester (which was later renamed Kingston, Rhode Island) was relatively close to Warwick, about 15-20 miles to the south. Both were part of Washington County in the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Movement between the areas was common—especially among farming and maritime families. Warwick, founded in 1642, was one of the earlier established towns on Rhode Island. Rochester (later Kingston) grew as settlers moved inland from coastal towns like Newport, Westerly, and Warwick.

John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) married Isabelle. A search of the table of contents for the ***Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636-1850: Births, Marriages and Deaths: Portsmouth*** does not show that John Gard, Jr. was listed. John and Isabelle are not listed in ***Vital Record of Rhode Island: 1636-1850: First Series: Births, Marriages and Deaths: a Family Register for the People, Volume 7.*** This points to the marriage taking place in New London, CT.

WILLIAM GARD

Meanwhile, his presumed brother, William, was in Boston. As noted in the previous chapter, William could have been a cousin, perhaps the son of Thomas Garde, son of Roger Garde.

William Gard was a mariner, and he ran a ship named *Society* between there and Barbados. John Gard, Jr.'s first child, Joseph Gard, Sr., was born in 1674, probably in

New London, CT. His second child, a daughter named Elizabeth, was born in Barbados in 1679 where she was baptized in the Anglican Church. John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) and his wife, Isabelle, lived primarily in New London, CT. He was in business as a merchant and William Gard brought them to Barbados during the birth of Elizabeth.

On the 1679 Christ Church Parish baptismal record for Elizabeth Gard in Barbados, John Gard was labeled 'Peregrine,' a term often applied to visitors or non-residents. This suggests the family's stay in Barbados was temporary, consistent with business travel.

Perhaps he was there on business for his step grandfather, William Brenton. In William Brenton's will, there is mention of land in Barbados where he sold horses.

William Brenton returned to Boston after his stint as governor of Rhode Island, which is where William Gard lived. It is not known if they had independent interests in the West Indies or if they were in business together. Perhaps John was a merchant like his father, utilizing his brother/cousin's maritime connection to import/export goods.

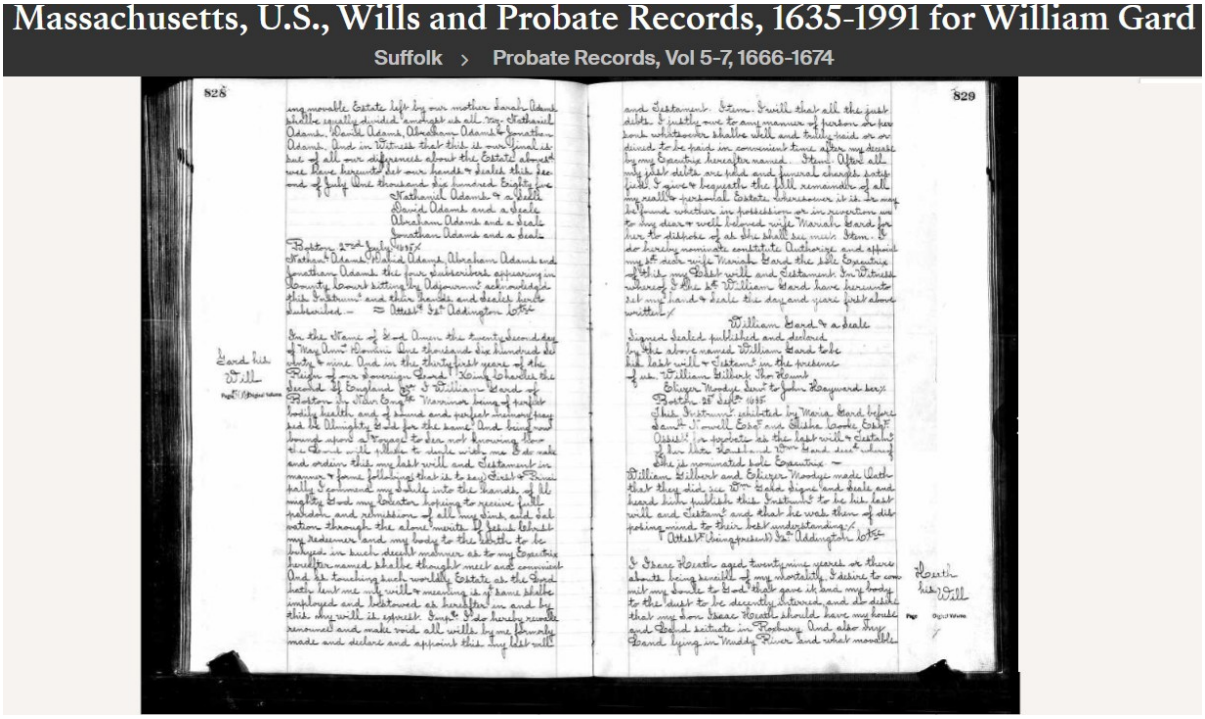
Some trees list William Gard instead of John Gard as the husband of Isabelle and father of the next generation, in error. This error has been copied by many researchers. The record in Barbados lists both John and Isabelle as parents of Elzabeth Gard, who was baptized in Barbados. There is a will for William Gard of Boston that states his wife was Mariah, and other records show that her last name was Jameson.

JAMESON

James Jameson of Boston married Sarah. She was admitted to the Boston Church Nov. 27, 1647, and died March 25, 1696. James died in January 1661. Their children were:

I. Maria, baptized Nov. 28, 1647; married William Gard.
II. John Jameson, born Sept. 1, 1648.
III. James Jr., born Dec. 22, 1651.
IV. Sarah, born Jan. 2, 1654.
V. Joseph, baptized June 20, 1658.

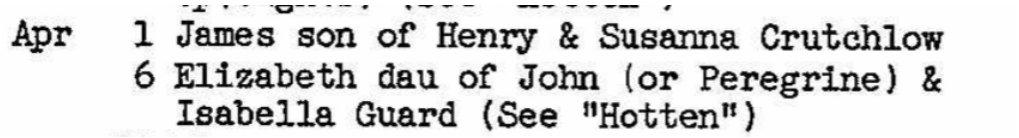
This was William Gard's will before his voyages to Barbados:



It says:

> *"In the Name of God Amen the twenty-second day of May Anno Domini one thousand six hundred sixty-nine. And in the thirty-first yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second of England, I William Gard of Boston in New England Mariner being of perfect bodily health and of sound and perfect memory (praysed be Almighty God for the same) And being now bound upon a Voyage to Sea and not knowing how the Lord will please to deal with me, I do make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following, that is to say: First & Principally I commend my Soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator hoping to receive full pardon and remission of all my sins, and salvation through the alone meritts of Jesus Christ my Redeemer and my body to the earth to be buried in such decent manner as to my Executrix hereafter named shall be thought meet and convenient."*

In 1679, there was the following entry in ***Caribbean, English Settlers in Barbados, 1637-1800:***



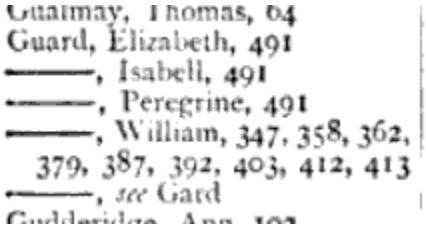
Apr 1 James son of Henry & Susanna Crutchlow
6 Elizabeth dau of John (or Peregrine) &
Isabella Guard (See "Hotten")

The phrase "see Hotten" is a reference to the work of John Camden Hotten, a British publisher and antiquarian who compiled and published ***The Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels; Serving Men Sold for a Term of Years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and Others who Went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700.***

This publication, commonly referred to simply as "Hotten," is a well-known genealogical resource that lists early emigrants from England to the American colonies, including Barbados. When a genealogical record or publication says "see Hotten," it is directing the reader to consult Hotten's work for additional or corroborative information on the individuals or families mentioned.

Hotten's lists are a crucial resource for those researching early English settlers in the Caribbean and North America. The reference indicates that more detailed information might be found in Hotten's compilation regarding the settlers or events listed.

A search of Hotten's publication reveals the following entries:



Guaimay, Thomas, 64
Guard, Elizabeth, 491
———, Isabell, 491
———, Peregrine, 491
———, William, 347, 358, 362, 379, 387, 392, 403, 412, 413
———, *see* Gard

The entry for Elizabeth Gard's birth is on Page 491, this entry lists the father as "Peregrine," which means "traveler" instead of his name, but we know from the other source above that it was John Gard, Jr.:

Aprill

JAMES ye Son of HENRY and SUSANNA CHRUCTHLOE was bapt ye 4th
ELIZABETH ye Daughter of PEREGRINE and ISABELL GUARD
was bapt ye 6th

The pages for William reveal that he was a ship commander that travelled between Boston and Barbados. The entries are for tickets purchased to board his ship, *Society*, which sailed in March 1678, March 1679, and July 1679.

This reveals that John and Isabelle traveled with William in March of 1678 and remained for a year and four months, having their child during the month of April 1679. Alternatively, they could have travelled while Isabelle was 9 months pregnant and remained four months, though the latter scenario seems less likely based upon the pregnancy.

March the 7th 1678
NEUILL JOHN in the ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD Comander
time out

March the 8th 1678
STOAKES MICHAELL in the Ship *Society* for Boston WILLIAM GUARD
Comander time out

March the 10th 1678
DOLEBERRY ANDREW in the Ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD
Comander time out

March the 10th 1679 [1678]
MORRIS WM in the Ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD Comandr
time out

March yr 11th 1678
ARMITAGE HENRY in the ship *Society*, for Boston, WILLIAM GUARD
Comander. Security

March the 11th 1678
COLLYER AMBROSS in the Ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD Comander
time out

March the 11*th* 1678
JARMIN SYMON in the Ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD Comander
time out

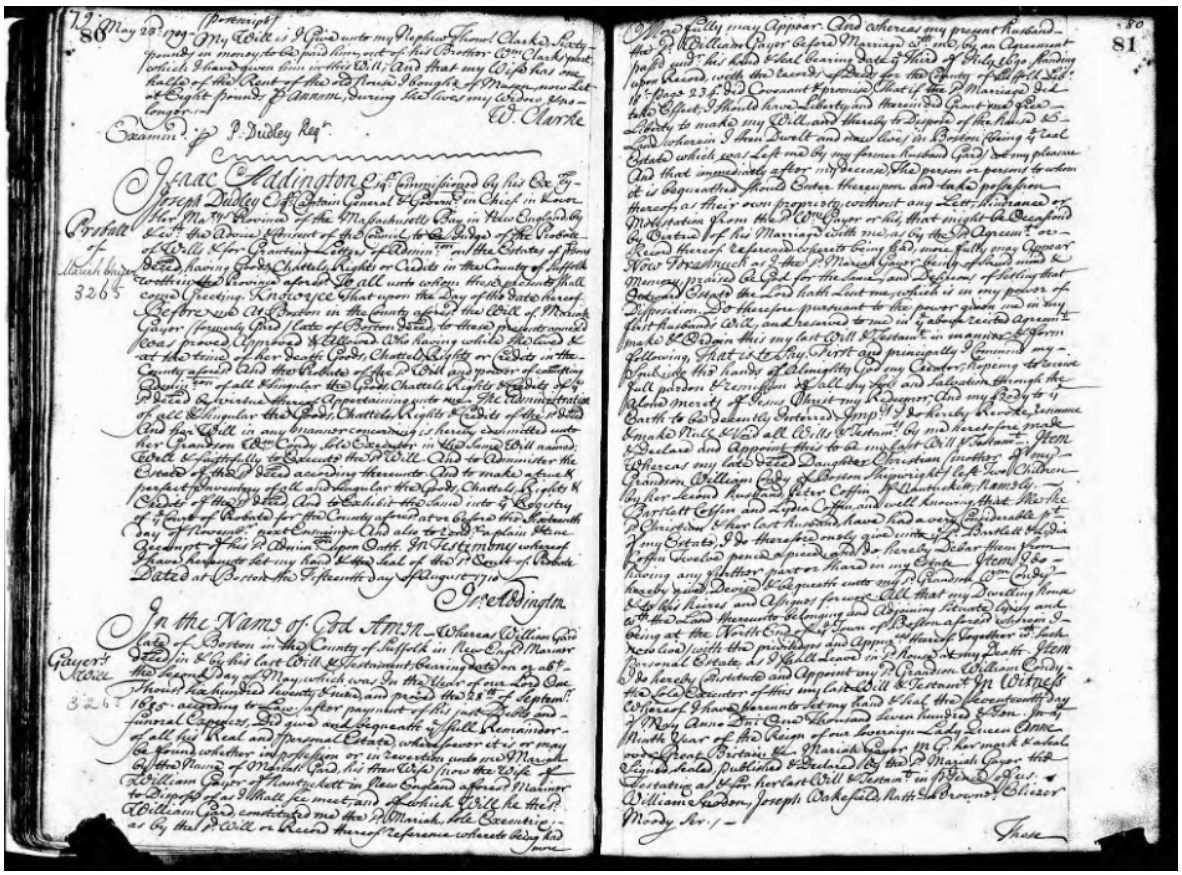
March the 10*th* 1678
WELTDEN ANTHONY in the Ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD
Comander
security

July the 17*th* 1679
THAYER NATHANIELL in the ship *Society* for Boston WM GUARD
Comander
time out

Though records are scarce for John and Isabelle Gard, the Barbados records are vital in proving that they ever existed.

WHAT HAPPENED TO WILLIAM GARD?

William Gard died sometime around 1690, leaving his wife Mariah a widow. In time, she married another mariner, William Gaynor. When Mariah later wrote her will, she left her estate to her grandson William Condy—the child of her late daughter Christian Gard and Christian's first husband. Christian's other two children, from her second marriage to Peter Coffin, had already inherited comfortable estates from their father, so Mariah directed her own property toward the grandson who had not been provided for elsewhere.



"In the Name of God Amen. Whereas William Gard late of Boston in the County of Suffolk in New Engl[and] Mariner deceased, in & by his last Will & Testament bearing date on or about the 2nd Day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred seventy-nine, and probated the 28th of Septem[be]r 1685, according to Law, after payment of his just Debts and funeral Expenses, did give and bequeath the full Remainder of all his Real and personal Estate, whereof or wherein it is or may be found, whether in possession or in reversion unto me Mariah Gard (his then Wife, now the Wife of William Gayor) and whereas my present husband William Gayor, Mariner, and I then dwelt and now live in Boston…which Estate was left to me by my former husband Gard…I, Mariah Gayor, being of sound mind and memory, do further give and bequeath unto my late daughter Christian's son, my grandson William Condy of Boston, Shipwright…who is left two children by her second husband Peter Coffin, and well knowing that the same comprises very considerable estates…do further bequeath unto my grandson William Condy and his heirs…"

William Gard and family remained in Boston throughout their lives.

WHO WAS JOHN GARD, JR.'S WIFE, ISABELLE?

Several online trees identify Isabelle as the daughter of John Springer and Margaret Jacobie/Baar, but the records they cite—a Barbados birth (1645) and a London marriage—cannot be linked to the wife of John Gard Jr. with any confidence. No direct evidence for Isabelle's parentage has been found. Some also identify a first husband with the surname Barrit. There is no evidence that this is true. The sources that these trees have include a birth record for a person named Isabelle that occurred in Barbados in 1645 at Christ Church in Barbados and a marriage record in London for an Isabella Springer. However, there is absolutely no evidence that this was John Gard, Jr.'s wife. This seems to be an assumption based upon her first name and the Christ Church Parish being where her daughter was born.

The most likely scenario is that she was married to John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) in New London, CT. Her first two children were born in about 1667 and 1675, before she travelled to Barbados with her husband on her brother-in-law's merchant ship in 1679 and had her daughter, Elizabeth. The family then returned to New London, CT and had another son, Daniel in about 1685.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN GARD, JR.

Studying this entry is helpful, but the information is not complete:

A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of...

GARDE, GARD, or GARRARD, JOHN, Warwick 1655, rem. to New London 1667, perhaps was the man, "old John Gard," in 1712, and his s. Daniel charg. with misdemean. ROGER, York, recorder of the Prov. 1640, at the first Assemb. under Sir F. Gorges' commiss. mayor of Acomenticus 1644, had no w. in the country, wh. exposed him to suspicion. Winth. II. 210.

John Garde/Gard/Garrard:

- The person in this entry lived in **Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1655**. As mentioned previously, this must have been John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618) because his son John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) would have been eight or younger. John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618), from the last chapter, would have been married to Mary Tetherly at that time. This was before she died, and he married Martha Brenton and moved to Rhode Island. This combines two men named John Gard, but it gives valuable information to help us locate where Mary Tetherly Gard might be buried.
- Removed to **New London, Connecticut, in 1667**. This was John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) as that area is where he and his family are known to have settled. He would have been about twenty in 1667, so it may be where he was married and perhaps his wife's family was an anchor there. His daughter, **Elizabeth**, married in East Greenwich, CT and his sons **Joseph, Daniel,** and **John Gard, III** lived in Stonington, CT, as will be detailed in the next chapter.
- Possibly referred to as "**Old John Gard**" in 1712. This does not tell us where this reference was made, nor does it tell us that "Old John Gard" was alive in 1712, just that he was the father of Daniel.
- His son, Daniel, was involved in a court case. It was sometimes referred to as a misdemeanor, but evidence shows that it was a conviction for manslaughter. There was an adult named Daniel Gard who was baptized in Stonington, CT in 1707 who is assumed to have been the brother of Joseph and therefore a son of John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647).
- There is also reference in Stonington to a John Gard who was "bound" to a Mrs. Hallum in 1701/2 and who ran away with "a squaw" but was then "brought home again" in Nov/Dec of 1715. It is assumed this would have been John Gard, III, another son of John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647).

The above record shows that John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) arrived in New London Connecticut in 1667. The ***History of New London*** says that his name appeared on the Rate List but is not mentioned in other records. Being included on a rate list indicated that an individual

was recognized as part of the taxable population or held property subject to taxation. He would have been about nineteen years old then. So, this means that there might be marriage and baptismal records for John and Isabelle in New London.

LIFE IN NEW LONDON, CT

By the mid-17th century, New London was evolving from a rugged frontier outpost into one of New England's most strategic colonial towns. Officially named in 1658, it soon gained recognition as possessing one of the best natural harbors in the region, its sheltered position along the Thames River opening into Long Island Sound and offering both oceanic access and inland river routes. This geography fueled a trading hub that linked local farms with English markets and the Caribbean trade. In 1666, the Connecticut General Court formalized New London County, with the town as its center; as settlement spread, new communities were incorporated—Preston in 1687, Colchester in 1699, and Lebanon in 1700. Daily life, however, still carried frontier hardships: burying the dead could require traveling six or seven miles over rough terrain, and early headstones remained simple in form. Yet during the 1670s and 1680s, growth in skilled trades and modest infrastructure laid the foundations for a sturdier community. Religious life was equally dynamic. In 1674, John Rogers (1648–1721) founded the Rogerenes in New London, a dissenting sect that observed the Sabbath on Saturdays, resisted war taxes, and challenged Puritan orthodoxy. Their presence not only signaled a growing religious diversity in the town but also foreshadowed the pluralism and reform movements that would shape the region in the centuries to follow.

> John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) and his wife Isabelle were probably buried in New London, CT, but evidence or headstones have not been located.

During that time, most burials took place in church yards, family plots, or coastal burials, which were small graveyards near the sea. Some early graveyards have been checked, but so far, the Gard family has not been found. The most likely place would have been what became the St. James Episcopal Church of New London because it was originally Anglican.

However, it was not yet established when John, or his children, died. In areas without a formal Anglican church, Anglicans were sometimes buried in communal or town cemeteries, but their grave might reflect their Anglican faith through inscriptions, symbols (like the cross), or references to Anglican rites. St. James Church was not formally established until 1725, but prior to that, Anglican burials may have occurred in New London's town cemetery or private burial plots, as missionaries ministered to the area.

Though the life of John Gard, Jr. has been hard to trace by traditional means, his movements between New London and Barbados and the scattered references to his children paint a picture of a man who maintained strong ties to both family and commerce during a time of shifting colonial frontiers. The fragments of his story, preserved through baptismal records, shipping logs, land listings, and town records affirm his place in the Gard family's American legacy. The descendants of Elizabeth, Daniel, and John Gard, III, are difficult to research due to a lack of evidence. However, through Joseph, the Gard legacy would become firmly rooted in Connecticut soil, marking the beginning of the next chapter in the family's history.

SUMMARY

John Gard, Jr. (ca. 1647 – ca. 1712)

- **Born:** ca. 1647, likely Boston, Massachusetts or Warwick, Rhode Island
- **Married:** Isabelle [surname unknown], ca. 1675
- **Children:** John (III), Joseph Sr., Elizabeth (bap. 1679, Barbados), Daniel
- **Residences & movements:** New London, Connecticut (on the rate list by 1667); temporary stay in Barbados (1678–1679); later records in Rochester/Kingston, Rhode Island (1687); family thereafter in New London/Stonington
- **Occupation:** Merchant, participating in the Boston–Barbados trade (travel with William Gard's ship Society)
- **Died:** ca. 1712, New London County, Connecticut (inferred)
- **Buried:** Likely New London, Connecticut (grave not located)
- **Notes:** Son of John Sr. and Mary Tetherly; not the William-Isabelle pairing seen in copied trees; his line through Joseph Sr. anchors the Gard presence in Connecticut.

John Gard, Jr. (ca. 1647–ca. 1712) was likely born in Boston or Warwick during his father's New England years and appears on New London's rate list by 1667. He married Isabelle

around 1675 and worked as a merchant tied to the Boston–Barbados trade; in 1678–1679 the couple spent a temporary stay in Barbados, where their daughter Elizabeth was baptized (the record labels him “Peregrine,” i.e., a visitor). They otherwise lived in New London/Stonington, where their children John (III), Joseph Sr., and Daniel are subsequently found. Town lists also show both “John Gard” and “John Gard Junior” in Rochester/Kingston, Rhode Island by 1687, marking father and son as distinct householders. He likely died about 1712 in New London County (inferred from references to “Old John Gard”) and was probably buried locally, though no stone has been located. He is son of John Sr. and Mary Tetherly and must not be confused with copied-tree claims that pair Isabelle with William; the Barbados and New London materials support John Jr. + Isabelle and establish the Connecticut branch through Joseph Sr.

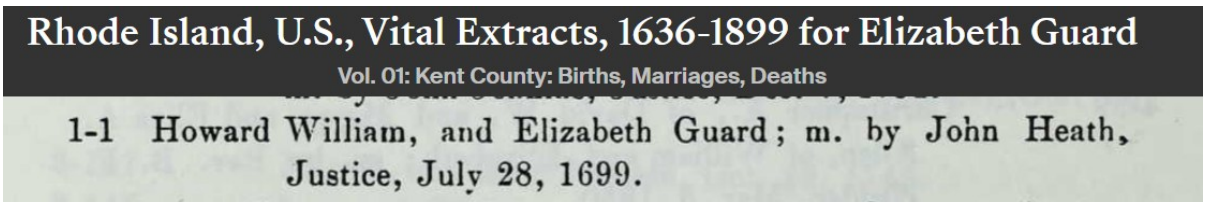
JOSEPH GARD, SR. 1675- CA. 1674/1675 – AFTER 1711

EARLY LIFE

Joseph Gard Sr.'s birthplace remains unproven. Given his father's residence in New London before Joseph's estimated birth and his later settlement in Stonington, either location is possible. No baptismal record has been found. Stonington was within New London County, though, and his father lived in New London, Connecticut just before Joseph's estimated date of his birth. We do have a birth record for his sister, Elizabeth. She was born in Barbados. We also have a mention of their brothers, John III and Daniel, in Stonington, New London, Connecticut. Absent first source evidence, we must go with circumstantial evidence regarding Joseph's birth family.

KENT COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND

Searching for records for Joseph Gard's sister, Elizabeth, reveals that a marriage took place to William Howard in East Greenwich, Rhode Island on July 28, 1699, when she would have been twenty-one years old. Her surname was spelled Guard in this record. This find opens a path to finding records for her parents and her brother, or any other siblings since it is the first piece of original evidence putting them anywhere besides Barbados. The marriage took place in Kent County, and this is the same county where her father was mentioned in the ***Genealogical Dictionary of New Englanders***. It says he lived in Warwick, Rhode Island, which became part of Kent County in 1750. Prior to that date it had been part of Providence County, Rhode Island.


Rhode Island, U.S., Vital Extracts, 1636-1899 for Elizabeth Guard

Vol. 01: Kent County: Births, Marriages, Deaths

1-1 Howard William, and Elizabeth Guard; m. by John Heath, Justice, July 28, 1699.

Elizabeth Guard's date of marriage is very much in line with the date of birth of Elizabeth Guard in Barbados. Note that the surname was spelled "Guard" on both of those records.

In Warwick, Rhode Island, the situation since the first settlers arrived in 1642 was contentious. The settlers faced constant danger due to hostile relations with Native Americans, who resented losing their lands and feared Massachusetts' growing support for the settlers. Despite appeals to New England commissioners to curb escalating violence, such as cattle killings and home invasions, tribal sachems, the paramount leaders, and political decision-makers among Indigenous nations, dismissed their advice, and hostilities persisted. In response, the settlers defied Massachusetts' court summons and turned to England for support, with Roger Williams championing their autonomy and protection.

Given that Joseph Gard, Sr.'s family had ties to Warwick, the hostile environment and ongoing conflict between the settlers and Native American tribes likely shaped his family's mobility, economic opportunities, and social standing. The family's later presence in Connecticut may reflect broader regional instability in Warwick during the 17th century, even though no direct record links their move to this conflict. For Joseph, this meant growing up in a family accustomed to migration, resilience, and navigating political tensions, a pattern reflected in his later life in frontier communities like Stonington and in connections to families similarly displaced by conflict.

East Greenwich, Rhode Island was founded in 1677 and was located on the mainland across the water from Portsmouth. Land was awarded to settlers based upon their service in King Philip's War. John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647) was not found in the list of recipients on page 10 of ***The History of East Greenwich***, however it is noteworthy that early settlers prioritized shipbuilding, given John's relationship with William Gard, the mariner. The population remained under two hundred and fifty people until after 1708.

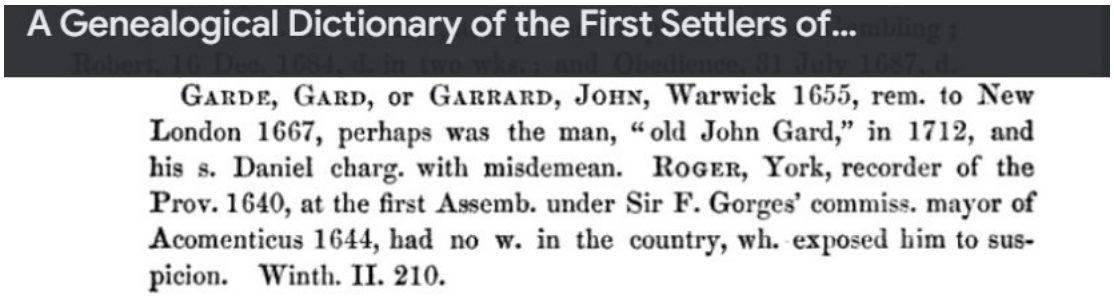
Joseph's occupation is not recorded. His family connections suggest he may have been involved in trade, farming, or maritime work, but no direct evidence survives.

A thorough review of the Greenwich, Kent County records reveals no evidence that Elizabeth Guard and William Howard had any children recorded there. The only births of people with

the surname Howard occurred between 1716-1726 and these were likely the children of Benjamin and Mary Howard, relation unknown. There was no one else listed with the surname Guard or Gard in Kent County.

A search of ***U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700*** to date reveals no entry for either Joseph Gard Sr. or Mary Ball. The search for their marriage and the baptisms/births of their children remains ongoing.

Savage's ***A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England: D-J*** suggests a migration from Portsmouth, RI, to Stonington and New London, CT. While this helps contextualize Joseph's family, verification of the original town and land records is still needed.



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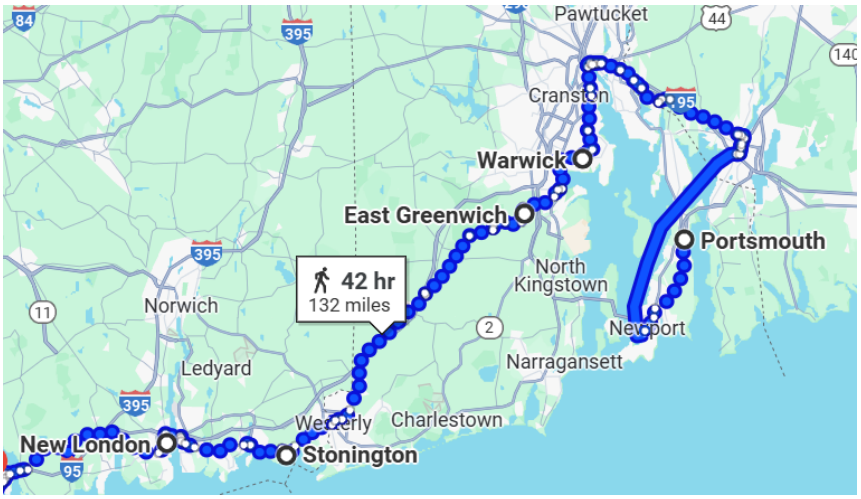
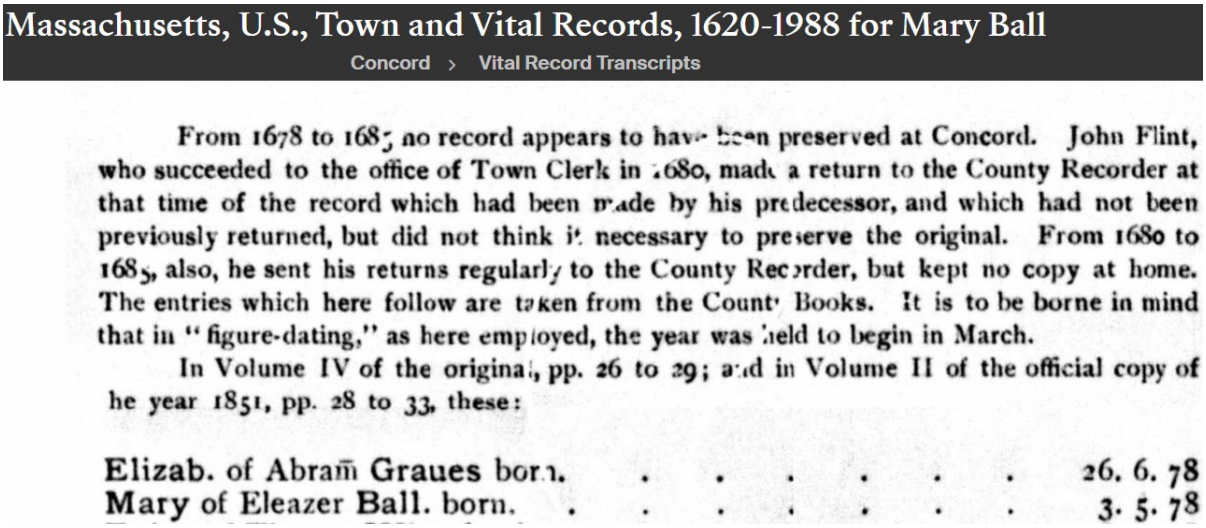
GARDE, GARD, or GARRARD, JOHN, Warwick 1655, rem. to New London 1667, perhaps was the man, "old John Gard," in 1712, and his s. Daniel charg. with misdemean. ROGER, York, recorder of the Prov. 1640, at the first Assemb. under Sir F. Gorges' commiss. mayor of Acomenticus 1644, had no w. in the country, wh. exposed him to suspicion. Winth. II. 210.



CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS

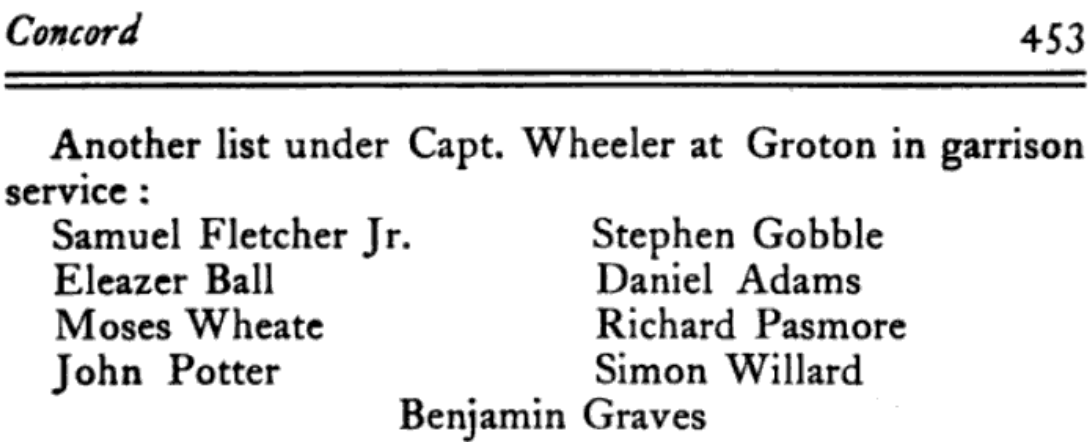
There is a birth record for Joseph's wife, Mary Ball. She was born in Concord, Massachusetts, east of Boston, on March 5, 1678. Her father was Eleazer Ball. Some

compiled genealogies trace Mary Ball's ancestry back to Bertrada de Montfort, Queen of France. While intriguing, such long lines often contain unverified links and should be treated as provisional.


Massachusetts, U.S., Town and Vital Records, 1620-1988 for Mary Ball
Concord › Vital Record Transcripts
From 1678 to 1685 no record appears to have been preserved at Concord. John Flint, who succeeded to the office of Town Clerk in 1680, made a return to the County Recorder at that time of the record which had been made by his predecessor, and which had not been previously returned, but did not think it necessary to preserve the original. From 1680 to 1685, also, he sent his returns regularly to the County Recorder, but kept no copy at home. The entries which here follow are taken from the County Books. It is to be borne in mind that in "figure-dating," as here employed, the year was held to begin in March.
In Volume IV of the original, pp. 26 to 29; and in Volume II of the official copy of the year 1851, pp. 28 to 33, these:
Elizab. of Abram Graues born. 26. 6. 78
Mary of Eleazer Ball. born. 3. 5. 78

In 1635, Concord was established as the first *inland* settlement of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, originally called "Musketaquid" by the Native Americans, meaning "grassy plain." English settlers purchased the land from the Indigenous Algonquin peoples, including the Massachusett and Nipmuc tribes. The original English settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, were a group of Puritans. They were led by Peter Bulkeley, a former clergyman from Bedfordshire, England, and Simon Willard, a prominent trader and military leader. Concord became a small agrarian community and a center for early colonial life. The Ball family was prominent there from the onset.

King Philip's War was a very bloody conflict between the settlers and the Native Americans. There are mentions of members of the Ball family, including Eleazer, in the records:



Concord 453

Another list under Capt. Wheeler at Groton in garrison service :

Samuel Fletcher Jr.	Stephen Gobble
Eleazer Ball	Daniel Adams
Moses Wheate	Richard Pasmore
John Potter	Simon Willard

Benjamin Graves

Hurd, Duane Hamilton, ed. *History of Concord, Massachusetts: Volume 1*. Concord, MA: Republican Press Association, 1895, p. 453

While specific details about Eleazer Ball are not indicated in this excerpt, his role in Groton suggests he was part of the organized colonial militia that played a critical role in defending settlements during the war. The garrison service mentioned under Captain Wheeler at Groton occurred during King Philip's War, which lasted from 1675 to 1678. Specifically, Groton was attacked and largely destroyed by Native American forces in March 1676, making it likely that Eleazer Ball's service took place during this period to defend the settlement or in its immediate aftermath.

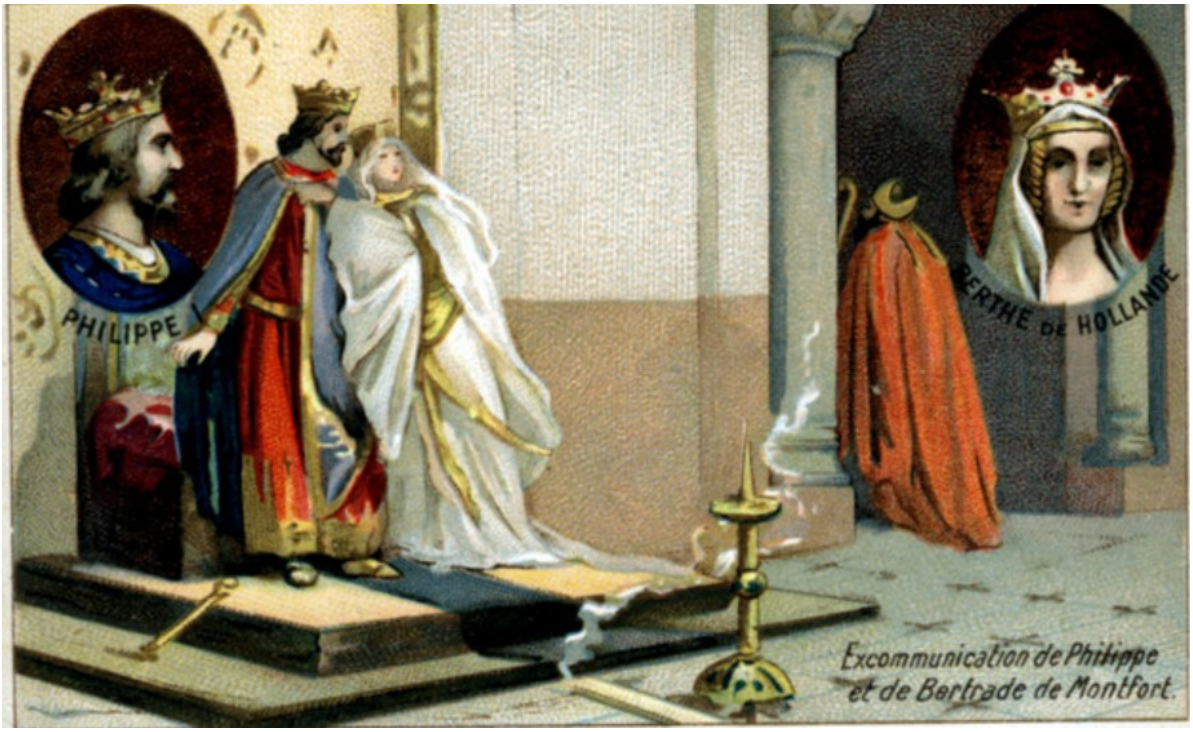
The town was abandoned temporarily after the attack, so any garrison activity would have been focused on protecting surviving structures and preparing for further threats. Thus, the period for this service is 1675–1676.

Mary Ball was born just after this conflict was resolved in 1678.

THE LINEAGE OF MARY BALL GARD

Mary Ball Gard's ancestry has been traced back to 1070, though with a lineage that long, it is necessary to point out the probable uncertainty in its authenticity. She is said to be a direct descendant of Bertrada de Monfort, Queen of France who had two sons, one who became the King of Jerusalem (this one is said to be Mary's direct ancestor.) The other son was the grandfather of Henry II, King of England. Though it can be confusing, suffice to say that King Henry II is a cousin and a member of the Plantagenet Dynasty while Bertrada de Monfort,

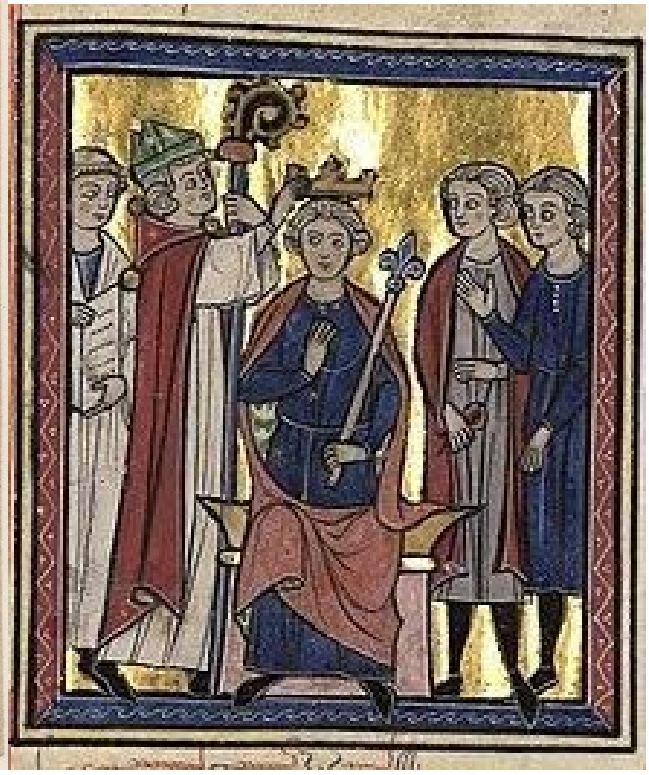
Queen of France and her son, Foulques d'Anjou Roi de Jerusalem, are claimed in Mary's direct lineage line. You can read about Bertrada de Monfort, whose life was very scandalous, here. Notable people with the surname Ball include the mother of George Washington who was also named Mary Ball and Edward Ball, one of the founders of Newark, NJ.



Bertrada de Monfort

HENRICUS II ANGLIÆ REX: DUX NORMANIÆ ET AQUITAN: COMES PICTAV: ET ANDIGAV: D: HIBERNIÆ
Henry the 2 surnamed Shortmantle King of England, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine, Earle of Poictiers, and Anjou: lord of Ireland: He raigned 34 yeares 9 monthes. died the 6th of July 1189 at the age of 61 yeares. and lieth buried at Fonteverard in Normandy.
5

King Henry II



Fulk, King of Jerusalem

Mary Ball Gard's family originally came to Connecticut and then moved to New Jersey.

There is a Ball family of South Carolina, and they were notoriously one of the largest enslaver families in American history. The Connecticut Ball family ***was not*** associated with the South Carolina Ball family. It is recorded that Mary Ball's ancestors remained in New England.

The Ball Family of South Carolina that owned a network of plantations, started with a childless couple that brought indentured servants when they immigrated from Devon, England, and Ireland—having met and married on their ship—to South Carolina. They bequeathed their plantation and its enslaved people to the wife's two nephews, one of whom was named Elias Ball, in 1698. Elias had migrated to South Carolina as a young man around 1692 from Devon, England. Some researchers indicate that he changed his surname from Beales to Ball.

Mary Ball's family had migrated to New England at least fifty years prior to that. So, if they are related, it is pre-migration, but if there was a name change, then not at all. Mary Ball and her descendants had nothing to do with the Enslavers by the name of Ball of the American South.

STONINGTON, CONNECTICUT

Stonington, Connecticut was originally inhabited by the Pequot people, who called it Paquatuck and Mistack. It was settled by colonists from the Plymouth Colony in 1649 and claimed by Massachusetts in 1658, where it was called Southertown or Souther Towne. In 1662, Stonington became part of Connecticut when the colony received its royal charter from King Charles II. The town was briefly renamed Mystic in 1665, but in 1666, it was officially named Stonington, meaning "stony town."

They chose Stonington as a place to call home. It was a Puritan settlement, like Concord where Mary was raised.

There was a record kept in the form of diaries, between the years of 1653-1720, by Thomas Minor, then his son, Manasseh Minor, which detailed life in Stonington. The primary church

there at the time was **The First Congregational Church** (also called the "Road Church"). The Gard family is mentioned in the son's records as follows:

Agust 1699

1 wee made a tvrnvp yard
5 goodwife paintor came to ly in
6 Joseph Gards wife baptized
12 Jonathan Cops wife propovnded
13 I went to hadam for Thomas Griffis
16 Chois of listers Chois of Coletrs
17 danill painters wife brot a bed
19 maseqvp retvrn to naraganset
20 Nathan fish baptized and warning for the sacrament
21 I went with mr noys to lvndon
23 preparasion for the sacrament
27 Josias Grant & his wife war admited into the chh the same day was the sacrament

52

march 1701-2

1 sacrament
2 I went to see the boat at Squamacut
3 wee sent boys to school
4 we worked at the bridge &
9 I got Cloaths for blak man
10 mr noys sent for the Governer
18 ? wee parted land for henery stephens
17 we begvn to plow
19 wee parted land at tagvnk for Ephraim & Joseph
22 Isaac Thomsons Child was B : and warning for training
24 training day & John williams chosen Clark & my pvmp was brovght home & Six indians ware drovnded at pavcatvk
27 William Cheesbrovgh carted fense
29 mr noys gone to norwig
30 training day
31 we bovnd John Gard to mrs hallam & I sewed peas & mersling

Apraill 1703

1 I sewed barly & flax
2 a touns meeting to grant a rate
3 wee went to get peass
4 no meeting
5 training day & I feched one load for prvdence
6 thomas plowed for Searls & I feched another load for prvdence
7 thomas plowed for Searlls & John hvbart had the blak bird
11 Sam cheesbro child baptized
12 hvbart came home with the boat
13 york gentelman had my horses & Capn Eldredg & his famaly came to the farme
14 moses palmor & wife came hear
15 Eldrege borowed 2 beds of prvdens
18 Elisha Gard baptized
19 wee clared the feeld of cattel
22 I feched sider from Elihu
23 marcy West helped make coats
25 warning to choose dabutyes
26 Abell went to mr Noyses & mr baylie had my horse & I began to cart dong & Lidia hurt her with a fall

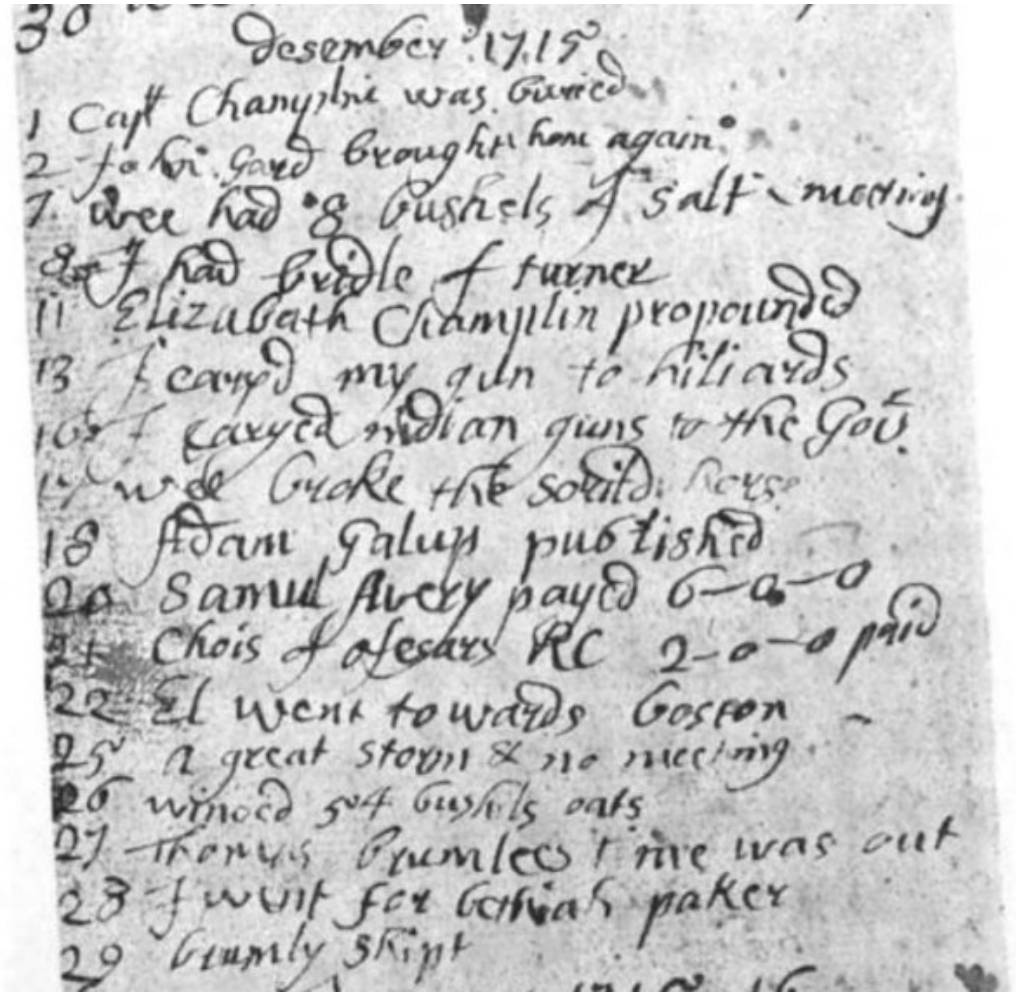
5 thanks giving in pvblik
6 El had my hors to boston
9 but one meeting & Danill Gard baptized
10 fetched home our rams & the same day Silvister brake his leg mary radal brot on bed
11 west sent his beef away
13 Capt avery came hear & deken palmor maryed
14 danill painter bargond for his hors 2 months
16 warning for tovns meeting Tho hallikok pvblished
17 joseph sent 3 Colts to keep & Cemant came to have his eye Cured
20 a touns meeting
21 I bought an iorn kitl & El kild catel & Swine
23 Capt Cheesbork davghr beryed
24 wee kild catel & swine & jams dens Colhvse raised
28 Ephraim Avry ceme hear
29 madam liveston went to boston to the Govrner that dyed at boston novembar 25

november 1715

1 I went to london
2 a meeting should have bin at Standish
3 I go to mohegan
7 warning for the Sacrament
8 Elit brought his hors
10 a meeting at Josiah Standish
11 I went thomsons for wine
13 Sacrament & anna Stanton tk in chh
16 Thanksgiving in pvblik
17 El had away the oxen
19 wee sent away 2 firkin of butr
20 ben palmor Cam hear
22 sister pemarton came hear
23 gard run away & Squaw found
24 Capt Thomas Avery came hear
25 goodwife dean was lost—found
27 the first snow
28 wee kild catel
29 wee kild swine
30 wee had home the red heafer

desember 1715

1 Capt Champlin was buried
2 John Gard brought hom again


30 desember 1715
1 Capt Champlin was buried
2 John Gard brought home again
7 wee had 8 bushels of salt meeting
8 I had bridle of turner
11 Elizabath Champlin propounded
13 I caryd my gun to hiliards
16 I caryed indian guns to the Gov.
17 wee broke the sorild horse
18 Adam Galup published
20 Samul Avery payed 6-0-0
21 Chois of ofesars RC 2-0-0 paid
22 El went towards boston
25 a great storm & no meeting
26 winded 504 bushels oats
27 thomas brumlees time was out
28 I went for bethiah paker
29 brumly skipt

The original handwriting looked like this.

John Gard, III who was indentured to Ms. Hallum and who “ran off” with a “Squaw” later to be returned was Joseph’s brother who was born in about 1667. (It is important to note that the term "squaw" appears in the original historical record but is now considered outdated and offensive.)

Joseph’s other brother, Daniel Gard, was born in about 1685. He was the adult who was baptized on 11/9/1707. A few years later, he was charged with manslaughter. The case was historically significant in establishing common law, separate from religious law. Also, his father was named as John Gard in the proceedings, which is a valuable piece of information considering the scarcity of records pertaining to John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647). In addition, it proves

that Daniel moved to New Jersey after this incident, which is where Joseph's children would relocate.

> In 1712, Daniel Gard was involved in a fatal altercation with William Whitear in Stonington, Connecticut. The incident occurred at the home of Captain Daniel Eldridge on August 16, 1712. A quarrel arose between Gard and Whitear, leading to a physical confrontation. During the fight, Gard threw Whitear to the ground, resulting in injuries that led to Whitear's death seven days later. An autopsy suggested that Whitear's bladder had burst during the altercation, causing a fatal infection. Initially, both Daniel Gard and his father, John Gard, were charged with murder. However, John was later cleared of involvement, and Daniel stood trial. The jury found him guilty but left the determination of "murder or manslaughter" to the court's discretion. At that time, Connecticut had not legislated manslaughter, leading the court to consult English Common Law. Daniel Gard was sentenced to stand on the gallows with a noose around his neck for an hour and receive 39 lashes. This case marked a significant moment in Connecticut's legal history, transitioning from religious-based laws to secular Common Law.
>
> Following the incident, Daniel Gard relocated to New Jersey. By December 13, 1727, he was documented as a witness to a deed in Hanover Township, New Jersey.
>
> Regarding William Whitear, records indicate he was a visitor from Long Island and is described as a "stranger" in the court documents. Unfortunately, there is limited information about his background or reasons for visiting Stonington at that time.
>
> This case is notable not only for the personal histories involved but also for its impact on the evolution of the legal system in colonial Connecticut, highlighting the shift towards adopting English Common Law practices.
>
> New England Historical Society. "Connecticut Justice: When Murder Became Manslaughter in 1712."

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH GARD, SR.

Joseph and his family belonged to the First Congressional Church of Stonington and can be found in the church records. This was a church founded by Puritans in 1674. Baptisms listed included Joseph, Mary, Elisha, William, Judith, and Daniel Gard for the years spanning 1699-1711. Some other records have yet to be transcribed and indexed. There were many volumes, and the handwritten records are not easily deciphered in this case.

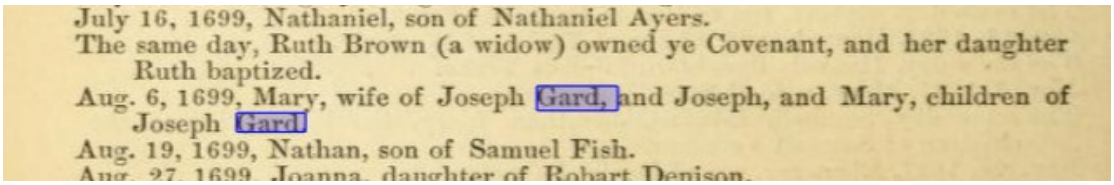
"From corruption's mists which shrouded
Fair Religion's form in night,
She is coming forth unclouded,
In a blaze of heavenly light."

These centuries, therefore, so marked by Church revolutions, are symbolized by Ezekiel's vision, which, by steadfast working of Providence, will produce the utter prostration of the MAN OF SIN. To us Protestants this is a glad anniversary, and it is good and meet to utter our praises to God with thankful hearts, that we are enlightened by zeal in the cause of Christ. He is an unspeakable gift, the way, the truth, and the life. In contemplating Him, we elevate the mind and the heart to whatever is great and noble, — we inspire a love of truth, beauty, and wisdom. Spiritual beauty and goodness give us the highest form of godliness, — of that supreme eternal mind which contains all truth, all wisdom, all beauty and goodness.

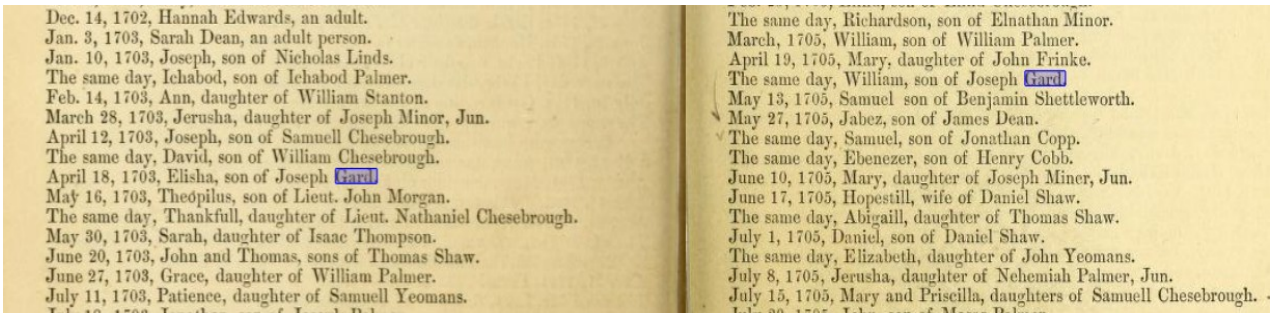
The body of Christians now statedly worshipping in this house, have come through a succession of presbyters and deacons from this early church beginning, and some here are direct descendants from the Mayflower Puritans. The two centuries thus flown has brought us an epoch in our Church history. But this epoch being local, has not the prominence of a national event in the estimation of men. Nevertheless, it is great in the sight of God; for greatness in his sight lies not in the sphere filled upon the earth; but in the power of virtue in the soul, — in the love and practice of truth, — in the energy and patience with which trials are borne, and goodness cherished and pursued. The Almighty, who viewed the widow's mite when offered to Himself, as more than all the possessions of the great and the wealthy, who balances the acts of his elect ones in the scales of eternity, has set the deeds of our ancestors above the stars in his own heavens, there to burnish and brighten after those glorious orbs have been extinguished in the death of time. Their work is indestructible, because the fiat of the Infinite has linked it with the immortal glories of heaven! Brave old Church founders! we turn back in our imagination to your sturdy beginnings, and gaze through the mists of time upon your rough and homely features. Far back in the distance we see the bright track of your Milky Way, and further away in the distant horizon looms up the swelling volume of your doings; and your august virtues

and faith shine out as gleams from our own brilliant Northern lights! But the sainted men and women who founded our old church, have long since passed to their rewards; and their bodies are mingled with mould in yonder cemetery, to remain until the sounding of the last trump. They still live in our grateful remembrance, as green as the grass over their graves, and their works of love are with us in bright ministrations, — in the blessed teachings of Jesus, which they adopted. Thine it is, dear Saviour, to unveil the glories of the unseen, — to confer upon mortals the distinctions that come from God, where the crown of rejoicing fadeth not away, because it is incorruptible and undefiled. Life, so brief and uncertain here, passing away like the evening cloud or the morning dew, even as a vapor or a shadow, is renewed by its communion with eternity, where the Master stamps it with unspeakable joy, and his own glorious image.

These Puritan Church founders were not the high or noble among men, — they had little of earth's authority, and, like the disciples of the Master, were poor in this world's goods. But they were rich in Faith, and richer in immortal hopes and Christian graces, which end at the throne of God. Like Paul, like John and Peter, our ancestors were missionaries of the Cross; and like them of old, they were co-workers with Christ in the cause of human salvation. While we are honoring the noble founders, the Church begins a third century; and this pleasant gathering is a tacit pledge to the great Master, that the present organization will be transmitted to those who shall succeed them: pure in doctrine and strong in the faith once delivered to the saints. But let the Church remember, that the price of religious liberty, and true progress, is eternal vigilance; and although truth is eternal and unchanging, and stands as the foundation of the Church, still the Church, in its great movement, is not a type of stability. Between the toleration of the Plymouth church and the toleration of to-day, there is a wide chasm; while the spirit of love, like the rod of Moses, is transforming all opposition to itself. The late Christian Alliance, at New York, is a *mile stone* on the line of progress, making a renovation of the Protestant Church, uttering, "Let us have peace!" Living, however, in an age of especial progress, when the locomotive and telegraph give life to thought, the Church is summoned to act with the spirit of the age.



July 16, 1699, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel Ayers.
The same day, Ruth Brown (a widow) owned ye Covenant, and her daughter Ruth baptized.
Aug. 6, 1699, Mary, wife of Joseph Gard, and Joseph, and Mary, children of Joseph Gard.
Aug. 19, 1699, Nathan, son of Samuel Fish.
Aug. 27, 1699, Joanna, daughter of Robart Denison.

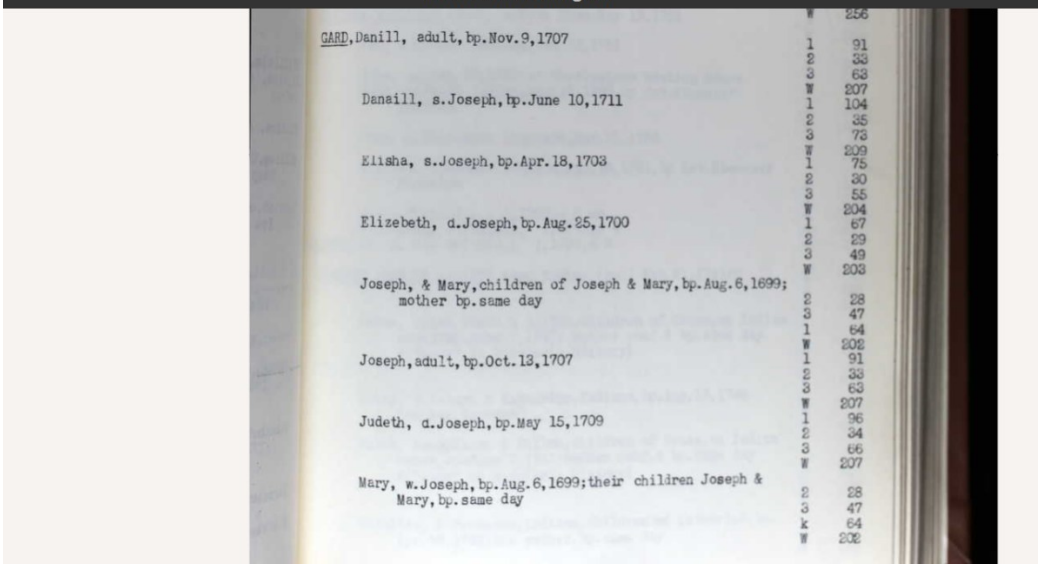


Dec. 14, 1702, Hannah Edwards, an adult.
Jan. 3, 1703, Sarah Dean, an adult person.
Jan. 10, 1703, Joseph, son of Nicholas Linds.
The same day, Ichabod, son of Ichabod Palmer.
Feb. 14, 1703, Ann, daughter of William Stanton.
March 28, 1703, Jerusha, daughter of Joseph Minor, Jun.
April 12, 1703, Joseph, son of Samuell Chesebrough.
The same day, David, son of William Chesebrough.
April 18, 1703, Elisha, son of Joseph Gard.
May 16, 1703, Theophilus, son of Lieut. John Morgan.
The same day, Thankfull, daughter of Lieut. Nathaniel Chesebrough.
May 30, 1703, Sarah, daughter of Isaac Thompson.
June 20, 1703, John and Thomas, sons of Thomas Shaw.
June 27, 1703, Grace, daughter of William Palmer.
July 11, 1703, Patience, daughter of Samuell Yeomans.

The same day, Richardson, son of Elnathan Minor.
March, 1705, William, son of William Palmer.
April 19, 1705, Mary, daughter of John Frinke.
The same day, William, son of Joseph Gard.
May 13, 1705, Samuel son of Benjamin Shettleworth.
May 27, 1705, Jabez, son of James Dean.
The same day, Samuel, son of Jonathan Copp.
The same day, Ebenezer, son of Henry Cobb.
June 10, 1705, Mary, daughter of Joseph Miner, Jun.
June 17, 1705, Hopestill, wife of Daniel Shaw.
The same day, Abigaill, daughter of Thomas Shaw.
July 1, 1705, Daniel, son of Daniel Shaw.
The same day, Elizabeth, daughter of John Yeomans.
July 8, 1705, Jerusha, daughter of Nehemiah Palmer, Jun.
July 15, 1705, Mary and Priscilla, daughters of Samuell Chesebrough.

Connecticut, U.S., Church Record Abstracts, 1630-1920 for Danill Gard

Volume 111 Stonington



GARD, Danill, adult, bp. Nov. 9, 1707

Dansill, s. Joseph, bp. June 10, 1711

Elisha, s. Joseph, bp. Apr. 18, 1703

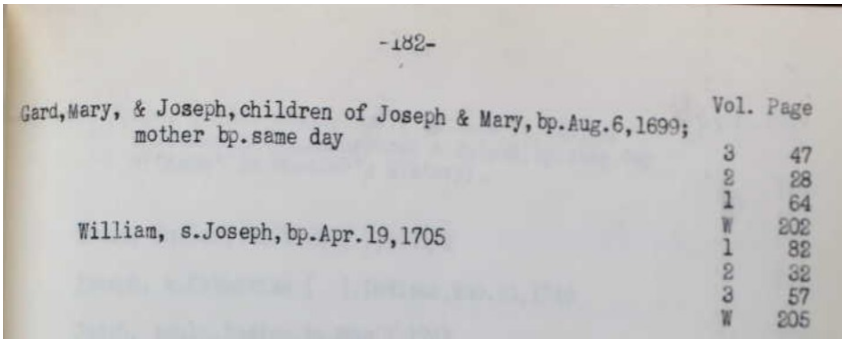
Elizebeth, d. Joseph, bp. Aug. 25, 1700

Joseph, & Mary, children of Joseph & Mary, bp. Aug. 6, 1699; mother bp. same day

Joseph, adult, bp. Oct. 13, 1707

Judeth, d. Joseph, bp. May 15, 1709

Mary, w. Joseph, bp. Aug. 6, 1699; their children Joseph & Mary, bp. same day



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Gard, Mary, & Joseph, children of Joseph & Mary, bp. Aug. 6, 1699; mother bp. same day

William, s. Joseph, bp. Apr. 19, 1705

Vol. Page
3 47
2 28
1 64
W 202
1 82
2 32
3 57
W 205

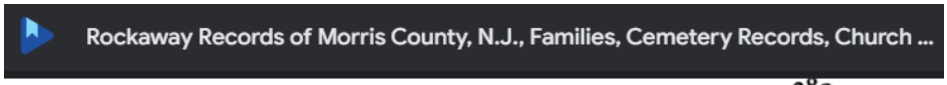
This can be misinterpreted. Mary and Joseph Gard, who were the children of parents by the same names, were baptized on Aug. 6, 1999, and their mother, Mary, was baptized on the same day.

The 1699 baptismal entry for Mary Gard signifies the year that the family first appeared in Stonington records. The following record sheds further light on relationships and gives more accurate baptismal dates of those associated with Joseph Gard, Sr.

From these records we can piece together that Joseph Gard, Sr. and his wife, Mary, had children named Joseph, Jr., Mary (possibly twins), Elizabeth, Elisha, William, Judith, and Daniel, and had two relatives that lived in Stonington, brothers based upon age and court records, named John (III) and Daniel.

Jeremiah Gard, a person often discussed in accounts of the Gard family, is regularly listed as the child of Joseph Gard, Sr. and Mary Ball, including in historical lineages such as ***The Lyon Memorial: Families of Connecticut and New Jersey***, in addition to the writings specific to the Gard family, but he was not found readily in the Stonington church primary source records.

In the next section, Jeremiah Gard, Sr. will be discussed further. Though he is not found in the known Stonington records, he was listed specifically as Joseph's son in ***Rockaway Records of Morris County, N.J., Families***. An original source is sought because The Rockaway Records do contain errors. Places to search for baptismal records include Stonington, Windham, Groton, New London, and other areas nearby.



The Gard Family.

Jeremiah, son of Joseph and wife Mary, born 1717, died at Morristown July 19, 1783, and wife Elizabeth is said to have had seven sons who served in the Revolution.

Children: Ephriam, married Mary Pierson; Capt. Daniel, Gersham, married Phebe Huntington; Jeremiah married Elizabeth (Roff) Moore; Jacob, married Sarah Hathaway; Moses, married Sarah Lyon; Jedediah, Joseph, married Kesia Lindsley; Phebe, married Caleb Fairchild; Sarah, married Samuel Parkhurst; Rebecca, married Nathan Hathaway; Hannah, Minna.

Bible records of Daniel Gard show he was born Sept. 6, 1755, married Hannah Merrick Jan. 26, 1783, died June 18, 1824. Children: Rachel, born Dec. 4, 1783, died Aug. 1, 1803; Lewis, born Aug. 11, 1785, died Feb. 13, 1789; Phebe, born July 28, 1787, married Abraham VanWerk, died Jan. 16, 1875; Jane, born July 8, 1789, married David Fordham Wiggins Dec. 2, 1809, died Mar. 4, 1856; Rebecca, born Apr. 15, 1793, married Seth Fairchild, died Aug. 16, 1858; Hannah, born Jan. 19, 1797, married Lewis Gordon, died Oct. 28, 1836; Jeremiah, born July 30, 1801; Rachel (2) born Jan. 4, 1804; Ephriam, born Dec. 23, 1809, died Nov. 5, 1875.

Mr. Anson A. Gard, of New York city, has recently published the Gard genealogy, relating to this old Morris county family.

THE ROGERENES, CULVERITES, AND MARY GARD

The emergence of the Rogerene Quakers, who were not associated with The Society of Friends, brought about social upheaval. They were known for their fervent evangelism and sometimes confrontational methods of spreading their beliefs. This often led to conflicts with the established church members and community. They opposed the mandatory observance of the Sabbath and preferred to work on Sundays. They did not pay church taxes and refused to participate in the militia. In addition, they would attend Puritan services and deliberately disrupt and publicly argue with the ministers.

The Rogerenes were founded by John Rogers in 1674 in New London, Connecticut. The Culverites emerged during the early 1700s under the leadership of James Culver, influenced by the Second Great Awakening.

The Rogerenes were frequently fined and faced imprisonment for their refusal to adhere to established religious norms. Some members of the Rogerenes, including John Rogers, were subjected to public whippings as punishment for their dissenting beliefs and practices. This form of corporal punishment was meant to deter others from following their example.

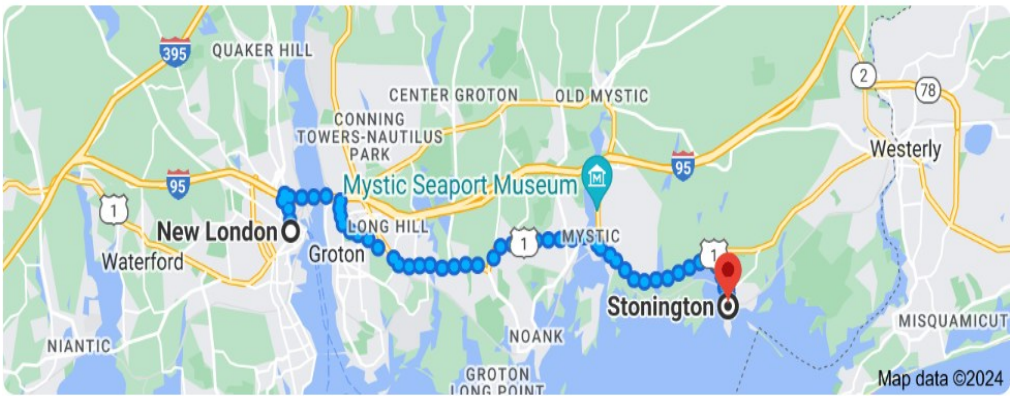
The Rogerenes often held their own religious meetings, which were sometimes disrupted by local authorities and mainstream religious adherents. These disruptions could include breaking up meetings and arresting participants. The broader community socially ostracized them. Their radical beliefs and defiance of social norms led to significant social isolation and prejudice from their neighbors.

Even so, some members of the First Congregational Church were swayed by the enthusiastic preaching and left the church to join the Rogerenes. This exodus created a sense of urgency within the Congregational community to reaffirm their doctrinal stance and strengthen their congregation.

Decades later, the Rogerenes eventually left Stonington and went to other places in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

On the ***Kith and Kin Chronicles*** website it is stated that Mary Gard married David Culver, whose brother and sister-in-law, John and Sarah Culver, were zealous Rogerenes. They left Connecticut for New Jersey in a second wave of Rogerene migration and Mary and David followed, along with some of Mary's siblings, including Jeremiah Gard, Sr. This second set of Rogerenes, led by John and Sarah Culver, were somewhat different from the first group and became known as Culverites in order to distinguish between the two groups.

According to ***The Rogerenes: Some Hitherto Unpublished Annals Belonging to the Colonial History of Connecticut,*** John and Sarah Culver were, indeed, active Rogerenes. They lived in the town of New London, where the movement originated, not Stonington, though Stonington is in New London County, Connecticut and is only fourteen miles away by land. There may have been water routes, as well.



John and Sarah Culver were persecuted in Connecticut. However, the same book makes no mention of David Culver, Mary Gard, or Stonington, Connecticut. It states that John and Sarah Culver moved from New London, first to Morris, N.J., and then to Waretown, N.J., which is about ninety miles.

A source proving the name of Mary's husband has not been found; it is generally accepted that his name was David Culver. More evidence is needed to prove that David was the brother of John Culver, that he was the husband of Mary Gard, and that David and Mary relocated alongside the Rogerenes.

April 22, 1716, there is an entry into the Congregational meeting-house by John Rogers and his wife Sarah, John Bolles and his wife Sarah, John Culver and his wife Sarah, and several others, names not given. The cause of the disturbance is, as usual in affairs of this kind, studiously ignored on the court records; but evidently — as afterwards indicated — this entry, with scriptural testimony not revealed, was occasioned by the breaking up of Rogerene meetings by the town authorities, with the accompanying feature, a church-party mob. As has been seen, the Rogerene meetings, not being among those allowed by law, can at any time be broken up at the pleasure or caprice of the authorities, and their continued existence has depended, not upon the willing forbearance of the ecclesiastical rulers, nor, to any really saving extent, upon the public sympathy enlisted in their favor; but chiefly upon that formidable reserve power — the entrance into the meeting-house, with scriptural testimony.

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About 1735, John Culver and wife, with their sons and families, together with other Rogerenes of Groton, emigrated to New Jersey, where they founded a Rogerene settlement. (The cause of this removal is unknown. The theory that it was to escape persecution is weakened, not only by proof that the Culvers had proven themselves of heroic mould in this struggle, but by the fact that there was a cessation of virulent persecution at this time.) In the course of a few years, they are found, with quite a following, at Waretown [2] (in the southern part of what is now Ocean County),

[1] It is shown by Hempstead's Diary that Hannah Plumb was daughter of John Plumb and baptized, as an infant, in the Congregational church, December, 1723, also that her father was a nephew of Mr. Hempstead, and her mother a daughter of Mr. Peter Harris. A son of her uncle, Peter Plumb, married a granddaughter of John Bolles.

[2] They first settled in Morris County, N.J. — Schooley's Mountain — but soon moved south to above location. About eleven years later, they seem to have returned to Schooley's Mountain. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, many of these New Jersey Rogerenes are said to have removed to the "red stone country,"

The Rogerenes John Rogers Bolles P272

Mary's brother, Jeremiah Gard, Sr., settled in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, as well. He is found extensively in the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, which shows that he did not convert to the Rogerene faith.

GARD FAMILIES OF STONINGTON

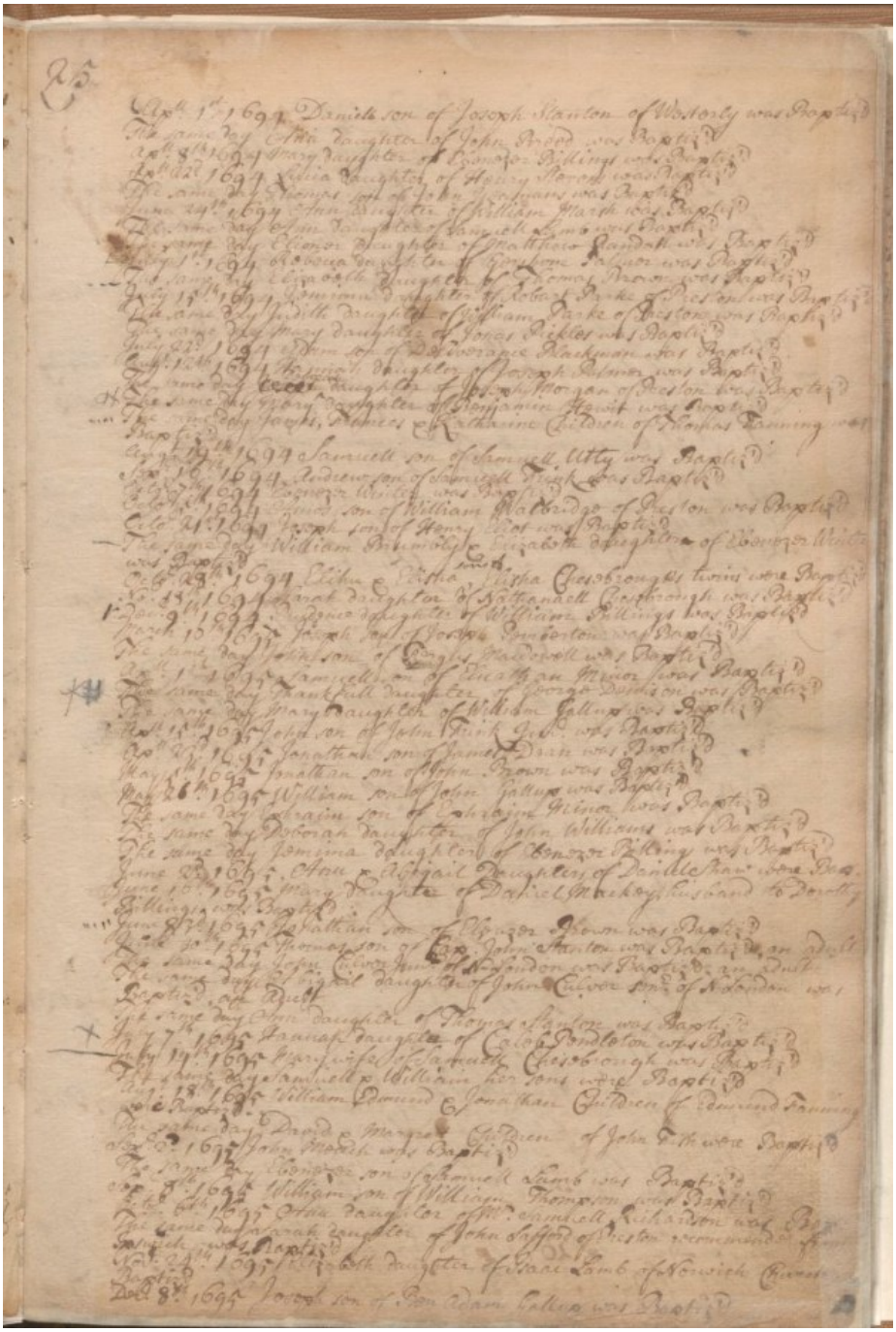
The ***Barbour collection: Connecticut vital records prior to 1850*** provides a partial record of the Gard family in Connecticut. Here is a list:

Year	Place	Name	Spouse	Source	Date	Parent	Child	Pastor	Other info
1701	Windham	Judith Gard	Johathan Ginigs	Source: Windham Vital Records, Vol. A, Page 29.	12/25/1701				
1710/11	Stonington	Daniell Gard		Source: Stonington Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 108.	2/15/1710	Joseph Gard			
1712	Windham	Sarah Gard	Samuel Backus	Source: Windham Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 39a.	12/02/1712				
1796	Groton	Martha Gard	Robert Brice	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 2, Page 10.	3/4/1796		Henry Brice		
1803	Groton	Betsey Gard	William Comstock	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 2, Page 77.	7/25/1803			Silas Barrows	
1822	Groton	Caroline Gard	Noyes Perkins	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 6.	1/20/1822			Rufus Smith, JP	Spouse from Stehpentown, NY
1822	Groton	Phebe Gard	Asa Perkins	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 6.	1/29/1822			Ralph Hurlbutt, JP	
1824	Groton	Bethany Gard	Charles Gard	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 13.	8/13/1824			John G. Wightman	
1826	Groton	Jenette Gard	Amasa Rockwell	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 21.	7/20/1826			Nathan Daboll, JP	Spouce from Massachusetts
1829	Groton	Daniel Guard	Mary Ann Packer	Source: New London Vital Records, Vol. 4, Page 35.	1/4/1829			Samuel West	
1829	Groton	Sally Guard	Elisha Chipman	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 31.	5/17/1829			Rev. John G. Wightman	
1835	Groton	Lucy Gard	Isaac B. Pecor	Source: Groton Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 49.	2/1/1835			Rev. Ira R. Steward	Spouce from Bridgeport
1837	Bridgeport	John Guard	Eliza Pecar	Source: Bridgeport Vital Records, Vol. 1, Page 26.	8/9/1837			Rev. Gurdon S. Coit	
1845	Groton	William B. Gard	Sara Swan	Source: Stonington Vital Records, Vol. 5, Page 136.	4/5/1845			Rev. A.G. Palmer	Spouse from Stonington
1846	Groton	Eliphalet B. Guard	Eliza M. Mitchell	Source: Stonington Vital Records, Vol. 5, Page 150.	6/23/1846			George Hubbard, JP	
1847	New London	Mary E. Guard	Dwight C. Reed	Source: New London Vital Records, Vol. 4, Page 133.	8/1/1847			Rev. Jabez S. Swan	
1851	Cheshire	Dennis Gard	E.	Source: Cheshire Vital Records, Vol. P, Page 484.	5/15/1851				

Given the list above, we know that there were Gards in Groton for many years but known records for Gards there did not exist until 1796. The Gard families that we will continue to discuss in this work will include the descendants of Joseph Gard, Sr., who continued westward, while we'll acknowledge that the men who remained in Connecticut may have fathered other branches of the Gard family, which we'll leave for future study.

Joseph and Mary Ball Gard presumably lived their lives out and are buried in Stonington, Connecticut in association with The First Congressional Church of Stonington. Some say that Joseph died in Groton, New London, Connecticut on May 19, 1725. However, a source has never been provided. A search of the oldest cemeteries and church records is needed to find the exact year of deaths and burial location. As mentioned previously, the church records are not indexed. Marriages were not recorded until 1723. Volumes 1-3 would be where to find records of admission and baptism beginning in 1674. Though you can browse the whole collection, each page is saved separately as a .jpg so the entire volume cannot be downloaded and uploaded for transcription as a single file. Tools today include AI services

that can instantly transcribe pages such as these. However, in this case, it is not known which individual pages may contain records for the Gard family, specifically, and even AI has difficulty with the transcription. Review is ongoing. Here is one page from Volume 2 where you can see, about ¾ down, an entry for June 30, 1699, where John Culver of New London, an adult, was baptized.



SUMMARY

Joseph Gard, Sr. (ca. 1674/1675 – after 1711; death year unknown)

- **Born:** Likely New London County, Connecticut (New London or Stonington); no baptism found
- **Married:** Mary Ball (b. 1678, Concord, MA), by 1699 (her baptism the same day as children's)
- **Children (Stonington baptisms, 1699–1711):** Joseph Jr., Mary (possibly twins), Elizabeth, Elisha, William, Judith, Daniel; Jeremiah appears in Rockaway Records (NJ) as Joseph's son (primary baptism not yet located)
- **Residence:** New London/Stonington, Connecticut (First Congregational Church records)
- **Died/Burial:** Unproven; possibly Groton, CT, 19 May 1725 (unverified); burial unknown.
- **Notes:** Sister Elizabeth (Guard) married William Howard at East Greenwich, RI (1699); brothers John (III) and Daniel appear in Stonington records; New Jersey line emerges through children (e.g., Jeremiah) and allied families (e.g., Culver), not necessarily via Joseph Sr.'s own migration.

Joseph Gard, Sr. (ca. 1674/1675 – after 1711) was likely born in New London County, Connecticut, though no baptism has been found. He married Mary Ball of Concord, Massachusetts, and appears in the First Congregational Church of Stonington with children Joseph Jr., Mary, Elizabeth, Elisha, William, Judith, and Daniel baptized between 1699 and 1711. His sister Elizabeth (Guard) married William Howard at East Greenwich, Rhode Island (1699), tying the family to Kent County as well as coastal Connecticut. While Jeremiah is widely reported as Joseph's son (per Rockaway Records, NJ), his primary baptism has not yet been located in Stonington and remains a target for ongoing verification. Joseph's occupation is not recorded; he seems to have remained in New London/Stonington, with the New Jersey branch advancing through his children and allied families. His death and burial are unproven (a 1725 Groton death is often repeated but uncited).

PART THREE: GARD FAMILIES OF THE 1700'S AND MEN OF THE REVOLUTION

FINDING OUR FOCUS

Of the many descendants of John Gard, Jr. and his wife, Isabelle, it is interesting to highlight several descendants of John Gard Jr. whose lives intersected with early American settlement and the Revolutionary era.

John Gard, Jr. was the subject of a previous chapter. In review, he was married to Isabelle and was the son of John Gard, Sr., the merchant of Boston and Rhode Island, and grandson of Roger Garde. His step-grandfather, William Brenton, was a prominent member of Rhode Island and his presumed brother, William, was a mariner who often travelled between the colonies and Barbados.

Researching John Gard, Jr.'s children has been challenging since few primary sources exist from this period. He had at least four children: John III, Joseph, Sr., Elizabeth, and Daniel. Elizabeth's baptismal record confirms her existence, but the evidence for the boys is more elusive. If not for the Minor diaries and Daniel Gard's (b. 1685) manslaughter conviction, tracing them would have been nearly impossible.

SONS OF JOHN GARD, JR.

JOHN GARD, III (B. CA. 1647)

John Gard, Jr.'s son, **John Gard, III (b. ca. 1647)**, was unaccounted for after 1715. It is possible he left Stonington to join a Native American community. A Stonington community member's diary entries tell us that John left with a Native American woman and was brought home twice in November and December of 1715, indicating his desire to leave. His ultimate fate remains unknown. Speculation about integration into Native communities after ultimately leaving exists, though no records confirm this.

DANIEL GARD (B. 1685)

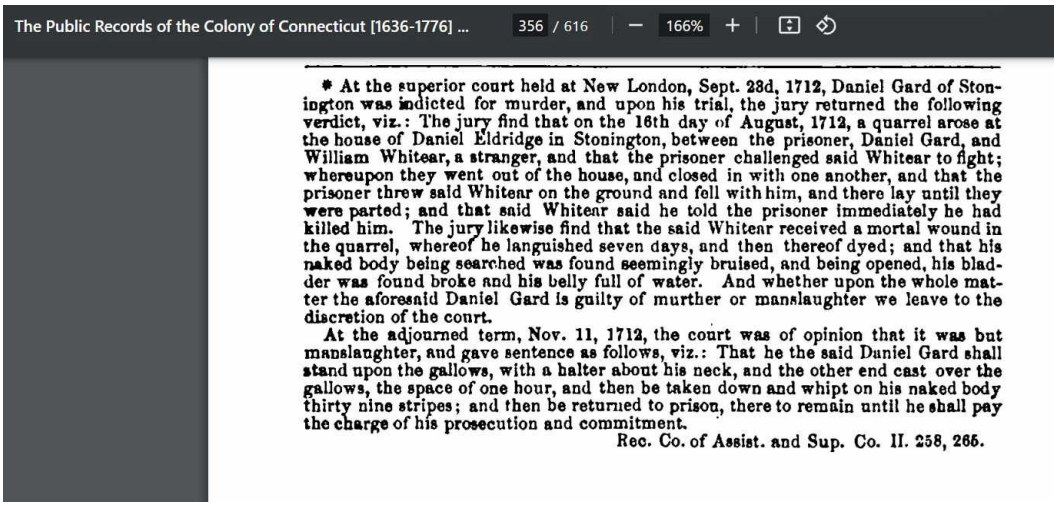
John Gard, Jr.'s son, **Daniel Gard (b. 1685)**, left Connecticut for Morristown, New Jersey, following a 1712 manslaughter conviction and subsequent public humiliation. Later records place his nephews, Daniel Gard, Sr., and Jeremiah Gard, Sr., in Morristown, New Jersey. Whether they arrived with Daniel or later is not documented.

There is no record indicating that Daniel Gard (b. 1685) ever had a family of his own. Records for him are generally scarce. We know he lived in Stonington, New London, Connecticut because his baptism was recorded in the Stonington church records and the Minor diaries, as November 9, 1707, as an adult. He was also mentioned in the court records in Stonington, which named his father as John Gard. His name was also found in the **Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of Connecticut**. We know that he moved on to Morristown, New Jersey because his name appears in New Jersey property records where he was a witness. However, we do not have an exact date of birth or death. The year 1685 is an estimated birth year.

GARD, Danill, adult, bp. Nov. 9, 1707 1 91 2 33

Connecticut, U.S., Church Record Abstracts, 1630-1920, Vol. 111 Stonington

In 1712, Daniel Gard (b.1685) was indicted for murder following a deadly altercation. The incident occurred at the home of Daniel Eldridge and involved a fight between Gard and a stranger named William Whitear. After challenging Whitear to a fight, the two men grappled outside, during which Gard threw Whitear to the ground. Whitear succumbed to his injuries nine days later, with an autopsy revealing significant internal trauma, including a ruptured bladder. The jury left the final decision on whether it was murder or manslaughter to the court. At the subsequent trial in November 1712, the court ruled it as manslaughter. Gard was sentenced to stand on the gallows with a halter around his neck for one hour, endure thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, and remain in prison until he could pay for the costs of his prosecution and imprisonment.


The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut [1636-1776] ... 356 / 616 166%

* At the superior court held at New London, Sept. 23d, 1712, Daniel Gard of Stonington was indicted for murder, and upon his trial, the jury returned the following verdict, viz.: The jury find that on the 16th day of August, 1712, a quarrel arose at the house of Daniel Eldridge in Stonington, between the prisoner, Daniel Gard, and William Whitear, a stranger, and that the prisoner challenged said Whitear to fight; whereupon they went out of the house, and closed in with one another, and that the prisoner threw said Whitear on the ground and fell with him, and there lay until they were parted; and that said Whitear said he told the prisoner immediately he had killed him. The jury likewise find that the said Whitear received a mortal wound in the quarrel, whereof he languished seven days, and then thereof dyed; and that his naked body being searched was found seemingly bruised, and being opened, his bladder was found broke and his belly full of water. And whether upon the whole matter the aforesaid Daniel Gard is guilty of murther or manslaughter we leave to the discretion of the court.

At the adjourned term, Nov. 11, 1712, the court was of opinion that it was but manslaughter, and gave sentence as follows, viz.: That he the said Daniel Gard shall stand upon the gallows, with a halter about his neck, and the other end cast over the gallows, the space of one hour, and then be taken down and whipt on his naked body thirty nine stripes; and then be returned to prison, there to remain until he shall pay the charge of his prosecution and commitment.

Rec. Co. of Assist. and Sup. Co. II. 258, 265.

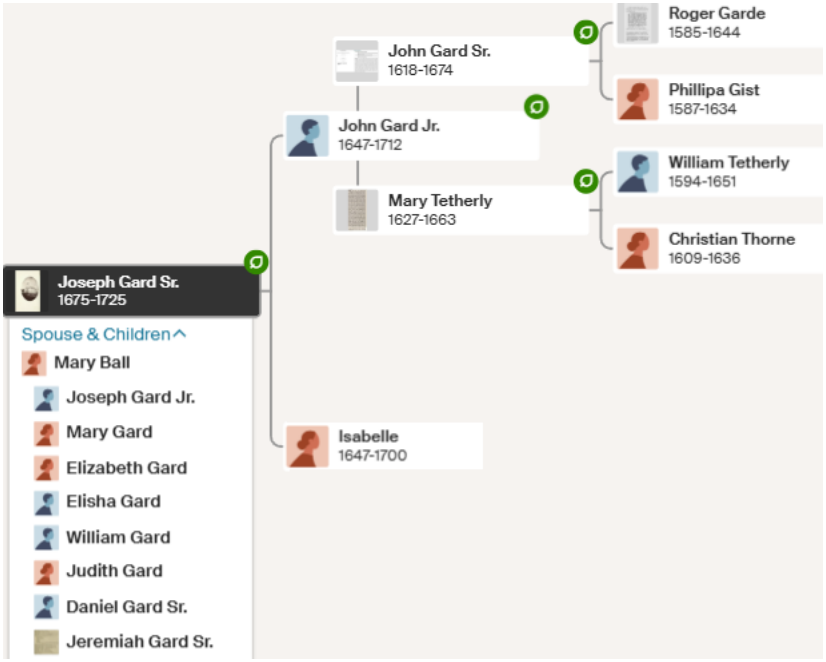
The wording in this footnote makes it sound like Daniel Gard (b. 1685) was a prisoner being held at the home of Daniel Elridge. However, this was written after his conviction and that is the reason for him being referenced as "prisoner." The New England Historical Society has written about this case and its importance in moving from religious to state laws in our country's justice system. In their synopsis, they state that originally Daniel's father, John Gard, Jr. was also named in the case, but charges against him were dropped. (He would have been about 70 years old at the time of the altercation.) The original court records are sought to confirm this.

JOSEPH GARD, SR.

John Gard, Jr.'s son, **Joseph Gard, Sr**., was married to Mary Ball and they had five sons and two daughters. Joseph is also the subject of a previous chapter.

In tracing *two* of Joseph Gard, Sr.'s sons, Daniel, Sr., and Jeremiah, Sr., we find noteworthy men who served in the American Revolution. To be clear, there were many Gard men who fought in the war, but source records do not exist for all of them. To narrow the focus of this work we leave Joseph Gard's other sons, Joseph, Jr., Elisha, and William in Connecticut, and continue to follow the paths of those who moved westward.

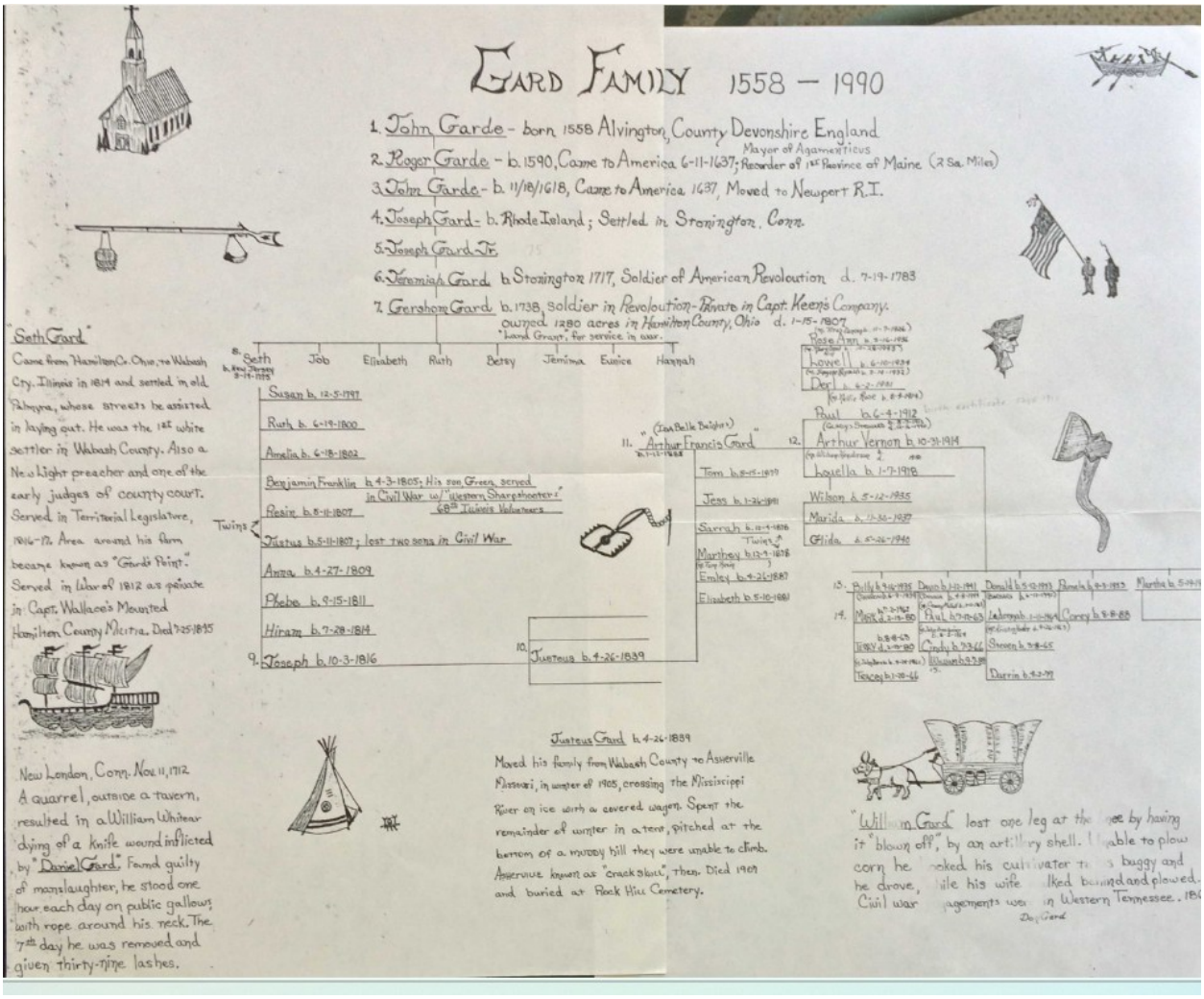
SONS OF JOSEPH GARD, SR.



There were Gard families that remained in Stonington who would have been the descendants of Joseph's sons, Joseph, Jr., William, or Elisha who did not appear to continue west. There is an extensive obituary from 1924 which tells about the life of Andew Bruce Gard, who was the son of a Daniel Gard of New London who would have been born around 1800. It can be found here.

JOSEPH GARD, JR. (B. 1699)

There is a wonderfully neat handwritten tree that can be found connected to various trees online. Unfortunately, there is not an attribution as to who created it. It is included here under Joseph Gard, Jr. because it has valuable information about the descendants of Gershom Gard. However, please note that there are some discrepancies between what is written in this history and what has been determined with this study.


GARD FAMILY 1558 – 1990
1. John Garde - born 1558 Alvington, County Devonshire England
2. Roger Garde - b. 1590, Came to America 6-11-1637; Recorder of 1st Province of Maine (2 Sq. Miles)
Mayor of Agamenticus
3. John Garde - b. 11/18/1618, Came to America 1637, Moved to Newport R.I.
4. Joseph Gard - b. Rhode Island; Settled in Stonington, Conn.
5. Joseph Gard Jr.
6. Jeremiah Gard b. Stonington 1717, Soldier of American Revolution d. 7-19-1783
7. Gershom Gard b. 1738, soldier in Revolution - Private in Capt. Keen's Company; owned 1280 acres in Hamilton County, Ohio d. 1-15-1807
*Land Grant, for service in war.
"Seth Gard"
Came from Hamilton Co. Ohio, to Wabash City, Illinois in 1814 and settled in old Palmyra, whose streets he assisted in laying out. He was the 1st white settler in Wabash County. Also a New Light preacher and one of the early judges of county court. Served in Territorial Legislature, 1816-17. Area around his farm became known as "Gard's Point." Served in War of 1812 as private in Capt. Wallace's Mounted Hamilton County Militia. Died 7-25-1835
8. Seth
Job
Elisabeth
Ruth
Betsy
Jemima
Eunice
Hannah
Susan b. 12-5-1797
Ruth b. 6-19-1800
Amelia b. 6-18-1802
Benjamin Franklin b. 4-3-1805; His son Green served in Civil War w/ "Western Sharpshooters" 68th Illinois Volunteers
Twins
Rosie b. 8-11-1807
Justus b. 5-11-1807; lost two sons in Civil War
Anna b. 4-27-1809
Phebe b. 9-15-1811
Hiram b. 7-28-1814
9. Joseph b. 10-3-1816
10. Justeous b. 4-26-1839
11. "Arthur Francis Gard" (Jan Belle Dwight)
Tom b. 8-15-1939
Jess b. 1-26-1941
Sarrah b. 11-4-1876 Twins
Marthey b. 12-9-1878
Emley b. 4-26-1887
Elisabeth b. 5-10-1881
12. Arthur Vernon b. 10-31-1914
Loyella b. 1-7-1918
Wilson b. 5-12-1935
Murida b. 11-30-1937
Glida b. 5-26-1940
Paul b. 6-4-1912
Rose Ann
Howell
Dorl
Justeous Gard b. 4-26-1889
Moved his family from Wabash County to Asserville Missouri, in winter of 1905, crossing the Mississippi River on ice with a covered wagon. Spent the remainder of winter in a tent, pitched at the bottom of a muddy hill they were unable to climb. Asserville known as "Crack Skull", then. Died 1969 and buried at Rock Hill Cemetery.
New London, Conn. Nov. 11, 1712
A quarrel, outside a tavern, resulted in a William Whitear dying of a knife wound inflicted by "Daniel Gard." Found guilty of manslaughter, he stood one hour each day on public gallows with rope around his neck. The 7th day he was removed and given thirty-nine lashes.
"William Gard" lost one leg at the knee by having it "blown off," by an artillery shell. Unable to plow corn he hooked his cultivater to a buggy and he drove, while his wife walked behind and plowed. Civil war engagements were in Western Tennessee.

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) was the brother of Joseph Gard, Jr., not his son, as far as we can tell. Though Jeremiah's baptismal record has never been located, so either situation is technically plausible. However, Gershom Gard was not the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717.) He was the son of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) and this is based upon the fact that he was not listed in the baptismal records for Jeremiah and his children in Morristown, NJ on May 23, 1762. This is discussed in detail in the upcoming histories of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) and Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717.)

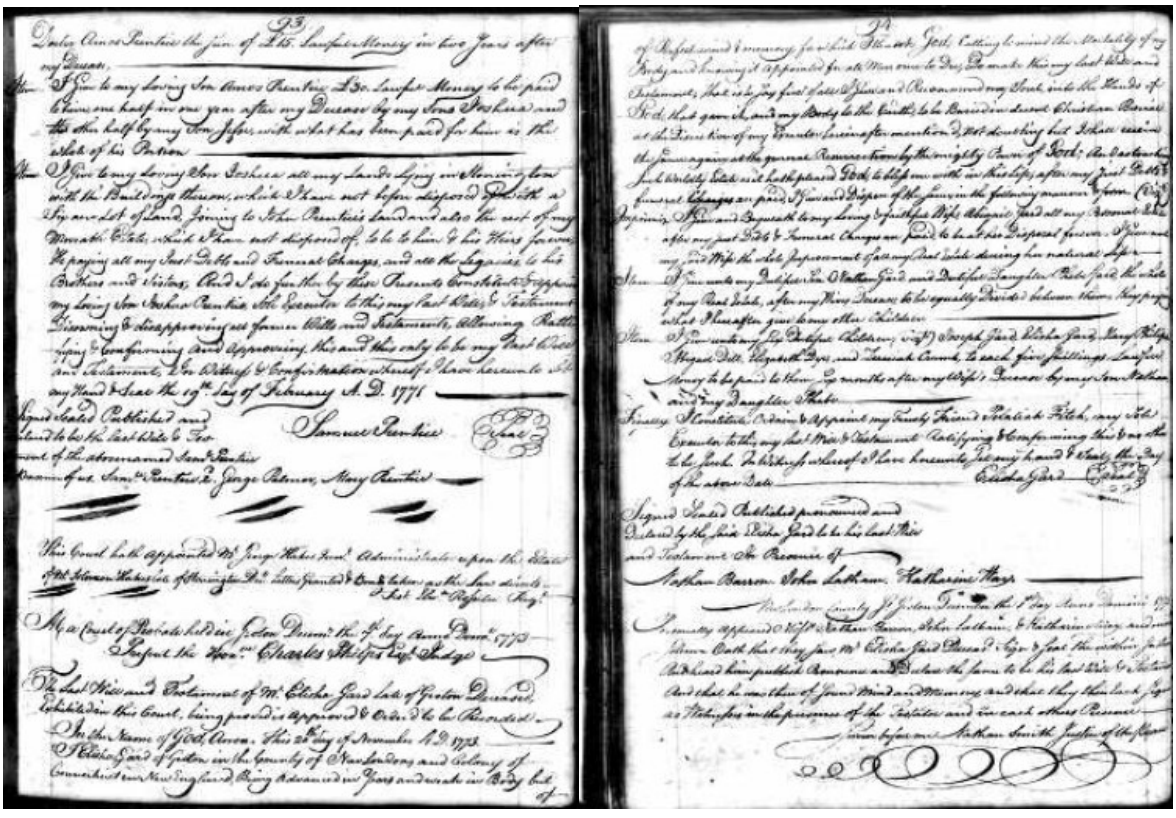
Meanwhile, there has not been any information found about Joseph Gard, Jr. (b. 1699), other than his baptismal record.

WILLIAM GARD

Likewise, there has been no information found for William Gard (b. 1705), aside from his baptismal record. There is a marriage record for Sarah Springer from 1739 in Monmouth, New Jersey, and this was located between Stonington, Connecticut and Morristown, New Jersey. William would have been about thirty-nine when that marriage took place. However, we have no further information.[3]

ELISHA GARD (B. 1703)

Elisha Gard (b. 1703) remained in Connecticut where he served in the French and American War. He was married to Abagail, and they had children Nathan, Phebe, Joseph, Elisha, Mary, Abigail, Elizabeth, and Theresia. In his will, the married names of his daughters are listed.



Connecticut, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1609-1999 for Elisha Gard

[3] If Wiliam and his wife Sarah had a son named Moses, it could have been New Jersey Moses Gard.

Two of Joseph's sons, **Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711)** and **Jeremiah, Sr. (b. 1717)** did continue west, joining their uncle Daniel Gard (b. 1685) to settle in Morristown, New Jersey presumably after their father's death in 1725.

The final chapters will focus on these two men, as they became significant contributors to the American Revolution, and we will trace some of their descendants who went to Pennsylvania, and later Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana.

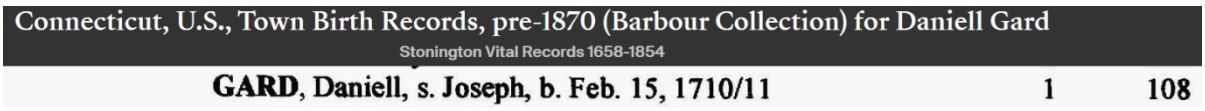
Descendancy

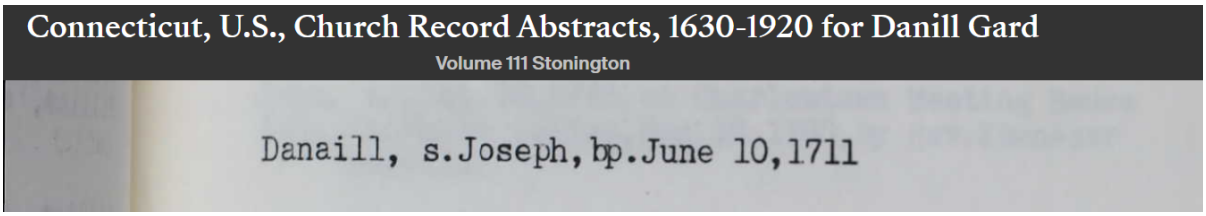
1. Joseph Gard Sr. b: about 1675 in New London, New London, Connecticut, USA. d: 5-19-1725 in Groton, New London, Connecticut, USA; age: 50.
+ Mary Ball of Royal Decent b: 3 May 1678 in Concord, Middlesex, Massachusetts Bay Colony, British Colonial America. d: Deceased.
2. Joseph Gard Jr. b: 1699. d: Deceased.
2. Mary Gard b: 1699. d: Deceased.
+ David Culver d: Deceased.
2. Elizabeth Gard b: Aug. 1700 in Stonington, New London, Connecticut, USA. d: Deceased.
2. Elisha Gard b: 1703 in Stonington, New London Co, CT. d: Deceased.
2. William Gard b: 1705. d: Deceased.
2. Judith Gard b: 1709. d: Deceased.
2. Daniel Gard Sr. b: 15 Feb 1711 in Stonington, Connecticut. d: 1777 in Morristown, New Jersey; age: 65.
+ Unknown m: abt. 1735. d: Deceased.
3. Ephraim Gard b: 1736 in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, United States of America. m: 6/2/1762. d: 21 November 1776 in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, United States of America; age: 40.
+ Mary Pierson b: 1742. d: 24 Jun 1781 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA; age: 39.
3. Captain Daniel Gard Jr. b: 1737. m: unknown in unknown. d: 1787; age: 50.
+ Charity b: 1749. d: 9/16/1801 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA; age: 52.
3. Gershom Gard b: 1738 in HANOVER TWP HUNTERDON CO NEW JERSEY. d: 1807 in North Bend, Ohio; age: 69.
+ Pheobe Ruth Huntington b: 1731 in Morris County, New Jersey, United States of America. m: 1758. d: 12 June 1812 in North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, United States of America; age: 81.
3. Sarah Gard b: Abt. 1741. m: 1/29/1761 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. d: Deceased.
+ Samuel Perkhurst d: Deceased.
3. Esther Gard b: Abt. 1743. m: 13 Jul 1763 in Morris County, New Jersey. d: Deceased.
+ Abel Fairchild d: Deceased.
3. Jedediah Gard b: Abt. 1746 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. d: Deceased.
3. Captain Jacob Gard b: 1750 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. m: 1769. d: Aft. 1800 in Delhi Township, Ohio ?; age: 50.
+ Sarah Hathaway b: 1751 in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, USA. m: 16 Dec 1769. d: Deceased.
3. No one named David Gard d: Deceased.
2. Jeremiah Gard Sr. b: 1717 in Stonington, New London County, Connecticut, United States of America. d: 1783 in Morris, New Jersey, USA; age: 66.
+ Elizabeth Roff b: 1716. m: 11-14-1762 in First Presbyterian Church,Morristown,Morris,New Jersey. d: 29 November 1776 in Morristown, New Jersey; age: 60.
+ Elizabeth Johnson b: Abt. 1717. d: Bef. 14 Nov 1762; age: 45.
3. John Gard b: 1742. d: 28 Dec 1824; age: 82.
+ Nancy Watson m: 1805 in Wood, West Virginia, United States. d: Deceased.
+ Elizabeth Dudley d: Deceased.
3. Jeremiah Gard Jr. b: 1744 in NJ. d: Deceased.
+ Experience Brown b: 10 November 1755 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. m: 1773. d: 6 May 1813 in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, United States of America; age: 57.
3. Phebe Gard b: 9 Apr 1744 in Morristown, New Jersey. d: 4 Mar 1817; age: 72.
+ Caleb Fairchild b: 30 Oct 1743 in Morris, New Jersey. m: 12/20/1763 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. d: 1807 in Morris, New Jersey; age: 63.
3. Rebecca Gard b: 1747 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. d: 27 Oct 1772 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, United States; age: 25.
+ Nathan Hathaway b: 31 Mar 1751 in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, USA. m: 8 Jan 1767 in Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, United States. d: 1 September 1835 in Warren County, Ohio, USA; age: 84.
3. Cornelius Gard b: 30 October 1749 in New Jersey, United States of America. d: 2 November 1842 in Washington County, Ohio, United States of America; age: 93.
+ Mary Hatcher b: 22 Jun 1757. d: 6 August 1840; age: 83.
3. Moses Gard Sr. b: 1751 in Morristown, New Jersey. m: 11/15/1769 in First, Presbyterian, Church, of, Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. d: Deceased.
+ Sarah Lyon d: Deceased.
3. Timothy Gard b: Abt. 1753. d: Deceased in Sugarcreek, Greene, Ohio, USA.
3. Private Daniel Gard b: 1755 in Morris County, N J. d: May 1824 in Morris County, N J; age: 69.
+ Hannah Merrick b: 1760 in Bottle Hill, Morris, New Jersey, USA. m: 1783. d: 1836 in Roxbury Twp, Morris, New Jersey, USA; age: 76.
3. Alexander Gard/Guard b: 20 Dec 1761 in MORRISTOWN MORRIS CO NEW JERSEY. d: 18 Jan 1811 in DEARBORN CO INDIANA; age: 49.
+ Hannah Mary Keen b: 28 April 1765 in Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, United States of America. m: 11 Jul 1781 in First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, Morris, New Jersey, USA. d: 8 October 1834 in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, United States of America; age: 69.

DANIEL GARD, SR. 1711- 1777

Early Life

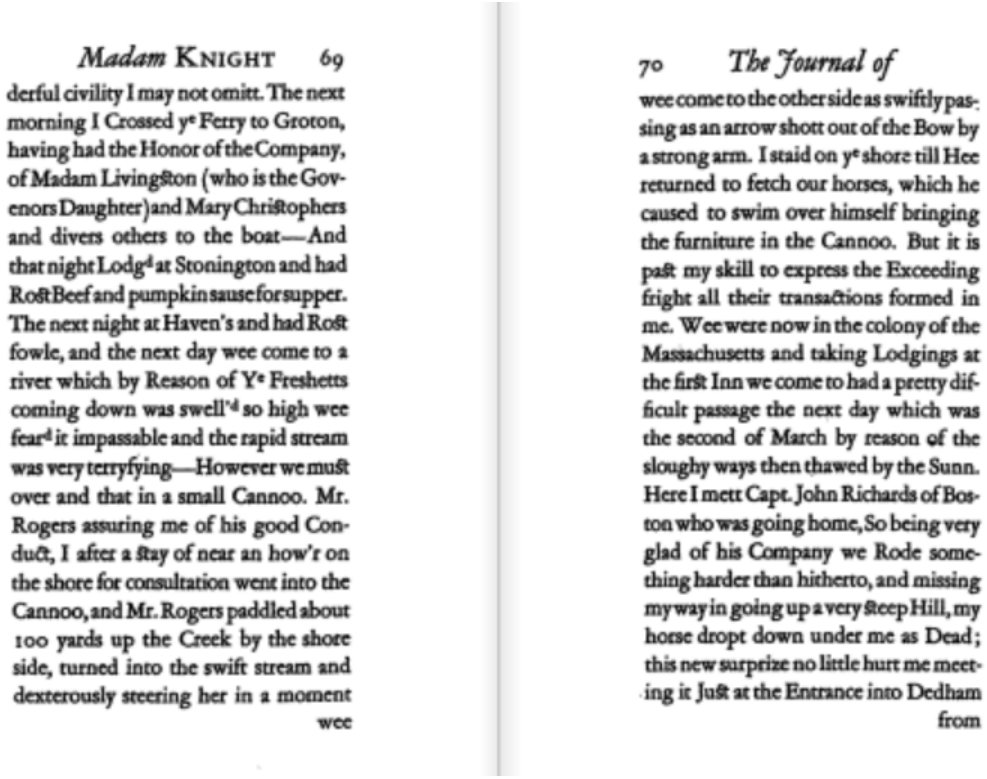
Daniel Gard, Sr. was born on February 15 in either 1710 or 1711 in Stonington, Connecticut. His baptism took place June 10, 1711. His father was noted in the records.


Connecticut, U.S., Town Birth Records, pre-1870 (Barbour Collection) for Daniell Gard
Stonington Vital Records 1658-1854
GARD, Daniell, s. Joseph, b. Feb. 15, 1710/11 1 108


Connecticut, U.S., Church Record Abstracts, 1630-1920 for Danill Gard
Volume 111 Stonington
Danaill, s.Joseph, bp.June 10,1711

Growing up in Stonington, Connecticut in the early 1700's was a life of hard work and religious piety in a beautiful landscape where you could smell the salt air. Though we do not know his specific occupation, we know that he would eventually leave Stonington and pursue a life on a forge, which would continue through the next generation.

The following passage from the Journal of Madame Knight, which she kept during her five months of travel from Boston to New York in 1704, gives a little insight into traveling during that time. These two pages talk about her stop in Stonington.



Madam KNIGHT 69

derful civility I may not omitt. The next morning I Crossed y^e Ferry to Groton, having had the Honor of the Company, of Madam Livingston (who is the Govenors Daughter) and Mary Christophers and divers others to the boat—And that night Lodg^d at Stonington and had Rost Beef and pumpkin sause for supper. The next night at Haven's and had Rost fowle, and the next day wee come to a river which by Reason of Y^e Freshetts coming down was swell'^d so high wee fear^d it impassable and the rapid stream was very terryfying—However we must over and that in a small Cannoo. Mr. Rogers assuring me of his good Conduct, I after a stay of near an how'r on the shore for consultation went into the Cannoo, and Mr. Rogers paddled about 100 yards up the Creek by the shore side, turned into the swift stream and dexterously steering her in a moment wee

70 *The Journal of*

wee come to the other side as swiftly passing as an arrow shott out of the Bow by a strong arm. I staid on ye shore till Hee returned to fetch our horses, which he caused to swim over himself bringing the furniture in the Cannoo. But it is past my skill to express the Exceeding fright all their transactions formed in me. Wee were now in the colony of the Massachusetts and taking Lodgings at the first Inn we come to had a pretty difficult passage the next day which was the second of March by reason of the sloughy ways then thawed by the Sunn. Here I mett Capt. John Richards of Boston who was going home, So being very glad of his Company we Rode something harder than hitherto, and missing my way in going up a very steep Hill, my horse dropt down under me as Dead; this new surprize no little hurt me meeting it Just at the Entrance into Dedham from

The name of Daniel Gard, Sr.'s wife has not been identified in available records. No marriage entry has yet been located in Stonington or Morristown registers, nor does his Morristown burial reference a spouse. They had two sons that were Captains in the Revolution— Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. (b. 1737) and Captain Jacob Gard (b. 1750). Their other sons were Gershom, Ephraim, and Jedediah. Their daughters were Sarah and Esther.

Daniel's adult years before the Revolution are less well-documented. His relocation from Stonington to Morristown by the 1740s is inferred from his children's baptisms there.

Morristown, New Jersey

This area would become instrumental during the American Revolution.

At 65 years old in 1776, Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) would have been too old to serve as a soldier in the American Revolution, although it was not entirely unheard of. Many online family trees mistakenly attribute military records belonging to his nephew, who shared his name with him. Instead, it is more likely that Daniel contributed to the war effort by working alongside his brother, Jeremiah, at the family forge known as Ninkey.

While Ninkey Forge is typically attributed to Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) as its owner, land records suggest that the actual owner may have been Ephraim Gard, Daniel's son rather than Jeremiah. This topic will be explored further in the next chapter.

Ninkey Forge played a key role in the Revolution as this was a source of ammunition and tools. The Whippany River and surrounding landscape provided natural camouflage for the Patriot troops and forges, themselves, making it difficult for the British to locate and attack.

There were at least twelve Morristown Gard young men who were the right age to serve in the Revolution and work at the forge at the time, all sons of Daniel and Jeremiah.

While several secondary genealogies list Jeremiah as father of seven Revolutionary soldiers, only two – Jeremiah, Jr. (b. 1744), and Private Daniel (b. 1755)—are confirmed by extant muster rolls. The service of John, Cornelius, Moses, Timothy, and Alexander remains plausible but unverified.

The twelve brothers and cousins are often confused in research.

Distinguishing Immediate Family Members

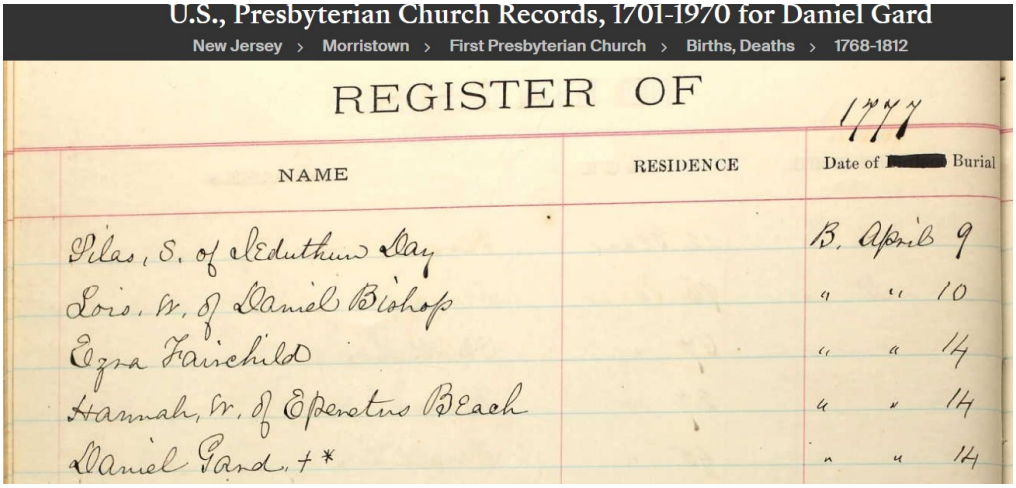
How do we know which sons belonged to which family? The only men in Morristown of the right age to father the Gard children recorded there were Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) and Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). Church baptismal records listed eight of Jeremiah's children together, six of whom were boys. Secondary sources suggest he had seven sons who served in the Revolution. In addition, Jeremiah Gard (b. 1744) was specifically referred to as "junior" in property records in Pennsylvania (discussed later.) This is evidence that Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) was the seventh son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717.)

Other Gard individuals mentioned in Morristown church records were attributed as children of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711), as they do not specifically appear in Jeremiah's baptismal records. Given that Daniel was the only other Gard man of the appropriate age in the area, it stands to reason that these individuals were his children: Gershom, Ephraim, Captain Daniel, Sarah, Esther, Captain Jacob, and Jedediah Gard.

We do not have a record for the wife of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711). There is a record of a Daniel Gard marrying a woman named Elizabeth Davis in 1737 in New York, however there is no way of knowing exactly who that record is for, since there were many Gard men living around this time. There is no evidence of this Daniel Gard living anywhere except Stonington, Connecticut and Morristown, New Jersey. An extensive search of the Presbyterian Church records yielded nothing regarding his wife.

Final Years

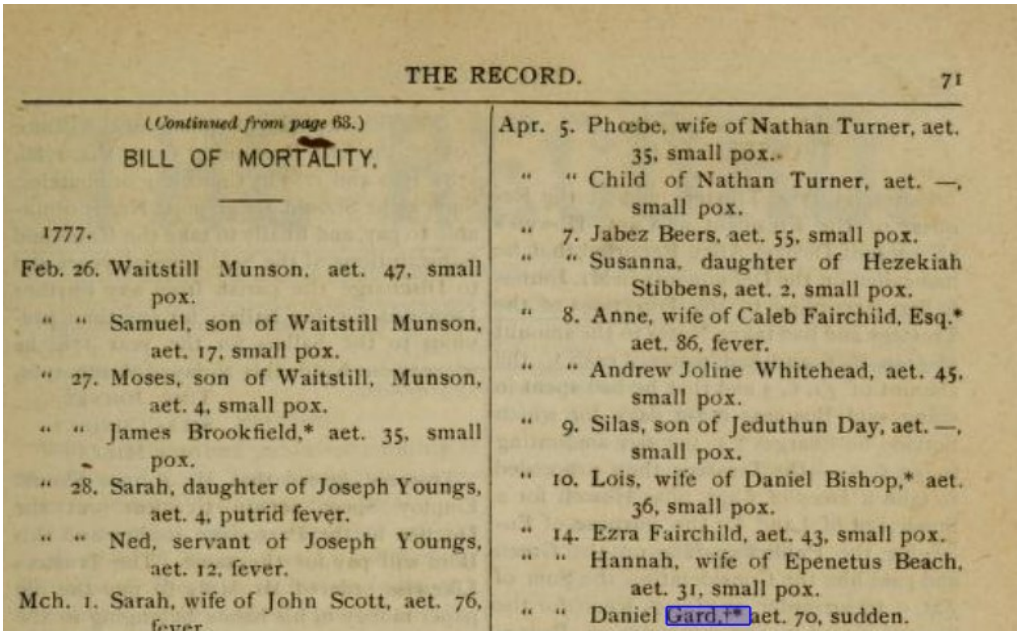
Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) died suddenly on April 14, 1777, and is buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard in Morristown, New Jersey. In the church records his age was listed as seventy. This is a point of discrepancy, as that would put his date of birth as 1707. Back in Stonington, there was a baptismal record for an adult named Daniel Gard in 1707, which would have been for his uncle, but there was no record for any other person with that name being baptized in 1707. So, it appears that the age of seventy was an error or an estimate because he would have been sixty-six or sixty-seven according to his baptismal record.


U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970 for Daniel Gard

New Jersey › Morristown › First Presbyterian Church › Births, Deaths › 1768-1812

REGISTER OF 1777

NAME	RESIDENCE	Date of [redacted] Burial
Silas, S. of Reduthun Day		B. April 9
Lois, D. of Daniel Bishop		" " 10
Ezra Fairchild		" " 14
Hannah, D. of Ebenezer Beach		" " 14
Daniel Gard, † *		" " 14



THE RECORD. 71

(Continued from page 68.)

BILL OF MORTALITY.

1777.

Feb. 26. Waitstill Munson, aet. 47, small pox.
" " Samuel, son of Waitstill Munson, aet. 17, small pox.
" 27. Moses, son of Waitstill, Munson, aet. 4, small pox.
" " James Brookfield,* aet. 35, small pox.
" 28. Sarah, daughter of Joseph Youngs, aet. 4, putrid fever.
" " Ned, servant of Joseph Youngs, aet. 12, fever.
Mch. 1. Sarah, wife of John Scott, aet. 76, fever.
Apr. 5. Phœbe, wife of Nathan Turner, aet. 35, small pox.
" " Child of Nathan Turner, aet. —, small pox.
" 7. Jabez Beers, aet. 55, small pox.
" " Susanna, daughter of Hezekiah Stibbens, aet. 2, small pox.
" 8. Anne, wife of Caleb Fairchild, Esq.* aet. 86, fever.
" " Andrew Joline Whitehead, aet. 45, small pox.
" 9. Silas, son of Jeduthun Day, aet. —, small pox.
" 10. Lois, wife of Daniel Bishop,* aet. 36, small pox.
" 14. Ezra Fairchild, aet. 43, small pox.
" " Hannah, wife of Epenetus Beach, aet. 31, small pox.
" " Daniel Gard,†* aet. 70, sudden.

There is not much primary source evidence for Daniel or his children, but his story followed a similar path to that of his brother, Jeremiah Gard, Sr., for whom we do have evidence.

Summary

Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. Feb 15, 1710/1711 – d. Apr 14, 1777)

- **Born/Baptized:** Born Feb 15, 1710/1711; baptized June 10, 1711, Stonington, Connecticut (father noted in the record)
- **Married:** [Wife's name unknown]
- **Children:** Gershom, Ephraim, Daniel Jr. (Capt., b. 1737), Sarah, Esther, Jacob (Capt., b. 1750), Jedediah
- **Residence/Migration:** Stonington, CT → Morristown, NJ by the 1740s
- **Revolutionary era:** Too old for service; likely supported war work at the Ninkey forge with brother Jeremiah; land records may indicate son Ephraim as owner.
- **Died/Buried:** Apr 14, 1777, Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, New Jersey (age in church record "70" likely an estimate; baptism indicates 66–67)
- **Notes:** Not the Daniel whose military records appear in some trees (that's a nephew/younger namesake); do not assign Pennsylvania/Ohio migration to Daniel Sr. himself based on current evidence.

Daniel Gard, Sr. (born Feb 15, 1710/1711; baptized June 10, 1711) was raised in Stonington, Connecticut, and by the 1740s relocated to Morristown, New Jersey. His wife's name has not been found, but their children are identified in Morristown/Presbyterian contexts as Gershom, Ephraim, Capt. Daniel Jr. (1737), Sarah, Esther, Capt. Jacob (1750), and Jedediah.

During the Revolution he was in his mid-sixties and, rather than serving as a soldier, most plausibly aided the Patriot effort at the Ninkey forge, associated in records with his brother Jeremiah and possibly owned by his son Ephraim. He died suddenly on April 14, 1777, and was buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Morristown; the age "70" recorded there conflicts with his 1711 baptism and is likely an estimate. He is often confused with a younger Daniel Gard whose military records appear in secondary compilations; those belong to the younger namesake, not Daniel Sr.

JEREMIAH GARD, SR. 1717-1782

Early Life

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) was born in Stonington, Connecticut and his parents were most likely Joseph and Mary Ball Gard, Sr. As discussed in the chapter about Joseph Gard, Sr., Jeremiah is named as their son in secondary sources such as the *Rockaway Records* and the *Lyon Memorial*, however, no baptismal or birth record has been located in Stonington's Congregational registers. The only other known Gard men of age to be his father in Stonington were Joseph's brothers, Daniel and John Gard, III.

Daniel was found in the Stonington registers, but only for his own baptism and no mention of a wife or children. He was found on court records that only mentioned his father. John Gard, III was only found in the *Minor Diaries* and was referred to as being bound to Mrs. Hallum and then leaving the community twice to join a native community. Both of those references indicate that he was not married with children. So, Jeremiah Gard, Sr.'s placement in Joseph and Mary's family is plausible but unproven pending primary confirmation.

In 1717, Stonington, Connecticut was a thriving coastal village located at the southeastern tip of the colony, near the Rhode Island border. Settled in the mid-1600s, by 1717 it had developed into a prosperous maritime and agricultural community. The town's economy was anchored in fishing, shipbuilding, farming, and small-scale trade, both coastal and transatlantic. Local families grew crops like corn and flax, raised livestock, and harvested the sea for cod, mackerel, and shellfish.

The population was predominantly English Puritan, organized into tight-knit church-centered communities. The First Congregational Church, established in the late 1600s, was the religious and social hub. Life was disciplined, with a strong focus on work, scripture, and community obligations. Children attended local schools when available, learning reading, writing, and the Bible. The town's location along Long Island Sound gave it strategic value for shipping and trade, and it was already producing the maritime culture that would define the region for generations. Families like the Gards would have lived in modest but orderly homes, balancing labor with deeply held religious and civic commitments.

Morristown, New Jersey

In 1735, Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) relocated to Morristown, New Jersey, accompanied by his older brother, Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711), where they joined their uncle, Daniel Gard (b. 1685). Notably, this move coincided with the migration of the Rogerenes, a nonconformist religious group led by John Culver, who sought to establish a community in New Jersey free from the constraints of Puritan authority in Connecticut. While further primary evidence is needed, Mary Gard, sister of Jeremiah and Daniel, is widely believed to have married David Culver, brother of John Culver. Around this time, Jeremiah Gard also married Elizabeth Johnson, either in Stonington or after arriving in New Jersey, though her family origins remain unverified. The sole direct identification of Elizabeth Johnson as Jeremiah's wife comes from Phebe Gard's marriage record (Gilmore, *Early Fairchilds*). Her death is placed circa 1762, though the cause remains unrecorded.

Around 1735, Morristown, New Jersey was a modest but growing frontier community in the northern part of the colony. Located in Morris County—formed just a year earlier in 1734—Morristown was surrounded by dense forests, rolling hills, and fertile farmland. The area was settled by a mix of English, Scottish, and Dutch families who came seeking land, religious freedom, and opportunity.

At this time, Morristown was still developing its civic institutions. The First Presbyterian Church was becoming a central fixture in community life, serving both spiritual and social roles. Roads were rough, and most homes were log or frame structures. Agriculture, blacksmithing, milling, and trade with nearby settlements were the main economic activities. The town's strategic location would later make it crucial during the Revolutionary War, but in 1735 it was still laying its foundations as a tightly knit and industrious colonial settlement.

Children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Johnson Gard

Elizabeth Johnson Gard was the mother of all of Jeremiah Gard, Sr.'s children, who were born between 1736-1761. The verification of her name can be found in her daughter Phebe Gard's marriage record found in ***Early Fairchilds in America and Their Descendants, Jean Fairchild Gilmore, Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1999,*** which can be read here.

This is a secondary source and until this record was found, there was nothing proving the name of Jeremiah's first wife.

In 1762, shortly after the birth of his youngest son, Jeremiah Gard, Sr. was admitted as a Half-Way member of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, and his children were recommitted to the faith. This occurred five months after the child's birth and six months before Jeremiah remarried, suggesting a period of family upheaval likely due to the death of his first wife, Elizabeth Johnson. Though her burial is not explicitly recorded, the timing and context strongly imply that the recommitment was tied to her passing—possibly from childbirth complications—and reflects a customary practice of returning to the church for support and stability during mourning.

IC3-1-1 Caleb Fairchild:
b. 30 Oct 1743 Morristown, NJ. (131)
d. Dec 1807 Jefferson twp., Morris co., NJ. (8L)
m. Phebe Gard 20 Dec 1763 Morristown, NJ. (124); b. 9 Apr 1744, d/o Jeremiah & Elizabeth (Johnson) Gard (124); d. 4 Mar 1817 (124); bur. Berkshire Valley, Morris co., NJ. (6)

Children of Caleb & Phebe: (b. Morris co., NJ.)

(124) Ruth b. 3 Aug 1765 (218B); m. David Bedell 17 Feb 1785 Morris co. (218B); d. 19 Feb 1833 Burke co., N.C. (218B) In 1798 Ruth and David moved to N.C. On 19 Feb 1833, as they were crossing a full-flowing stream, the carriage was carried along in the water until it smashed against a log Ruth was crushed to death and David was injured. In 1834 David moved to Green co., MO. and lived with his children who had pioneered in the Ozarks. (218B)(36)

(124) Sarah b. 17 Mar 1768 (316); m. Henry Williams 26 Dec 1786; d. 15 Oct 1839 Monongalia co., (West) VA. (316) To (W.) VA. ca 1810. (6)

(124) Mary b. 28 Jne 1770 (218B); m. Elisha Headlee (218B) ca 1787 (6); d. 23 Jan 1833 Maury co., TN. (218B) Mary's first child was b. in NJ., and in 1791 they moved to Burke co., N.C. In 1823 they moved to Maury co., TN. where Mary died. (578) Her husband moved to Green co., MO. in 1838 with most of his children. (578)(218B)

IC3-1-1-1 (124) Jeremiah b. 18 Oct 1773. (124)

(124) Esther b. 1777 (124); m. Jonathan Dean 2 Jne 1797 Morris co. (270B-1); d. 1831. (124) Her dau. Belinda m. Stephen Connet. (124)

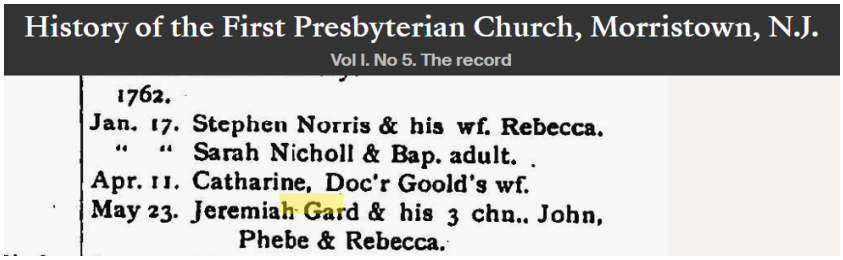
(124) Ursula b. ca 1780 (6); m. Jonathan Merrick 16 Sep 1798 Morris co. (270B-3); d. 5 Aug 1858 Wayne co., IN. (6)

(124) Salome b. 21 Jul 1783 (415); m. Daniel Price 1801 Morris co. (415); d. 20 Apr 1857. (415)

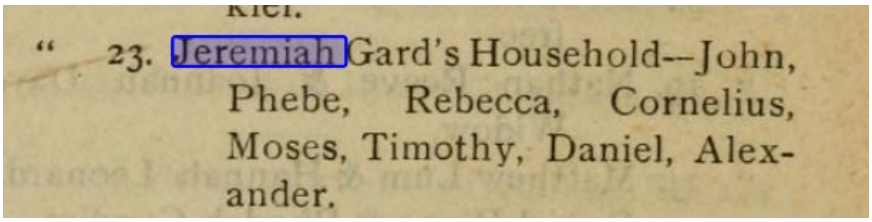
(124) Phebe m. Andrew Carker Jefferson twp., Morris co. (270C-2)

Source: The Early Fairchilds in America

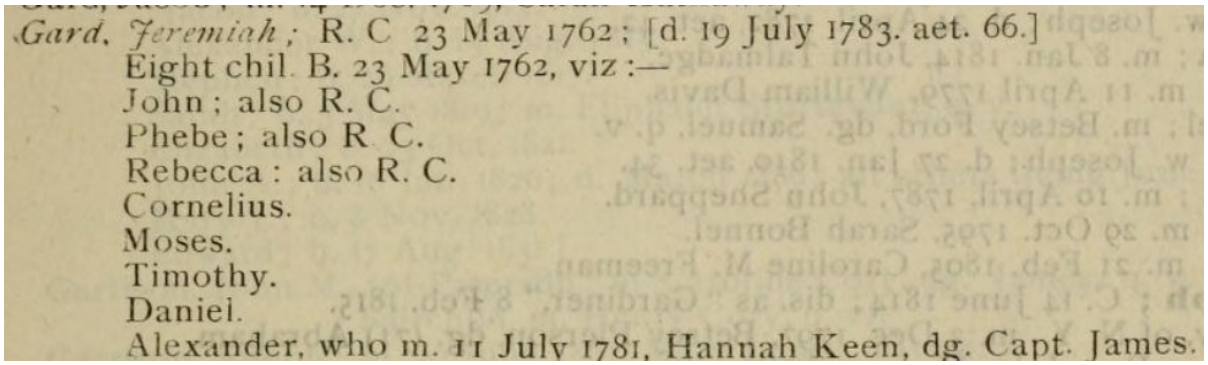
A main source for information about Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) and his family can be found in the **History of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey**. This work is a compilation of all church records kept since its inception. There are multiple records for any given event because it is a collection of various sources within the church. Each entry contains various levels of information. For example, the baptismal record for Jeremiah and his children in one instance just states "Jeremiah Gard & his 3 chn. John, Phebe & Rebecca," another entry for the same date lists Jeremiah and 8 children, and yet another entry lists Jeremiah, his eight children, and gives details on their status in the church, as well as marriage information for Alexander.


History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.
Vol I. No 5. The record

1762.
Jan. 17. Stephen Norris & his wf. Rebecca.
" " Sarah Nicholl & Bap. adult.
Apr. 11. Catharine, Doc'r Goold's wf.
May 23. Jeremiah Gard & his 3 chn., John, Phebe & Rebecca.

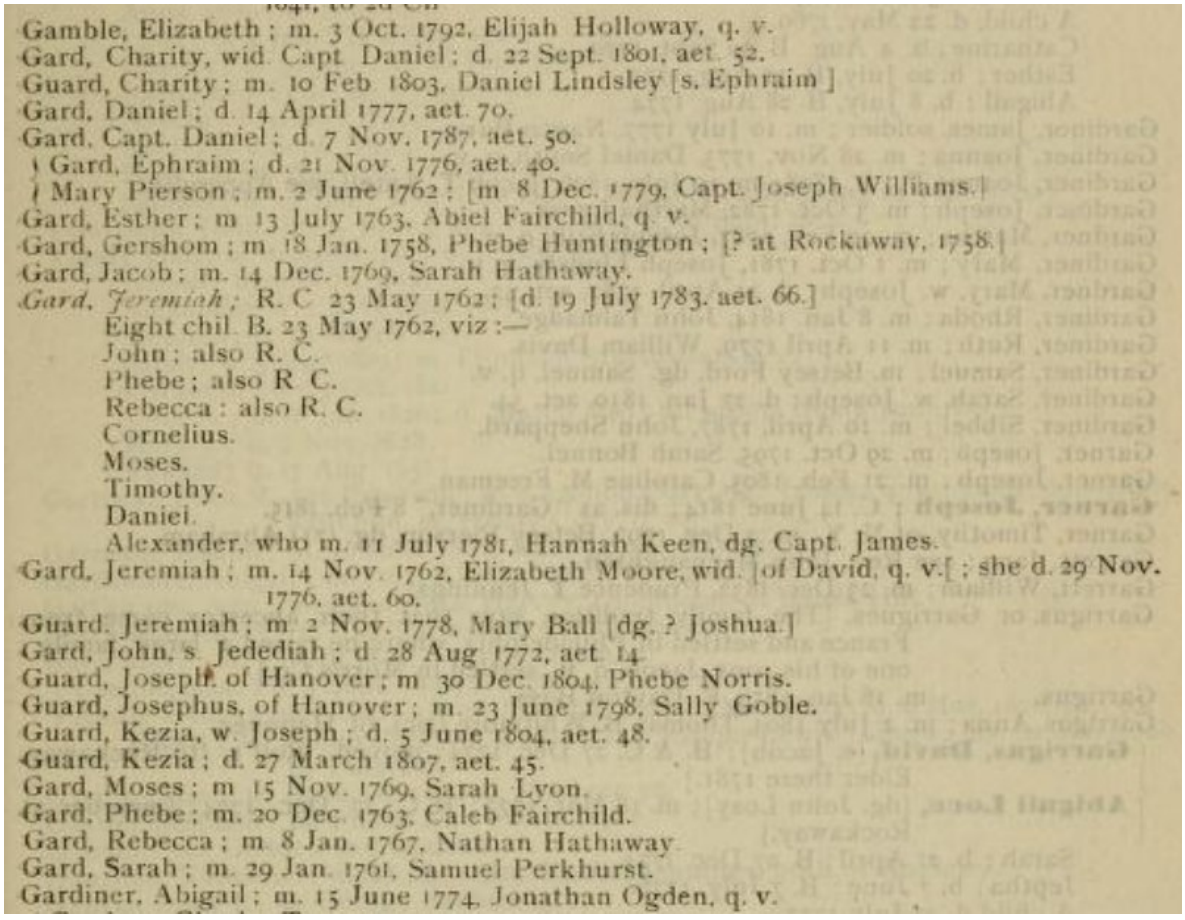

" 23. Jeremiah Gard's Household--John, Phebe, Rebecca, Cornelius, Moses, Timothy, Daniel, Alexander.

Baptism of Jeremiah Gard's Household


Gard, Jeremiah; R. C 23 May 1762; [d. 19 July 1783. aet. 66.]
Eight chil. B. 23 May 1762, viz:—
John; also R. C.
Phebe; also R. C.
Rebecca: also R. C.
Cornelius.
Moses.
Timothy.
Daniel.
Alexander, who m. 11 July 1781, Hannah Keen, dg. Capt. James.

Jeremiah would not have been considered a full member until proving that he had had experienced a "work of grace" that made him worthy. There is a notation of "RC" next to his name in the Presbyterian records, which indicates that he was recommitting to the church.

The same children listed as Half-Way Members also had the “RC” notation next to their names. His name was italicized because he always remained a Half-Way Member. In this entry, "viz." introduces the list of the eight children of Jeremiah Gard who were baptized on May 23, 1762. It means "namely" or "that is to say" and is used to clarify who the eight children were. The list following "viz." provides the names of the children: John, Phebe, Rebecca, Cornelius, Moses, Timothy, (Private) Daniel, and Alexander, with additional notes (e.g., "also R. C." indicating they were also received into the church). Note that there was not a son named Jeremiah listed here, however Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b.1744) would have been eighteen.

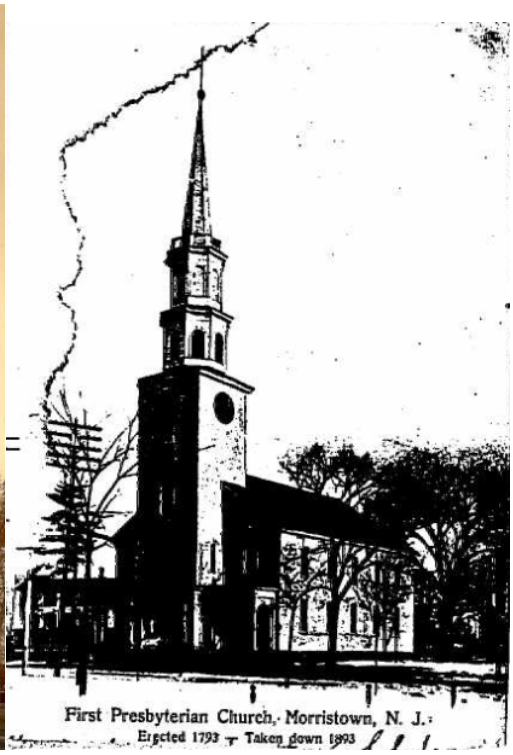


Gamble, Elizabeth ; m. 3 Oct. 1792, Elijah Holloway, q. v.
Gard, Charity, wid. Capt. Daniel ; d. 22 Sept. 1801, aet. 52.
Guard, Charity ; m. 10 Feb 1803, Daniel Lindsley [s. Ephraim]
Gard, Daniel ; d. 14 April 1777, aet. 70.
Gard, Capt. Daniel ; d. 7 Nov. 1787, aet. 50.
Gard, Ephraim ; d. 21 Nov. 1776, aet. 40.
Mary Pierson ; m. 2 June 1762 ; [m. 8 Dec. 1779, Capt. Joseph Williams.]
Gard, Esther ; m. 13 July 1763, Abiel Fairchild, q. v.
Gard, Gershom ; m. 18 Jan. 1758, Phebe Huntington ; [? at Rockaway, 1758.]
Gard, Jacob ; m. 14 Dec. 1769, Sarah Hathaway.
Gard, Jeremiah ; R. C. 23 May 1762 ; [d. 19 July 1783, aet. 66.]
Eight chil. B. 23 May 1762, viz :—
John ; also R. C.
Phebe ; also R. C.
Rebecca : also R. C.
Cornelius.
Moses.
Timothy.
Daniel.
Alexander, who m. 11 July 1781, Hannah Keen, dg. Capt. James.
Gard, Jeremiah ; m. 14 Nov. 1762, Elizabeth Moore, wid. [of David, q. v.[; she d. 29 Nov. 1776, aet. 60.
Guard, Jeremiah ; m. 2 Nov. 1778, Mary Ball [dg. ? Joshua.]
Gard, John, s. Jedediah ; d. 28 Aug. 1772, aet. 14.
Guard, Joseph, of Hanover ; m. 30 Dec. 1804, Phebe Norris.
Guard, Josephus, of Hanover ; m. 23 June 1798, Sally Goble.
Guard, Kezia, w. Joseph ; d. 5 June 1804, aet. 48.
Guard, Kezia ; d. 27 March 1807, aet. 45.
Gard, Moses ; m. 15 Nov. 1769, Sarah Lyon.
Gard, Phebe ; m. 20 Dec. 1763, Caleb Fairchild.
Gard, Rebecca ; m. 8 Jan. 1767, Nathan Hathaway.
Gard, Sarah ; m. 29 Jan. 1761, Samuel Perkhurst.
Gardiner, Abigail ; m. 15 June 1774, Jonathan Ogden, q. v.

The Registers of Deaths. The earliest record of burials in the graveyard of the Church is contained in the "Bill of Mortality," begun in July, 1768 by Dr. Johnes and continued to 1812, by William Cherry; an edition of this was published in 1806, and a supplement later. No Pastor after Dr. Johnes has left a Register of Funerals, except Mr. Green; but the several Sextons have kept books recording the burials in the graveyard, and all of these books are preserved, except one of Moses Cherry's. In addition to these, Mr. Green, with the assistance of Mr. Frank L. Whitehead, made a careful transcription of the records on the head-stones in the graveyard, which enabled him to correct many errors in the Bill of Mortality, and to record a number of burials that occurred previous to 1768. He also made a large and valuable collection of records of deaths from old newspapers and diaries. The present compilation does not contain all the material thus at hand; but aims to record the death, when on record, only (1st.,) of those who were buried in the graveyard of the Church, and (2d,) of those whose names are found upon other Registers of the Church.

History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.

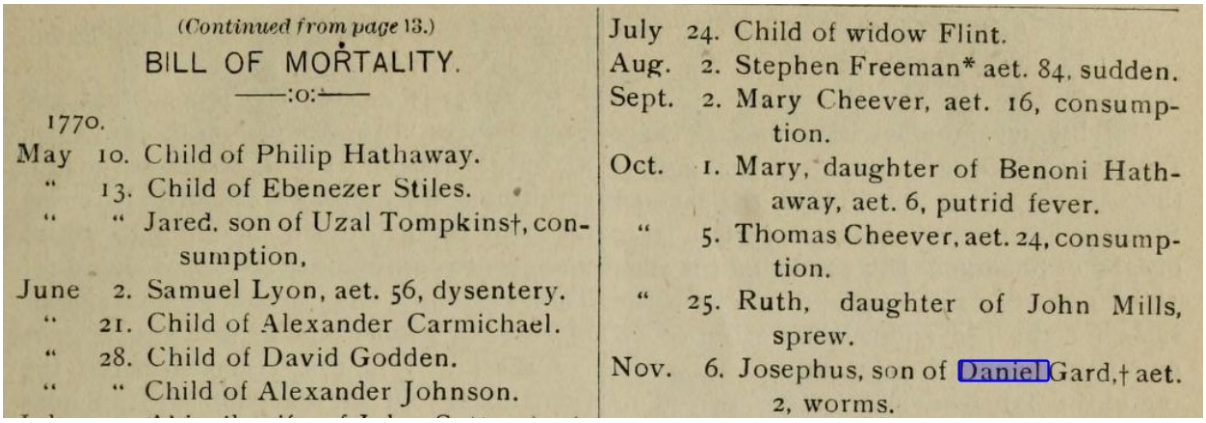
by First Presbyterian Church in Morristown (N.J.)



There is no Presbyterian Church record at all for Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744). In addition, there is no Revolutionary War record for anyone named Jeremiah Gard from New Jersey. There is a record for Jeremiah Gard from Pennsylvania, which is also where property records indicated the "junior" distinction. So, it seems that Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) likely moved from New Jersey to Pennsylvania as soon as he was an adult.

The Guard Family in Morristown

Here is another entry in the Morristown church records that is unattributed. It is for Josephus Gard, age two, who died of worms. The name Josephus is German, which means this might be a person from the G**u**ard family who lived in Morristown and had members with the name Josephus Guard. Normally the spelling of the two surnames was consistent in the church record, though, and this entry is spelled "Gard." So, at this point, he has not been attributed to any of the known men named Daniel Gard; he was not the right age to be a child of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711). The other known Morristown men named Daniel Gard were Captain Daniel Gard (b. 1737) and Daniel Gard (b. 1755).



(Continued from page 13.)

BILL OF MORTALITY.

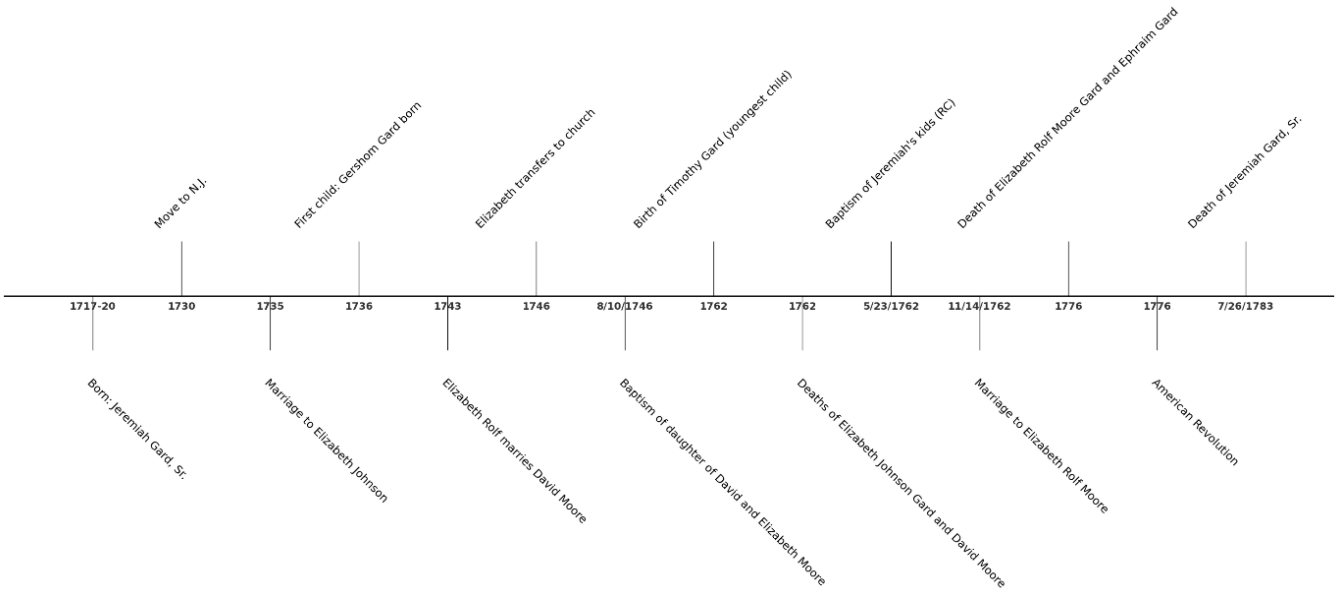
—:o:—

1770.

May 10. Child of Philip Hathaway.
" 13. Child of Ebenezer Stiles.
" " Jared, son of Uzal Tompkins†, consumption.
June 2. Samuel Lyon, aet. 56, dysentery.
" 21. Child of Alexander Carmichael.
" 28. Child of David Godden.
" " Child of Alexander Johnson.
July 24. Child of widow Flint.
Aug. 2. Stephen Freeman* aet. 84, sudden.
Sept. 2. Mary Cheever, aet. 16, consumption.
Oct. 1. Mary, daughter of Benoni Hathaway, aet. 6, putrid fever.
" 5. Thomas Cheever, aet. 24, consumption.
" 25. Ruth, daughter of John Mills, sprew.
Nov. 6. Josephus, son of Daniel Gard,† aet. 2, worms.

Jeremiah's Second Wife, Ellizabeth Roff Moore

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) married Elizabeth Roff Moore on November 14, 1762, in what was the second marriage for both individuals. While genealogists have long debated the identities and order of Jeremiah's wives, a careful review of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown records has clarified the sequence. These records, alongside marriage and baptismal entries, confirm that Elizabeth Johnson was the mother of all of Jeremiah's children, and that Elizabeth Roff Moore became his wife shortly after the death of Johnson in 1762. The following timeline helps visually clarify key life events, supporting this conclusion and resolving longstanding confusion in the historical record.



Elizabeth Roff Moore Gard: Clarifying Her Identity

Elizabeth Roff was born circa 1720 and first appears in the historical record when she married David Moore on April 13, 1743, in Morristown, New Jersey. Together, they had at least one child, a daughter baptized on August 10, 1746. Elizabeth joined the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown around 1746 by letter of transfer, indicating that she had previously resided elsewhere. David Moore likely died by 1762, though exact records of his death are sparse.

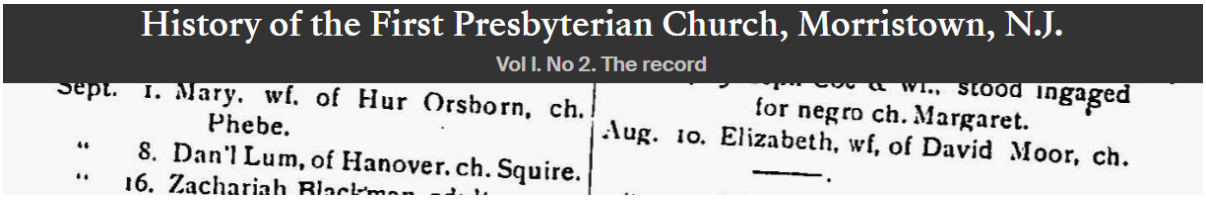
On November 14, 1762, Elizabeth married Jeremiah Gard Sr. (b. 1717), a widower with several children by his first wife, Elizabeth Johnson. Church records unambiguously identify her as "Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Gard, Sr.," and not of his son, Jeremiah Gard Jr. This distinction is critical, as many online genealogies incorrectly attribute her as the wife of the younger Jeremiah.

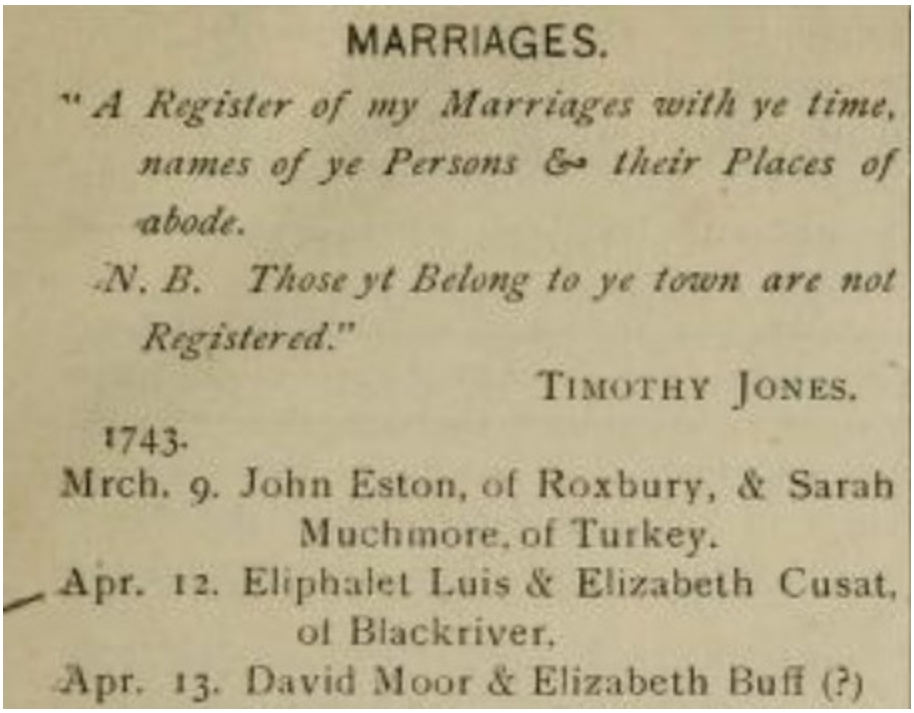
Elizabeth's prior full membership in the Morristown church (as a communicant) likely influenced Jeremiah Gard Sr.'s reentry into church membership, along with his children. Her name appears in multiple official registers, including membership lists and death records,

consistently aligning her with Jeremiah Gard Sr., and supporting the conclusion that she became stepmother to his children rather than being their biological mother.

Church records also clarify that Elizabeth's daughter from her first marriage likely died young, as no further documentation of her exists, and Jeremiah Gard's children—including Phebe, the only one with a recorded mother's name—were born before his marriage to Elizabeth Roff Moore. The accurate assignment of Elizabeth Roff Moore as the second wife of Jeremiah Gard Sr. helps correct persistent genealogical errors and reinforces the importance of using original records over secondhand trees.

It is worth noting that there was at least one other man named David Moore living in the Morristown area during this period, which has caused some confusion among researchers. This other David Moore appears in church records as having children from two different marriages, including sons with the surname DeGroat—suggesting his first wife had children from a prior union—as well as children named Daniel and Hannah seemingly from his second marriage. He also had a daughter, Phebe, who married Anthony Cosart. However, this David Moore is never associated with Elizabeth Roff in any church register or vital record, nor does the timeline or family structure match. His children's names, relationships, and sequence of events make clear that he is a separate individual from David Moore who married Elizabeth Roff in 1743.


History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.
Vol I. No 2. The record
Sept. 1. Mary, wf. of Hur Orsborn, ch. Phebe.
" 8. Dan'l Lum, of Hanover, ch. Squire.
" 16. Zachariah Blackman
for negro ch. Margaret.
Aug. 10. Elizabeth, wf, of David Moor, ch.
——.



MARRIAGES.

"*A Register of my Marriages with ye time, names of ye Persons & their Places of abode.*

N. B. Those yt Belong to ye town are not Registered."

TIMOTHY JONES.

1743.

Mrch. 9. John Eston, of Roxbury, & Sarah Muchmore, of Turkey.

Apr. 12. Eliphalet Luis & Elizabeth Cusat, of Blackriver.

Apr. 13. David Moor & Elizabeth Buff (?)

Aug. 10. Elizabeth, wf, of David Moor, ch.

———.

Roff, Elizabeth; L. about 1746; m. 13 April 1743, David Moore, q. v.; [? m. 2d Jeremiah Gard.]

Cosart, Anthony; m. Phebe, dg. David Moore

Moore, David; of 1st marriage, had also Nathaniel and Samuel DeGroat; he m. 2d, and had, Daniel and Hannah; his dg. Phebe m. Anthony Cosart

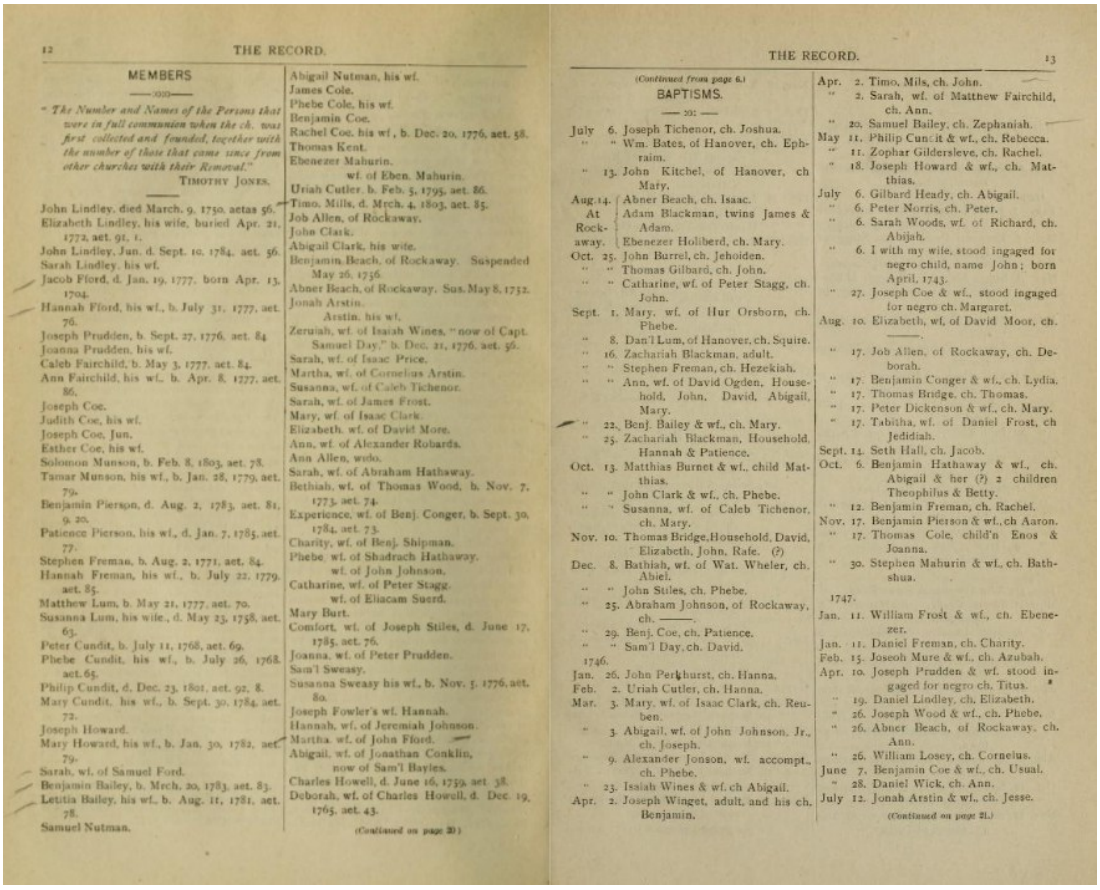
Since Elizabeth Roff Moore's name was in bold type in the church records, it means that she was a Communicant of the First Presbyterian Church (she could receive communion, or the Lord's Supper), or in other words, a full member. The "L. about 1746" means that she was received by letter of transfer into the church. She was also listed specifically as a full member on page 12. This indicates that she moved to Morristown in about 1746 and therefore was born elsewhere. Jeremiah and some of his children getting recommitted and admitted as Half-Way members happened the same year that he married Elizabeth Roff

Moore, who was a full member, so the reason could have been due to the marriage. Alternatively, May 23, 1762, could have been the date of his first wife's funeral.

History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.
Part II. The combined registers, from 1742 to 1885

Moore, David; m. 13 April 1743, **Elizabeth Roff**, who L. about 1746; [she? m. (2d) 14 Nov. 1762, Jeremiah Gard, q. v.]
A "child," B. f. w. 10 Aug. 1746.

Roff, Elizabeth; L. about 1746; m. 13 April 1743, David Moore, q. v.; [? m. 2d Jeremiah Gard.]



12 THE RECORD.

MEMBERS

"The Number and Names of the Persons that were in full communion when the ch. was first collected and founded, together with the number of those that came since from other churches with their Removal."
TIMOTHY JONES.

John Lindley, died March. 9, 1750, aetas 56.
Elizabeth Lindley, his wife, buried Apr. 21, 1772, aet. 91. r.
John Lindley, Jun. d. Sept. 10, 1784, aet. 56.
Sarah Lindley, his wf.
Jacob Fford, d. Jan. 19, 1777, born Apr. 13, 1704.
Hannah Fford, his wf., b. July 31, 1777, aet. 76.
Joseph Prudden, b. Sept. 27, 1776, aet. 84
Joanna Prudden, his wf.
Caleb Fairchild, b. May 3, 1777, aet. 84.
Ann Fairchild, his wf., b. Apr. 8, 1777, aet. 86.
Joseph Coe.
Judith Coe, his wf.
Joseph Coe, Jun.
Esther Coe, his wf.
Solomon Munson, b. Feb. 8, 1803, aet. 78.
Tamar Munson, his wf., b. Jan. 28, 1779, aet. 79.
Benjamin Pierson, d. Aug. 2, 1783, aet. 81, 9. 20.
Patience Pierson, his wf., d. Jan. 7, 1785, aet. 77.
Stephen Freman, b. Aug. 2, 1771, aet. 84.
Hannah Freman, his wf., b. July 22, 1779, aet. 85.
Matthew Lum, b. May 21, 1777, aet. 70.
Susanna Lum, his wife, d. May 23, 1758, aet. 63.
Peter Cundit, b. July 11, 1768, aet. 69.
Phebe Cundit, his wf., b. July 26, 1768, aet. 65.
Philip Cundit, d. Dec. 23, 1801, aet. 92, 8.
Mary Cundit, his wf., b. Sept. 30, 1784, aet. 72.
Joseph Howard.
Mary Howard, his wf., b. Jan. 30, 1782, aet. 79.
Sarah, wf. of Samuel Ford.
Benjamin Bailey, b. Mrch. 20, 1783, aet. 83.
Letitia Bailey, his wf., b. Aug. 11, 1781, aet. 78.
Samuel Nutman.
Abigail Nutman, his wf.
James Cole.
Phebe Cole, his wf.
Benjamin Coe.
Rachel Coe, his wf., b. Dec. 20, 1776, aet. 58.
Thomas Kent.
Ebenezer Mahurin.
wf. of Eben. Mahurin.
Uriah Cutler, b. Feb. 5, 1795, aet. 86.
Timo. Mills, d. Mrch. 4, 1803, aet. 85.
Job Allen, of Rockaway.
John Clark.
Abigail Clark, his wife.
Benjamin Beach, of Rockaway. Suspended May 26, 1756.
Abner Beach, of Rockaway. Sus. May 8, 1752.
Jonah Arstin.
Arstin, his wf.
Zeruiah, wf. of Isaiah Wines, "now of Capt. Samuel Day," b. Dec. 21, 1776, aet. 56.
Sarah, wf. of Isaac Price.
Martha, wf. of Cornelius Arstin.
Susanna, wf. of Caleb Tichenor.
Sarah, wf. of James Frost.
Mary, wf. of Isaac Clark.
Elizabeth, wf. of David More.
Ann, wf. of Alexander Robards.
Ann Allen, wido.
Sarah, wf. of Abraham Hathaway.
Bethiah, wf. of Thomas Wood, b. Nov. 7, 1773, aet. 74.
Experience, wf. of Benj. Conger, b. Sept. 30, 1784, aet. 73.
Charity, wf. of Benj. Shipman.
Phebe, wf. of Shadrach Hathaway.
wf. of John Johnson.
Catharine, wf. of Peter Stagg.
wf. of Eliacam Suerd.
Mary Burt.
Comfort, wf. of Joseph Stiles, d. June 17, 1785, aet. 76.
Joanna, wf. of Peter Prudden.
Sam'l Sweasy.
Susanna Sweasy his wf., b. Nov. 5, 1776, aet. 80.
Joseph Fowler's wf. Hannah.
Hannah, wf. of Jeremiah Johnson.
Martha, wf. of John Fford.
Abigail, wf. of Jonathan Conklin, now of Sam'l Bayles.
Charles Howell, d. June 16, 1759, aet. 38.
Deborah, wf. of Charles Howell, d. Dec. 19, 1765, aet. 43.
(Continued on page 20)

THE RECORD. 13

(Continued from page 6.)

BAPTISMS.

July 6. Joseph Tichenor, ch. Joshua.
" " Wm. Bates, of Hanover, ch. Ephraim.
" 13. John Kitchel, of Hanover, ch Mary.
Aug. 14. | At Rockaway. | Abner Beach, ch. Isaac. Adam Blackman, twins James & Adam. Ebenezer Holiberd, ch. Mary.
Oct. 25. John Burrel, ch. Jehoiden.
" " Thomas Gilbard, ch. John.
" " Catharine, wf. of Peter Stagg, ch. John.
Sept. 1. Mary, wf. of Hur Orsborn, ch. Phebe.
" 8. Dan'l Lum, of Hanover, ch. Squire.
" 16. Zachariah Blackman, adult.
" " Stephen Freman, ch. Hezekiah.
" " Ann, wf. of David Ogden, Household, John, David, Abigail, Mary.
" 22. Benj. Bailey & wf., ch. Mary.
" 25. Zachariah Blackman, Household. Hannah & Patience.
Oct. 13. Matthias Burnet & wf., child Matthias.
" " John Clark & wf., ch. Phebe.
" " Susanna, wf. of Caleb Tichenor, ch. Mary.
Nov. 10. Thomas Bridge, Household, David, Elizabeth, John, Rafe. (?)
Dec. 8. Bathiah, wf. of Wat. Wheler, ch. Abiel.
" " John Stiles, ch. Phebe.
" 25. Abraham Johnson, of Rockaway, ch. ——.
" 29. Benj. Coe, ch. Patience.
" " Sam'l Day, ch. David.
1746.
Jan. 26. John Perkhurst, ch. Hanna.
Feb. 2. Uriah Cutler, ch. Hanna.
Mar. 3. Mary, wf. of Isaac Clark, ch. Reuben.
" 3. Abigail, wf. of John Johnson, Jr., ch. Joseph.
" 9. Alexander Jonson, wf. accompt., ch. Phebe.
" 23. Isaiah Wines & wf. ch Abigail.
Apr. 2. Joseph Winget, adult, and his ch. Benjamin.
Apr. 2. Timo. Mils, ch. John.
" 3. Sarah, wf. of Matthew Fairchild, ch. Ann.
" 20. Samuel Bailey, ch. Zephaniah.
May 11. Philip Cundit & wf., ch. Rebecca.
" 11. Zophar Gildersleve, ch. Rachel.
" 18. Joseph Howard & wf., ch. Matthias.
July 6. Gilbard Heady, ch. Abigail.
" 6. Peter Norris, ch. Peter.
" 6. Sarah Woods, wf. of Richard, ch. Abijah.
" 6. I with my wife, stood ingaged for negro child, name John; born April, 1743.
" 27. Joseph Coe & wf., stood ingaged for negro ch. Margaret.
Aug. 10. Elizabeth, wf. of David Moor, ch. ——.
" 17. Job Allen, of Rockaway, ch. Deborah.
" 17. Benjamin Conger & wf., ch. Lydia.
" 17. Thomas Bridge, ch. Thomas.
" 17. Peter Dickenson & wf., ch. Mary.
" 17. Tabitha, wf. of Daniel Frost, ch Jedidiah.
Sept. 14. Seth Hall, ch. Jacob.
Oct. 6. Benjamin Hathaway & wf., ch. Abigail & her (?) 2 children Theophilus & Betty.
" 12. Benjamin Freman, ch. Rachel.
Nov. 17. Benjamin Pierson & wf., ch Aaron.
" 17. Thomas Cole, child'n Enos & Joanna.
" 30. Stephen Mahurin & wf., ch. Bathshua.
1747.
Jan. 11. William Frost & wf., ch. Ebenezer.
Jan. 11. Daniel Freman, ch. Charity.
Feb. 15. Joseph Mure & wf., ch. Azubah.
Apr. 10. Joseph Prudden & wf. stood ingaged for negro ch. Titus.
" 19. Daniel Lindley, ch. Elizabeth.
" 26. Joseph Wood & wf., ch. Phebe.
" 26. Abner Beach, of Rockaway, ch. Ann.
" 26. William Losey, ch. Cornelius.
June 7. Benjamin Coe & wf., ch. Usual.
" 28. Daniel Wick, ch. Ann.
July 12. Jonah Arstin & wf., ch. Jesse.
(Continued on page 21.)

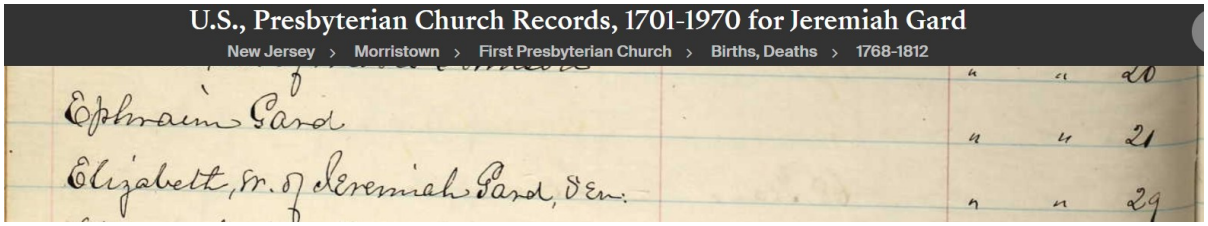
This image shows Elizabeth Roff Moore as a full member and the baptism of her child with husband, David Moore.

When Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) married Elizabeth Roff Moore on November 14, 1762, she was 46 years old. Her child, if still living, would have been at least sixteen. The facts that

Elizabeth Roff Moore was 46 when she married Jeremiah Gard (b. 1711), and that his last child was born in 1762 before their marriage, means that Jerimiah's children were all by his first wife, Elizabeth Johnson, and that Elizabeth Roff Moore was their stepmother. It is not known if Elizabeth Roff Moore's child was still living, but if she were, Phebe Gard would be the only child in the household close enough in age. However, Phebe's records are the only ones that list an actual mother's name, which was Elizabeth Johnson. So, it can be surmised that Elizabeth Roff Moore's daughter likely died.

Final Years

Elizabeth Roff Moore Gard passed away from dysentery at the age of sixty. Seven days earlier, Ephriam Gard who was probably the son of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711), died on November 29, 1776. They were buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, N.J., as indicated in ***New Jersey Morristown First Presbyterian Church Births, Deaths 1768 – 1812*** on page 44.


U.S., Presbyterian Church Records, 1701-1970 for Jeremiah Gard
New Jersey › Morristown › First Presbyterian Church › Births, Deaths › 1768-1812
Ephraim Gard
Elizabeth, Wf. of Jeremiah Gard, Sen.
21
29

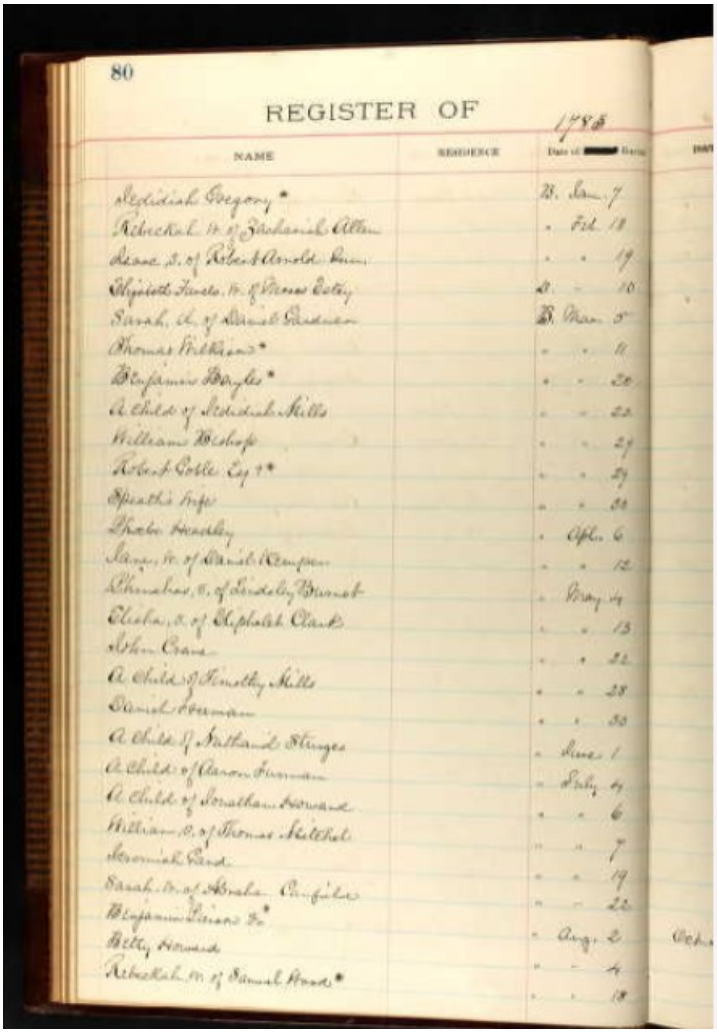
Take note that in the above death record it specifically states that Elizabeth Roff Moore was the wife of Jeremiah Gard, *Senior* (b. 1717*)*. This is crucial in dispelling errors online, which often put her as the wife of Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) *and* this indicates that he did, in fact, have a son by the same name.

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) remained in Morristown until his death on July 19,1782, a year before the war ended. He died of inward ulcers at the age of sixty-six.

Finding the burial sites for Jeremiah and his family has proven difficult. Although they are listed in the church records, actual graves have not been located. On the First Presbyterian Church website, they indicate that early burials were conducted rather haphazardly, without record, often just where the family pointed, and mention that many Revolutionary War soldiers were buried there.

Elm Grove Cemetery or one of the older burial grounds like Ancient Cemetery (also called Wequetequock Burial Ground) or Stonington Cemetery (established 1754) were the common burial places for residents of the Stonington area at that time. Many of the burials were originally in small family or church plots but have since been recorded or relocated to larger cemeteries like Elm Grove.

Jeremiah Gard, Sr., and his family were prominent members of the Morristown, New Jersey community. Their contributions both in industry and proliferation spurred the Gard family through the Revolution and beyond to the pioneering days of our country.



80

REGISTER OF 1785

NAME	RESIDENCE	Date of [redacted] Burial	
Jedidiah Gregory*		B. Jan. 7	
Rebeckah W. of Zachariah Allen		" Feb. 18	
Isaac S. of Robert Arnold Jun.		" " 19	
Elizabeth Fowler W. of Moses Estey		B. " 10	
Sarah A. of Daniel Gardner		B. Mar. 5	
Thomas Wilkison*		" " 11	
Benjamin Boyles*		" " 20	
A Child of Jedidiah Mills		" " 22	
William Bishop		" " 29	
Robert Goble Esq.*		" " 29	
Speath's Wife		" " 30	
Phoebe Headley		" Apl. 6	
Jane W. of Daniel Kempen		" " 12	
Phinehas S. of Lindsley Burnet		" May 4	
Elisha S. of Elisabeth Clark		" " 13	
John Crane		" " 22	
A Child of Timothy Mills		" " 28	
Daniel Freeman		" " 30	
A Child of Nathaniel Sturges		" June 1	
A Child of Aaron Furman		" July 4	
A Child of Jonathan Howard		" " 6	
William S. of Thomas Mitchel		" " 7	
Jeremiah Gard		" " 19	
Sarah W. of Abraham Canfield		" " 22	
Benjamin Pierson Jr.*		" Aug. 2	Oct.
Betty Howard		" " 4	
Rebeckah W. of Samuel Ward*		" " 18	

111

July 19. Jeremiah Gard, aet. 66, inward ulcers.

Summary

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (1717 – 19 Jul 1782)

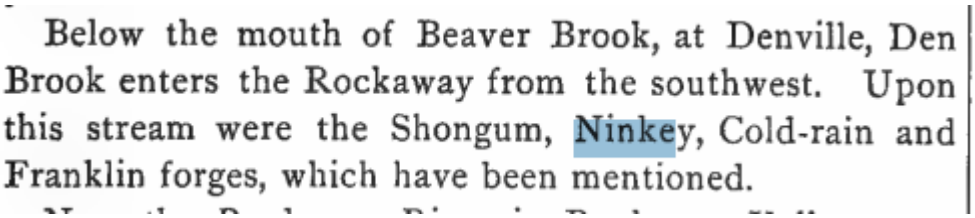
- **Born:** 1717, Stonington, Connecticut (parentage likely Joseph Gard, Sr. & Mary Ball; primary baptism not located)
- **Married:** (1) Elizabeth Johnson (mother of all children; d. ca. 1762); (2) Elizabeth Roff Moore, m. 14 Nov 1762, Morristown
- **Children (per Morristown Presbyterian, 23 May 1762):** John, Phebe, Rebecca, Cornelius, Moses, Timothy, Daniel, Alexander; Jeremiah Jr. (b. 1744) is not in the church list but is indicated independently in Pennsylvania records as "Junior"
- **Residence/Migration:** Stonington, CT → Morristown, NJ by the 1730s
- **Religious notes:** Received as Half-Way member (RC) with his children 23 May 1762; recommitment corresponds to the death of Elizabeth Johnson and precedes his remarriage
- **Revolutionary era:** Industrial support at the Ninkey forge (often attributed to Jeremiah; land evidence may indicate son Ephraim as owner; Jeremiah Sr. not shown on muster rolls)
- **Died:** 19 Jul 1782, Morristown, New Jersey (cause: "inward ulcers"); burial unlocated though deaths recorded by First Presbyterian Church

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (1717–1782) was born at Stonington, Connecticut, and—though a baptism has not been found—is most plausibly the son of Joseph Gard, Sr., and Mary Ball. By the 1730s he removed to Morristown, New Jersey, where he married Elizabeth Johnson, mother of all his children. On 23 May 1762, shortly after the birth of his youngest and likely upon Elizabeth Johnson's death, Jeremiah entered the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown as a Half-Way member ("RC") together with eight children—John, Phebe, Rebecca, Cornelius, Moses, Timothy, Daniel, and Alexander—a consolidated entry that also details several children's later church status. He remarried that same year, 14 Nov 1762, to Elizabeth Roff (widow Moore), who appears in the registers as a full communicant and explicitly as the wife of Jeremiah Gard, Senior, correcting common online mix-ups with his son. During the Revolution, Jeremiah Sr. is not shown on New Jersey muster rolls; instead, the family's contribution appears in forge work at Ninkey, often credited to Jeremiah but with land evidence suggesting son Ephraim (of Daniel Sr.) as owner. Jeremiah died 19 July 1782 in Morristown of "inward ulcers." Early burials at the Presbyterian churchyard were irregularly recorded, and his grave has not been located, but the church death record anchors his final date and place.

GARD FORGE AND THE REVOLUTION

The Gard men operated Gard Forge (later known as Ninkey Forge), which was located along the Den Brook, a tributary of the Rockaway River, in New Jersey. Forges supplied the ammunition and tools needed by the Patriot troops during the American Revolution. There were several forges in the Morristown, New Jersey area, which were well-hidden along the rivers and tributaries, making it hard for the British to easily find them. (Today there is a trail that you can hike through the area.)

LOCATION


Below the mouth of Beaver Brook, at Denville, Den Brook enters the Rockaway from the southwest. Upon this stream were the Shongum, Ninkey, Cold-rain and Franklin forges, which have been mentioned.

1739 The History of Morris, New Jersey

NEW YORK
Wanaque
Ramapo
Hackensack
Pequannock
Saddle
Pompton
Rockaway
Paterson
Hackensack
Passaic
Whippany
Passaic
Passaic
New York City
Newark
Jersey City
NEW JERSEY

Den Brook is not labeled by name on this period map, but it runs into the Rockaway River east of Denville, north of Hanover Township. It can be found just northeast of Morristown on the map.

The forge would have looked something like this:

Title: An Iron Forge, Artist: Joseph Wright of Derby, Date: 1772, Medium: Oil on canvas

Den Brook

In 1772, land surveys in Hanover Township, Morris County, New Jersey, identify Ephraim Gard as the adjoining landowner to a site labeled "Gard's Forge." This ironworking facility, later known locally as "Ninkey Forge" after its acquisition by the Kinney family in the 1790s, was under Gard family ownership during the Revolutionary War period. Records confirm that the forge was active at that time, likely operating as a small bloomery or finery forge. It would have produced wrought iron goods—tools, horseshoes, and other implements. Gard Forge was one of many small ironworks in Morris County that supplied Washington's army during the hard winters at Morristown, demonstrating how local industry directly supported the Revolution.

THE GARD FAMILY LAND HOLDINGS AND INDUSTRY

A search of New Jersey land records reveals the following Gard men in relation to purchasing land, witnessing the purchase of land, or owning adjoining land to land purchased by others near the Whippany River in Morris County. While tradition attributes ownership to Jeremiah

Gard, Sr., land records point to Ephraim Gard, his nephew, as the actual owner. It is likely the forge was a family enterprise involving both men.

Members of the Gard family established themselves as landowners and tradesmen in Morris County, New Jersey, with several members holding significant properties. Ephraim Gard owned the forge in Hanover Township, consisting of 38.39 acres across two tracts. Property records dated January 9, 1772, list him alongside other notable landowners and ironworkers in the region.

Other members of the Gard family were also active in land transactions. Gershom Gard owned and later sold 18.87 acres in Hanover Township for £190 in 1780 and participated in the sale of a 48.39-acre tract in 1783. While there is no direct evidence that Daniel Gard owned land, he appeared as a witness on multiple property deeds, including a 1770 land sale near the Whippany River and the 1783 Hanover Township transaction. (It is not clear to which Daniel Gard these refer.) His presence on these legal documents suggests he was actively involved in land dealings and community affairs.

John Gard surveyed a 12.8-acre tract near Watnong Mountain in Hanover Township on January 9, 1772. It is not known whether he formally acquired the land, but his involvement in surveys suggests an interest in expansion or settlement. The collective landholdings of the Gard family indicate their prominent role in Morris County's agricultural, industrial, and economic landscape, with connections to ironworking, land development, and community leadership during the late 18th century.

Select	Name	Descriptions and Location	Date	Reference
Select	Gard, Dan (Witness) (Named)	TO: Edward Condict (Deputy Surveyor) (at the request of John Cooper); John Cooper FROM: Isabella Kearny SURVEY AND MAP. 61.65 acres. On the Northwest side of the Road which leads from Succasunny Plains to the Great Pond; Roxbury Township; Morris County. (See also: S15, 123). OTHERS NAMED: Andrew Bell (Deputy Surveyor); Jeremy Deane (Chain Bearer); Dan Gard (Witness); Peter Smith (Chain Bearer); Henry Williams (Witness) LOCATIONS: East Jersey; Morris; Roxbury Township; Succasunna Plains; Great Pond; Roads, Streets, Highways, Paths	1 Jan 1806	EJ Loose Records : S15-123 (67707) (PEASJ003)
	Gard, Daniel, Jr. (Witness) (Named)	TO: William Dehart FROM: Jemima Lum (Wife of Matthew Lum); Matthew Lum (Husband of Jemima Lum) DEED OF SALE. 5.5 acres. At the edge of Whippany River; By a highway; Morristown; Morris County. In consideration of £ 210 truly paid. Recorded: January 13, 1787. OTHERS NAMED: Jacob Ford (Judge) (of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas; Signatory); Daniel Gard, Jr. (Witness); Timothy Johnes (Reverend) (Owner of adjoining land); Joseph Lewis (Clerk) (Signatory); Peter Mackie (Witness); Matthias Nicols (Former owner of adjoining land); Joseph Woods (Owner of adjoining land) LOCATIONS: West Jersey; Morris; Morristown; Whippany River; Roads, Streets, Highways, Paths	12 Oct 1770	Morris Co Deed Volume A : Folio 91-92 (CMRCL002) Available at NJ Archives on microfilm for in-person research only. For original records Contact Morris County Clerk
	Gard, Daniel (Witness) (Named)	TO: Gersham Gard FROM: Joseph Johnson (Husband of Martha Johnson); Martha Johnson (Wife of Joseph Johnson) DEED OF SALE. 48.39 acres. Hanover Township; Morris County. Two Tracts: 40.39 acres; and 8 acres. In consideration of £ 450 truly paid. Recorded: June 7, 1788. OTHERS NAMED: Daniel Gard (Witness); Benjamin Halsey (Judge) (of the Court of Common Pleas; Signatory); Moses Johnson (Owner of adjoining land); Joshua Lambert (Witness); Thomas Lee (Owner of adjoining land); Caleb Russell (Clerk) (Signatory) LOCATIONS: West Jersey; Morris; Hanover Township, New Hanover Township	3 Apr 1783	Morris Co Deed Volume A : Folio 188-189 (CMRCL002) Available at NJ Archives on microfilm for in-person research only. For original records Contact Morris County Clerk
Select	Gard, Ephraim (Gard's forge; owner of adjoining land) (Named)	TO: Abraham Ogden (Esquire) FROM: James Earl of Perth SURVEY. 38.39 acres. Hanover Township; Morris County. Two Tracts: 12.04 acres; and 26.35 acres. (See also: W5, 3; W5, 4; AB6, 163; AB6, 137). OTHERS NAMED: William Alexander (Surveyor General) (Signatory); John Ayers (Owner of adjoining land); Nicolas Carter (Owner of adjoining land); Ephraim Gard (Gard's forge; owner of adjoining land); John Headley (Owner of adjoining land); Thomas Millidge (Deputy Surveyor) LOCATIONS: East Jersey; Morris; Hanover; Forges, Iron Works, Iron Mines, Iron Mills	9 Jan 1772	S6 (EJ Surveys) : Folio 254 (PEASJ003)

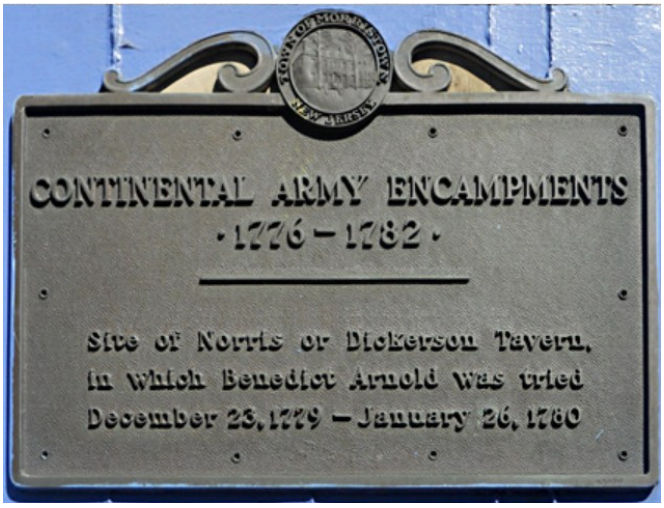
Select	Gard, Ephraim (Grantee)	TO: James Earl of Perth; Ephraim Gard; James Woodruff FROM: SURVEY. 23.63 acres. Southeast of Whattenung Mountain; Woodruff's House; Hanover Township; Morris County. (See also: W5, 11). OTHERS NAMED: William Alexander (Surveyor General) (Signatory); William Castner (Owner of adjoining land); Thomas Millidge (Deputy Surveyor); Abraham Ogden (Esquire) (Owner of adjoining land) LOCATIONS: East Jersey; Morris; Hanover; Mountains; Watnong Mountain (Whattnung Mountain); Houses, Buildings, Structures, Cabins	24 Feb 1774	S7 (EJ Surveys) : Folio 103 (PEASJ003)
	Gard, Gersham (Grantee)	TO: Gersham Gard FROM: Joseph Johnson (Husband of Martha Johnson); Martha Johnson (Wife of Joseph Johnson) DEED OF SALE. 48.39 acres. Hanover Township; Morris County. Two Tracts: 40.39 acres; and 8 acres. In consideration of £ 450 truly paid. Recorded: June 7, 1788. OTHERS NAMED: Daniel Gard (Witness); Benjamin Halsey (Judge) (of the Court of Common Pleas; Signatory); Moses Johnson (Owner of adjoining land); Joshua Lambert (Witness); Thomas Lee (Owner of adjoining land); Caleb Russell (Clerk) (Signatory) LOCATIONS: West Jersey; Morris; Hanover Township, New Hanover Township	3 Apr 1783	Morris Co Deed Volume A : Folio 188-189 (CMRCL002) Available at NJ Archives on microfilm for in-person research only. For original records Contact Morris County Clerk
	Gard, Gershom (Owner of adjoining land) (Named)	TO: Joseph Lewis FROM: Gershom Johnson DEED OF SALE. 18.87 acres. Hanover Township; Morris County. In consideration of £ 190 truly paid. Recorded: January 6, 1787. OTHERS NAMED: Silas Condict (Judge) (of the Court of Common Pleas; Signatory); John Ford (Deceased; Former owner of adjoining land); Gershom Gard (Owner of adjoining land); Joseph Lewis (Clerk) (Signatory); Eleazer Lindsly (Esquire) (Witness); Thomas Tuttle (Owner of adjoining land); Phebe Wood (Witness) LOCATIONS: West Jersey; Morris; Hanover Township, New Hanover Township; Meadows and Meadowlands	1 Aug 1780	Morris Co Deed Volume A : Folio 82-83 (CMRCL002) Available at NJ Archives on microfilm for in-person research only. For original records Contact Morris County Clerk
Select	Gard, John (Surveyed at the request of) (Grantee)	TO: John Gard (Surveyed at the request of); Abraham Ogden (Esquire); Thomas Pearson (Surveyed at the request of) FROM: James Earl of Perth SURVEY. 12.8 acres. Whatenung Mountain; Hanover Township; Morris County. (See also: W5, 4; AB6, 137). OTHERS NAMED: William Alexander (Surveyor General) (Signatory); James Lacy (Lacy's log house; owner of adjoining land); Thomas Millidge (Deputy Surveyor) LOCATIONS: East Jersey; Morris; Hanover; Watnong Mountain (Whattnung Mountain); Houses, Buildings, Structures, Cabins	9 Jan 1772	S6 (EJ Surveys) : Folio 255 (PEASJ003)
Select	Gard, Thomas (Grantor)	TO: Samuel Jones FROM: Thomas Gard SURVEY. 73.76 acres. Southeast side of Shoal Branch and near the upper bridge; Washington Township; Burlington County. Surveyed for 73 acres, 3 roods, and 2 perches. OTHERS NAMED: Joshua S. Earl of Bath (Deputy Surveyor); Robert Smith (Surveyor General) LOCATIONS: West Jersey; Burlington; Washington Township; Shoal	1 Oct 1812	Book CC (WJ Surveys) : Folio 360 (PWESJ004)

https://wwwdnet-dos.nj.gov/DOS_ArchivesDBPortal/EarlyLandRecords.aspx

MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY DURING THE REVOLUTION

During the Revolution Captain Dickerson's home in Morristown, NJ was where George Washington, himself, stayed during the harsh winter of 1780, though Dickerson had died not long before. This is where the court-martial of Benedict Arnold took place in January 1780, By then it was known as the Widow Dickerson's Tavern, operated by Temperance Dickerson. Unfortunately, it was demolished in the early 1900s after a fire.

Recreation of Dickerson T


CONTINENTAL ARMY ENCAMPMENTS
·1776–1782·
Site of Norris or Dickerson Tavern,
in Which Benedict Arnold was tried
December 23, 1779 – January 26, 1780

While Washington's primary headquarters during that winter was the Ford Mansion, historical accounts indicate that Washington did stay at the home of Temperance Dickerson as her guest during part of that winter. The winter was extremely harsh – they were without food or proper clothing. You can read about it here. A quote from Major General John Kalb, February 12, 1780 sums up the conditions:

"Those who have only been in Valley Forge or Middlebrook during the last two winters, but have not tasted the cruelties of this one, know not what it is to suffer."

Washington, himself, said to the Marquis de Lafayette, March 18, 1780:

"The oldest people now living in this country do not remember so hard a winter as the one we are now emerging from. In a word, the severity of the frost exceeded anything of the kind that had ever been experienced in this climate before."

The American Revolution lasted approximately 8 years, from 1775 to 1783. The war began with the Battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, and effectively ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783, which formally recognized the independence of the United States.

During the winter of 1779, when Washington and his troops hunkered down there, the First Presbyterian Church was used as a hospital. Many soldiers were buried in its cemetery.

THE GARD FAMILY IN THE REVOLUTION

The Revolutionary years left their mark on every Gard household in New Jersey. From the hills of Morristown to the iron forges along Whippany River, the Gards were part of a community that supplied and fought for the Continental cause. Daniel Gard served under Captains Dickerson and Ballard and Colonel Elias Dayton—men whose foundries and militia companies armed Washington's winter encampment at Morristown. Others worked as wagonmasters, blacksmiths, and commissary agents, keeping soldiers and horses fed, shod, and equipped through the bitter seasons of 1777 and 1779.

Not all Gard men fought in uniform, but nearly every branch of the family was touched by the war. From these New Jersey forges and farms, the next generation would follow the expanding frontier west into Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and the Ohio Valley—bringing with them the same resilience forged in wartime.

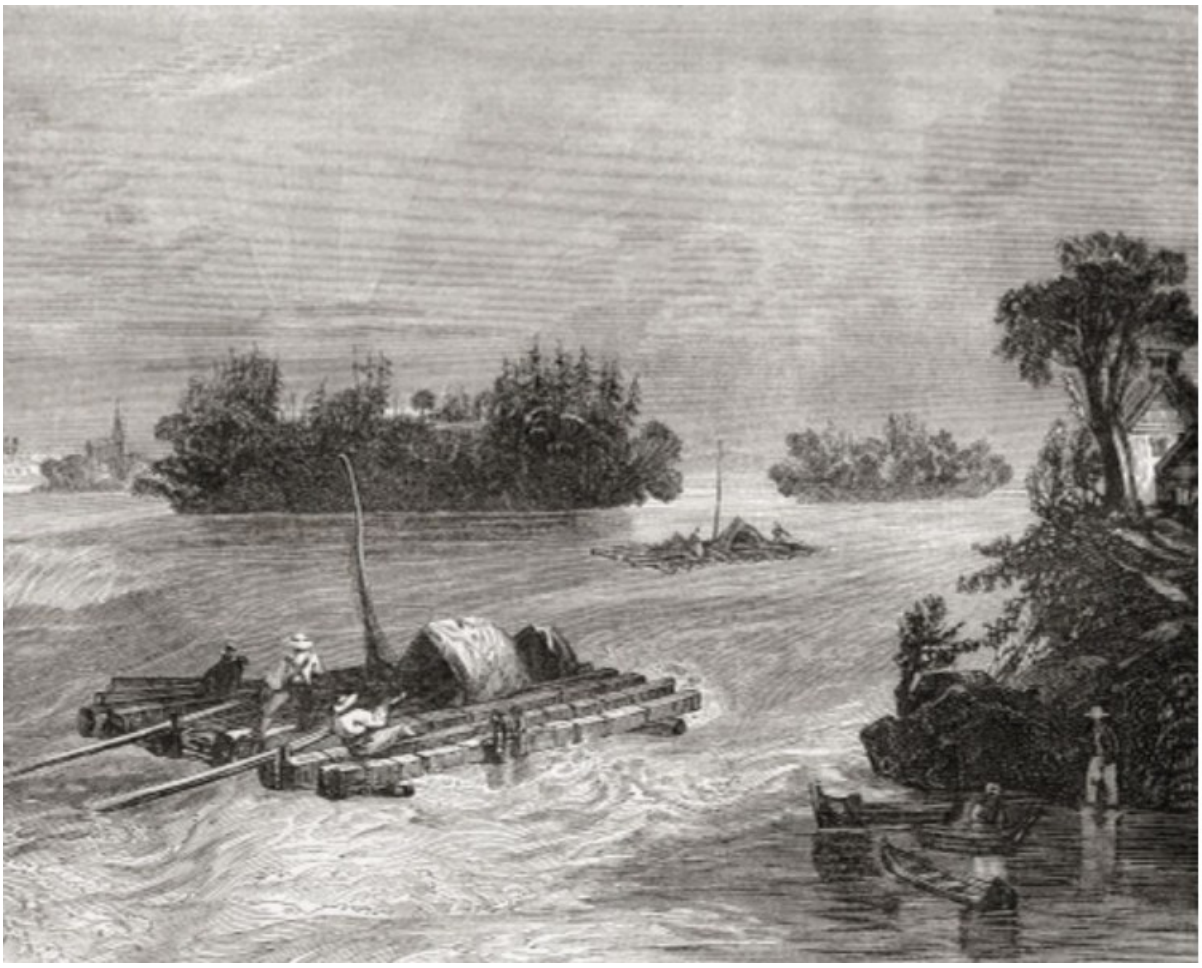
The following men are confirmed or strongly associated with Revolutionary service according to state records, pension files, and DAR verification.

Summary of Known Gards in the American Revolution (1775–1783)

Name	Rank / Role	State / Service	Birth–Death	Source
Daniel Gard	Private	Morris Co. Militia, NJ	1761–1811	DAR A043595
Daniel Gard	Lieutenant (1LT)	NJ Line, Capts Bates & Keen; Cols Martin & Seeley	1737–1787	DAR A043596
Daniel Gard	Private, Commissary Worker	Capts Dickerson & Ballard; Col Dayton, NJ	1755–1824	DAR S*W420, Fold3
Gershom Gard	Private	Capt Keen; Col Seely, Morris Co. Militia	1738–1807	DAR A043597
John Gard	Wagonmaster, Militia	Capt Job Brookfield's Brigade, NJ	1742–1824	DAR A043606
Jeremiah Gard	Private	Westmoreland Co. Militia, PA	1744–1813	DAR A043604, Fold3
Jeremiah Gard Sr.	—	Morristown, NJ	1717–1783	DAR A043601 (service disputed)
Joshua Gard	Private	2nd Regiment, RI Militia	c.1780	Fold3
Isaiah Gard	Private	Philip's Regiment of Militia, NJ	—	Fold3
Charles Gard	Private	Patton's Regiment, Continental Troops (PA)	—	Fold3
Peter Gard	—	Pennsylvania frontier	—	Fold3
Richard L. Gard	—	NJ & PA (multiple pension references)	—	Fold3
Warren Gard	—	Virginia Line (later WV)	—	Fold3
Gershom & Daniel lines	—	Later Ohio settlers	—	Family migration records

(A complete alphabetical list with detailed regiments and sources appears in Appendix B.)

HOW DID THEY TRAVEL?



View on the Ohio River, North America, 19th century. From Cassell's Illustrated History of England, published c.1890.

Some of the Gard descendants moved westward from Morristown, New Jersey, to Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where several families remained for a generation or more. Others paused in Pennsylvania only briefly before continuing farther west. A few joined the Symmes Party and settled in the Ohio River Valley in the early 1790s.

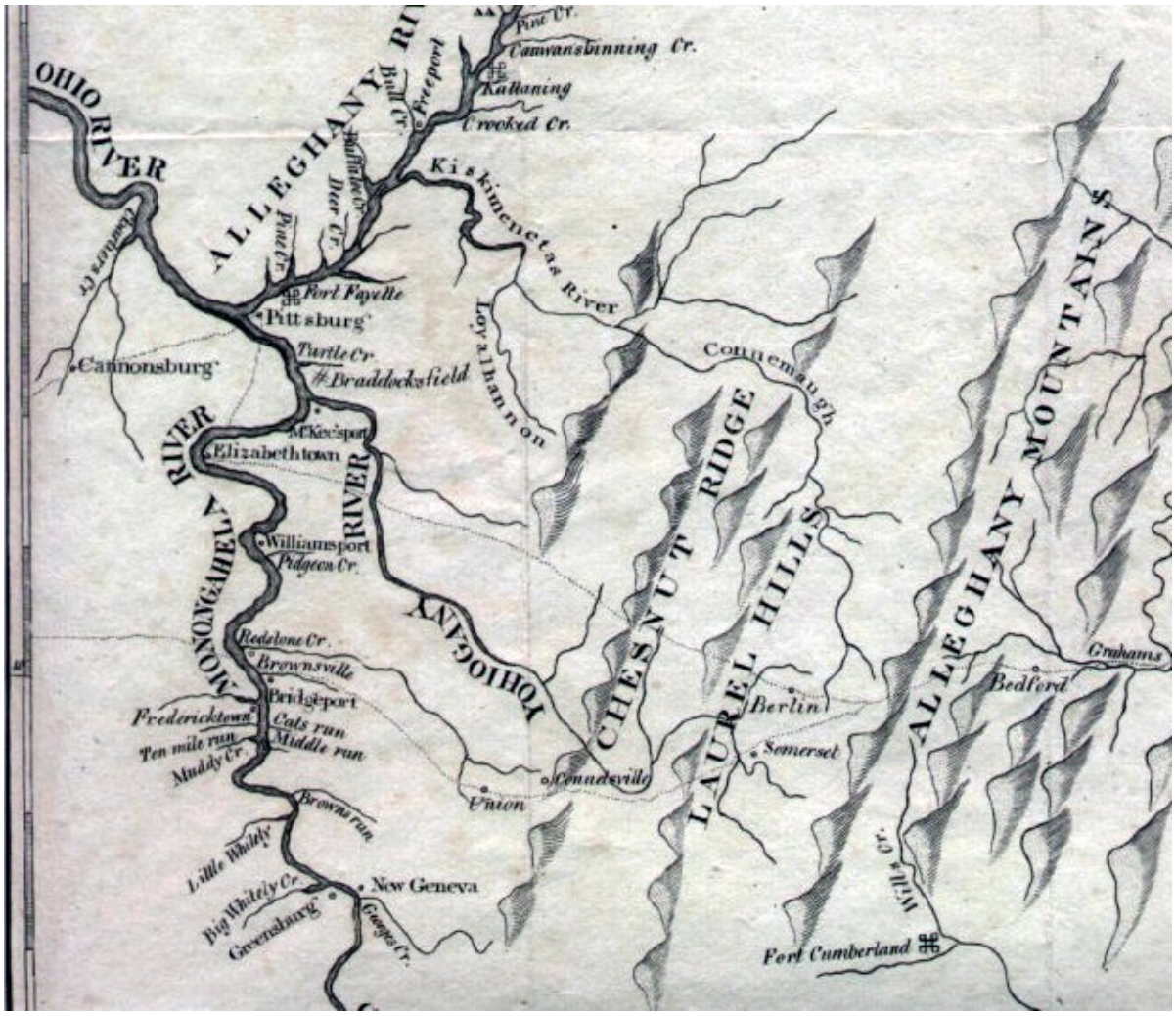
Overland Routes: In the late 1700s, families migrating from New Jersey typically followed established overland routes such as the Great Wagon Road or the Forbes Road, which linked the eastern settlements to the western frontier. These routes crossed the Appalachian Mountains and were vital corridors for settlers heading into Pennsylvania's interior and

beyond. Farther south, the Wilderness Trail through the Cumberland Gap also carried a steady stream of migrants seeking land and new beginnings in Kentucky and the Ohio country.

Waterways: From Georges Township in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, travelers could access Redstone Creek and follow it north to the Monongahela River. The Monongahela flowed to the small frontier post at Pittsburgh, where it joined the Allegheny to form the Ohio River. From there, the Ohio winds westward through wilderness and scattered outposts that, in time, would grow into towns like Cincinnati. In the early 1790s, this vast river network served as one of the few reliable corridors for migration and trade across the western frontier.

Given the Gard family's association with iron forges, their products were likely shipped along these same waterways. Iron tools, hardware, and other forge-made goods were loaded onto flatboats and keelboats for transport to forts and settlements downstream, where such supplies were in constant demand. At this time, there were few organized markets—commerce was still shaped by military needs and frontier barter. Water travel, however, remained far more efficient than hauling goods over the rugged mountain trails.

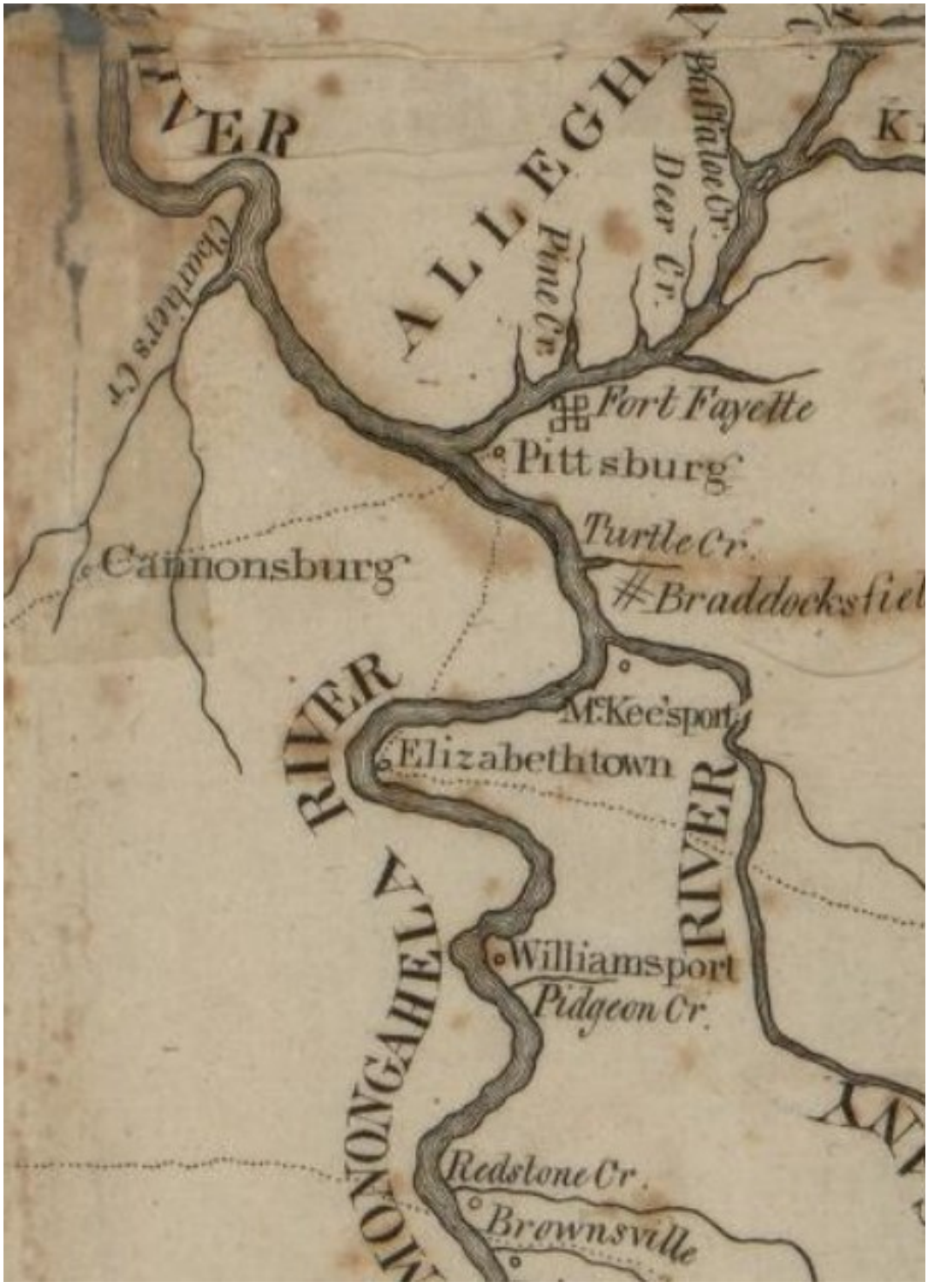
Jeremiah Gard Jr. (b. 1744) built a mill on Redstone Creek in 1791. His 248-acre property, known as "Dremore" or likely "Dromore" (meaning "great ridge"), lay in South Union Township, adjacent to the farm of Colonel Thomas Gaddis. The mill, later known as the Hutchinson Mill, stood in a strategic location where Redstone Creek provided both waterpower and a navigable route connecting to the Monongahela. Gard's mill served local settlers and travelers, and in time became a familiar landmark for those preparing to move farther west.



Many of these families began their journey right there on Redstone Creek, floating north to the Monongahela, then on to Pittsburgh, and finally along the Ohio River toward new settlements in what would later become Ohio and Indiana. The rivers cut through a landscape that was still contested territory. Before the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, this region remained the heart of Native resistance to American expansion, and migrants knew the risks. Flatboats were occasionally fired upon from wooded bluffs or narrow bends in the river, and travelers often moved in small convoys for protection.

Even without the threat of attack, the passage was demanding. The river's shifting currents, hidden snags, and sudden storms made each day uncertain. Families carried everything they owned—their tools, livestock, and provisions—and camped along the banks at night,

lighting small fires and taking turns on watch. Yet despite the danger and hardship, the Ohio River offered one of the surest routes to new beginnings on the frontier.


ALLEGHA
Pine Cr.
Deer Cr.
Fort Fayette
Pittsburg
Turtle Cr.
Cannonsburg
RIVER
M'Kee'sport
Elizabethtown
MONONGAHELA
RIVER
Williamsport
Pidgeon Cr.
Redstone Cr.
Brownsville

A Map of the
Alleghany
MONONGAHELA
and
YOHIOGANY
Rivers.
Plumina
Amem Sylvasque
Inglorius
ALLEGHANY RIVER
MONONGAHELA RIVER
YOHIOGANY RIVER
CHESNUT RIDGE
LAUREL HILLS
ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS
SIDELING HILLS
NORTH MOUNTAINS
BLUE HILLS
JUNIATA RIVER
CHEAT RIVER
Pittsburg
Cannonsburg
Elizabethtown
Bridgeport
New Geneva
Morgantown
Clarksburg
Fort Cumberland
Bedford
Grahams
Berlin
Somerset
Connemaugh
Pattern Cabin
Franklin
Waterford
Erie
Chautauque Lake
Sandy Cr.
Kiskimenetas River
Laurel Hannon
Strasburg
Burnt Cabins
Patomack
Supplied for Harris's Journal

CANADA
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Wisconsin River
Illinois River
Wabash River
Ohio River
Mississippi River
Tennessee River
Savannah River
St. Lawrence River
Hudson River
Susquehanna River
Delaware River
Muskingum River
James River
Chesapeake Bay
Kennebec River
Connecticut River
Lake Champlain
Adirondack Mountains
Appalachian Mountains
Atlantic Ocean
Quebec
Windsor
Portsmouth
Lexington
Albany
Boston
Providence
Newport
Hartford
New Haven
New York
Trenton
Philadelphia
York
Annapolis
Dover
Washington, D.C.
Charlottesville
Richmond
Marietta
Cincinnati
Frankfort
St. Louis
Knoxville
Raleigh
Charlotte
Wilmington
Columbia
Augusta
Louisville
Charleston
Savannah
New Orleans
Pensacola
VERMONT
N.H.
MASS.
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
NORTHWEST TERRITORY
KENTUCKY
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
GEORGIA
SPANISH LOUISIANA
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY
WEST FLORIDA
EAST FLORIDA
THE UNITED STATES IN 1800
Americana Corner
Our Nation's First Century and Why It Matters

GARDS ALONG REDSTONE CREEK

Between 1790-1810, there were Gard families living in various locations along Redstone Creek and when you look closely at the census files for those years and map the locations, it becomes apparent what townships were home to each family:

- Union: Jeremiah, Moses, Levi, Simeon
- Wharton: Timothy
- Georges: Jacob, Noah, Jeremiah
- German: Ephraim

Many of the Gard men served in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Multiple land patents were issued as a result of their service. By 1820, the census files show that the Gards had mostly moved from Pennsylvania, apart from one person named Jeremiah who remained in Georges Township, the rest went to Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana.

There were many Gard men who had the same name. Determining who was who and where they settled becomes difficult from this point, as these were pioneers and records were not kept locally. The Census and tax records listed the head of household and hash marks to identify others within the households. Churches were not yet established. There are a few instances of recorded lore and newspaper articles dated within one hundred years of westward migration. However, it is difficult to tell their stories with complete accuracy. Studying the military records, Ohio military burial records, and land patents while comparing to available census files is a way to use the only first-hand sources available to attempt to trace their paths.

ALL GARDS IN THE U.S. FROM 1790-1820

Here is a spreadsheet of all Gard households in the U.S. between 1790-1840 note that there are errors regarding the number of enslaved in the cases of John and Jeremiah Gard of Sugarcreek, Ohio, in the 1820 U.S. Census where each has one person marked under the "slave" column. Since slavery was prohibited in Ohio under both the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 and the state constitution of 1802, this notation likely reflects a misclassification—possibly a bound laborer or indentured servant, or a hash tag in the wrong column. Tuscarawas County, settled largely by German and Quaker families, had a population generally opposed to slavery. The census anomaly should not be interpreted as evidence of slaveholding in those two cases. The households of Timothy and Chalon Guard will be discussed in later chapters.

Year	Name	Home in 1790 (City, County, State)	Number of Slaves	Total Number of All Persons	
1790	Joshua Guard	Jones, North Carolina		6	View Record
1790	Elisha Guard	New London, Connecticut		4	View Record
1790	Nathan Guard	New London, Connecticut		2	View Record
1790	Saml Guard	New London, Connecticut		4	View Record
1790	Daniel Guard	New London, Connecticut		3	View Record
1790	Jeremiah Gard	Union, Fayette, Pennsylvania		11	View Record
1790	Moses Gard	Union, Fayette, Pennsylvania		11	View Record
1790	Timothy Gasd	Wharton, Fayette, Pennsylvania		5	View Record
1790	Joshua Guard	Currituck, North Carolina		5	View Record
1800	John Le Gard	Franklin, Delaware, New York		4	View Record
1800	Andrea Gard	New York Ward 5, New York, New York		5	View Record
1800	Elisha Gard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		3	View Record
1800	Samuel Gard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		7	View Record
1800	Nathan Gard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		6	View Record
1800	Levi Gard	Union, Fayette, Pennsylvania		2	View Record
1800	Jerimia Gard	Union, Fayette, Pennsylvania		8	View Record
1800	Timothy Gard	Worton, Fayette, Pennsylvania		9	View Record
1800	Ephraim Gard	German, Fayette, Pennsylvania		2	View Record
1800	Jacob Gard	Georges, Fayette, Pennsylvania		14	View Record
1800	Noah Gard	Georges, Fayette, Pennsylvania		5	View Record

Year	Name	Home in 1790 (City, County, State)	Number of Slaves	Total Number of All Persons	
1800	Nathan Gard	Marietta, Washington, Territory Northwest of the River Ohio		1	View Record
1800	Nathan Gardy	Boquete Norton Hundred, Worcester, Maryland		8	View Record
1800	Anryl Gord	Franklin, Delaware, New York		8	View Record
1800	Solomon Grad	Burke, North Carolina	7	19	View Record
1800	Burnet Guard	Currituck, North Carolina		7	View Record
1800	Joshua Guard	Craven, North Carolina		6	View Record
1800	Thomas Guard	New Garden, Chester, Pennsylvania		6	View Record
1800	Aaron Gord	Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle, Delaware		11	View Record
1810	James Gard	Kent, Litchfield, Connecticut		12	View Record
1810	John Gard	Lower Saucon, Northampton, Pennsylvania		4	View Record
1810	Moses Gard	Redstone, Lafayette, Pennsylvania		1	View Record
1810	Noah Gard	Georges, Lafayette, Pennsylvania		8	View Record
1810	Timothy Gard	Wharton, Lafayette, Pennsylvania		11	View Record
1810	Simeon Gard	Union, Lafayette, Pennsylvania		6	View Record
1810	Jeremiah Gard	Union, Lafayette, Pennsylvania		6	View Record
1810	Helen Gard	Philadelphia Walnut Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		10	View Record
1810	James Gard	Philadelphia Walnut Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		11	View Record
1810	George M Gard	East Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		6	View Record
1810	Samuel Gard	Hampshire, Virginia		8	View Record
1810	John Gard	Stephensburg, Frederick, Virginia		4	View Record
1810	Jacob Davd	Stephensburg, Frederick, Virginia		2	View Record
1810	Peggy Gard	Stephensburg, Frederick, Virginia		4	View Record
1810	John Gard	New Point, Wood, Virginia		5	View Record
1810	John Gard	New Point, Wood, Virginia		8	View Record
1810	Danl Guard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		6	View Record
1810	Chs Guard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		7	View Record
1810	Saml Guard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		6	View Record
1810	Adam Guard	East Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		8	View Record
1810	Charles Garrd	St George, Accomack, Virginia		8	View Record
1810	Peter Pullie Guard	Richmond, Richmond (Independent City), Virginia			View Record

Year	Name	Home in 1790 (City, County, State)	Number of Slaves	Total Number of All Persons	
1810	John Gards	Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania		8	View Record
1820	Samuel Gard	Hampshire, Virginia	1	13	View Record
1820	Benjamin Gard	Union, Franklin, Indiana		5	View Record
1820	John Gard	Hopkinsville, Christian, Kentucky	3	6	View Record
1820	Widow Gashom Gard Wm	Green, Clark, Ohio		8	View Record
1820	Widow Elizabeth Gard Wm	Green, Clark, Ohio		2	View Record
1820	Daniel Gard	German, Clark, Ohio		3	View Record
1820	Seth Gard	Edwards, Illinois		13	View Record
1820	Aron Gard	Wayne, Indiana		5	View Record
1820	Lott Gard	Wayne, Indiana		4	View Record
1820	Jesse Gard	Trigg, Trigg, Kentucky		4	View Record
1820	Daniel Gard	Madison, Butler, Ohio		3	View Record
1820	Cornelius Gard	Wesley, Washington, Ohio		3	View Record
1820	David Gard	Wesley, Washington, Ohio		6	View Record
1820	Mashael Gard	Barlow, Washington, Ohio		5	View Record
1820	Nathan Gard	Barlow, Washington, Ohio		7	View Record
1820	John Gard	Barlow, Washington, Ohio		10	View Record
1820	John Gard	Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas, Ohio	1	7	View Record
1820	Jeremiah Gard	Sugar Creek, Tuscarawas, Ohio	1	4	View Record
1820	Thomas Gard	Newton, Muskingum, Ohio		6	View Record
1820	E Gard	Wayne, Warren, Ohio		5	View Record
1820	Jacob Gard	Milford, Butler, Ohio		4	View Record
1820	Ephram Gard	Milford, Butler, Ohio		10	View Record
1820	John Gard	Liberty, Butler, Ohio		4	View Record
1820	Ezekiel Gard	Liberty, Butler, Ohio		6	View Record
1820	Stephen Gard	Madison, Butler, Ohio		8	View Record
1820	Mary Gard	Hanover, Butler, Ohio		7	View Record
1820	Moss Gard	Hanover, Butler, Ohio		5	View Record
1820	Elisabeth Gard 2nd	Nantucket, Massachusetts		2	View Record
1820	Elisabeth Gard 3rd	Nantucket, Massachusetts		1	View Record
1820	Mary Gard	New Orleans, New Orleans City, Louisiana		32	View Record
1820	Jerimiah Gard	Georges, Fayette, Pennsylvania		4	View Record
1820	Hannah Gard	Wharton, Fayette, Pennsylvania		5	View Record
1820	William Gard Junior	Newport, Newport, Rhode Island		5	View Record
1820	William Gard	Newport, Newport, Rhode Island		3	View Record
1820	C John Gard	Newport, Newport, Rhode Island		5	View Record

Year	Name	Home in 1790 (City, County, State)	Number of Slaves	Total Number of All Persons	
1820	Joseph Gard	Newport, Newport, Rhode Island		3	View Record
1820	G Garde	St Mary, Louisiana	9	16	View Record
1820	Jacob Guard	Stephensburg, Frederick, Virginia		7	View Record
1820	John Guard	Wood, Virginia		7	View Record
1820	William Guard	Wood, Virginia		2	View Record
1820	John Guard	Orange, Virginia	4	12	View Record
1820	Daniel Guard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		7	View Record
1820	Samuel Guard	Groton, New London, Connecticut		6	View Record
1820	William Goard	Springfield, Robertson, Tennessee		11	View Record
1820	Ezra Guard	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana		19	View Record
1820	Hannah Guard	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana		12	View Record
1820	Moses Guard	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana		10	View Record
1820	David Guard	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana		22	View Record
1820	James Gorely	Wilkinson, Mississippi	9	34	View Record
1820	John Gardy	Green, Clark, Ohio		11	View Record
1820	Timothy Guard	Gallatin, Illinois	45	95	View Record
1820	Publie Guard	Richmond, Richmond (Independent City), Virginia		69	View Record
1820	Isaac Gardy	Salisbury, Rowan, North Carolina		4	View Record
1820	John Guard	Harford, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania		6	View Record
1820	Henry Gardy	Lower Bern, Berks, Pennsylvania		4	View Record
1820	John M Guard	Bradford, Clearfield, Pennsylvania		9	View Record
1820	Dane Guard	Monroe, Preble, Ohio		8	View Record
1820	Wm Guard	Dixon, Preble, Ohio		9	View Record
1820	Noah Guard	Dixon, Preble, Ohio		14	View Record
1820	Lot Guard	Dixon, Preble, Ohio		4	View Record
1820	Levi Guard	Dixon, Preble, Ohio		8	View Record
1820	Danl Guard	Dixon, Preble, Ohio		7	View Record
1820	Simeon Guard	Dixon, Preble, Ohio		7	View Record
1820	John Giard	Richmond, Ross, Ohio		10	View Record
1820	Lot Guard	Center, Morgan, Ohio		12	View Record

From records we can tell that sons of Jeremiah Gard, Jr., Moses Gard, Sr., Captain Jacob, and a cousin named Seargent Jeremiah were soldiers in the War of 1812 and received

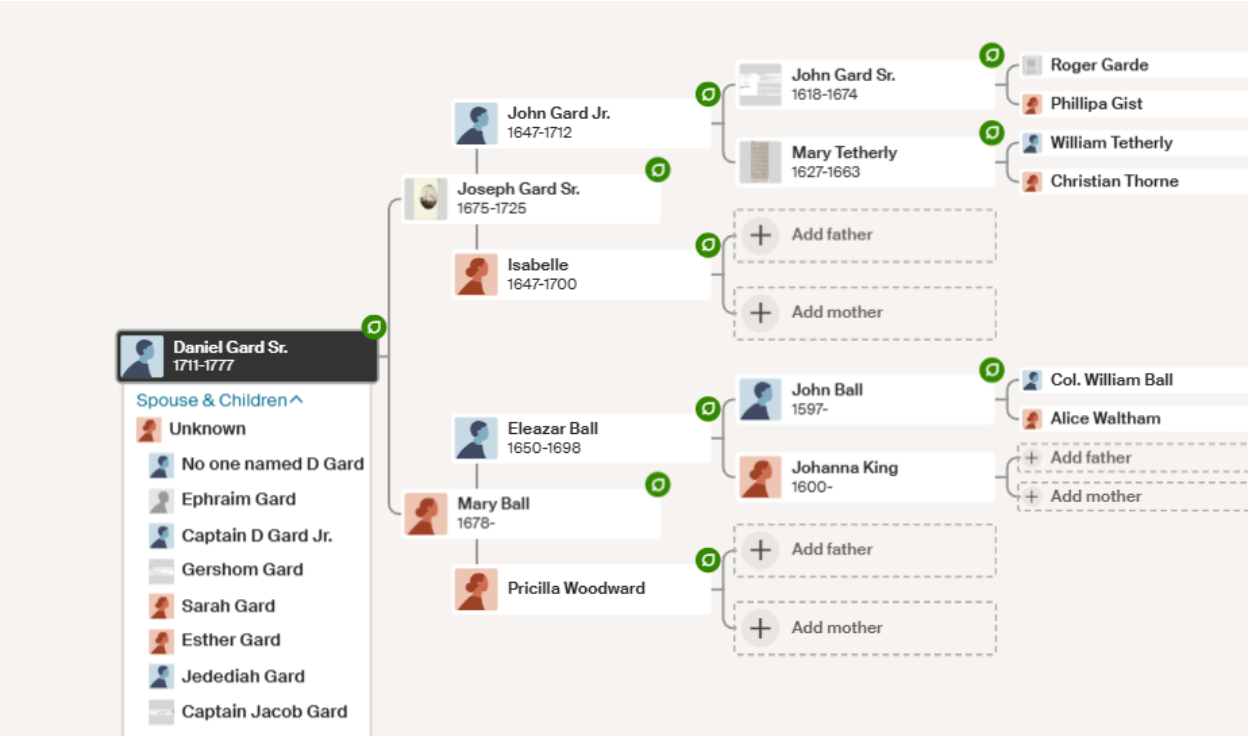
patents. Some of these men included Private Jeremiah Gard, Corporal Moses Gard, Sr., Gershom Gard, and Levi Gard.

Sergeant Jeremiah Gard, Sr. served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. This puts him in the birth range of the grandsons of Joseph Gard, Sr. of Stonington, CT and since we have his birth date as 1756 in Pennsylvania, it means that at least one of Joseph Gard, Sr.'s sons went directly to Pennsylvania from Stonington and did not live in Morristown, New Jersey with the others. This means that Jeremiah Gard, Jr. was not the original Gard settler in Pennsylvania, as traditionally thought.

So, Gard men that moved from Morristown, New Jersey to Redstone Creek and Georges Township, Pennsylvania were the sons of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) and Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) and it appears they settled amongst Gard descendants of one of their uncles—Joseph Gard, Jr., Elisha Gard, or William Gard – who must have settled directly from Stonington, CT.

Some remained in Fayette County, Pennsylvania and others went west to Ohio, then Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky.

SONS OF DANIEL GARD, SR. 1711-1777



JEDEDIAH GARD

Little is known of Jedediah Gard other than his son, John, who was fourteen, died in Morristown, NJ in 1772. It is possible that he went west with his brothers.

GERSHOM GARD

Gershom Gard went westward "with his brother and his family," according to the article below. Many online sources incorrectly list this Gershom Gard as the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. His birthplace was Hanover Township in New Jersey. His baptism is not listed in the Presbyterian Church Records in either Hanover or Morristown. Based on the dates of birth, his father would have been Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) and not Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). Further evidence to support this can be found in the Early New Jersey Land Records, which show Gershom as a landowner in Hanover Township with Daniel as a witness to the sale.

Gershom eventually settled in Ohio, having bought land from Judge John Cleves Symmes. He remained in the area that would become Cincinnati and its suburbs. Settling five miles east of his cousin, Alexander Guard, near what is now Delhi Township, Ohio—where the Gard/Guard Cemetery is located.

From the Letters of Judge John Cleves Symmes, "...I have sold one of the shares of the City to Gershom Gard, but I take it that there is more money coming to me on a settlement of that business than the price of that share..." (Page 121)

Gershom Gard's daughter, Jemimah Gard, and her husband Peter Keen went west with Gershom. It is said that the first non-Native American who was born west of the Miami River was a child of Peter Keen and Jemimah Gard. Her name was Angeline Keen. Birth records did not exist yet in the newly settled territory. A family bible would be a useful source if one is located. Otherwise, this is based upon lore.

Gershom's daughter, Jemimah, and her first cousin, once removed, Alexander, married people with the surname Keen. Jemimah's husband, Peter Keen, was the son of Jacob Keen and Hannah (Holmes) Keen and was born around 1756 in Oxford Township, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

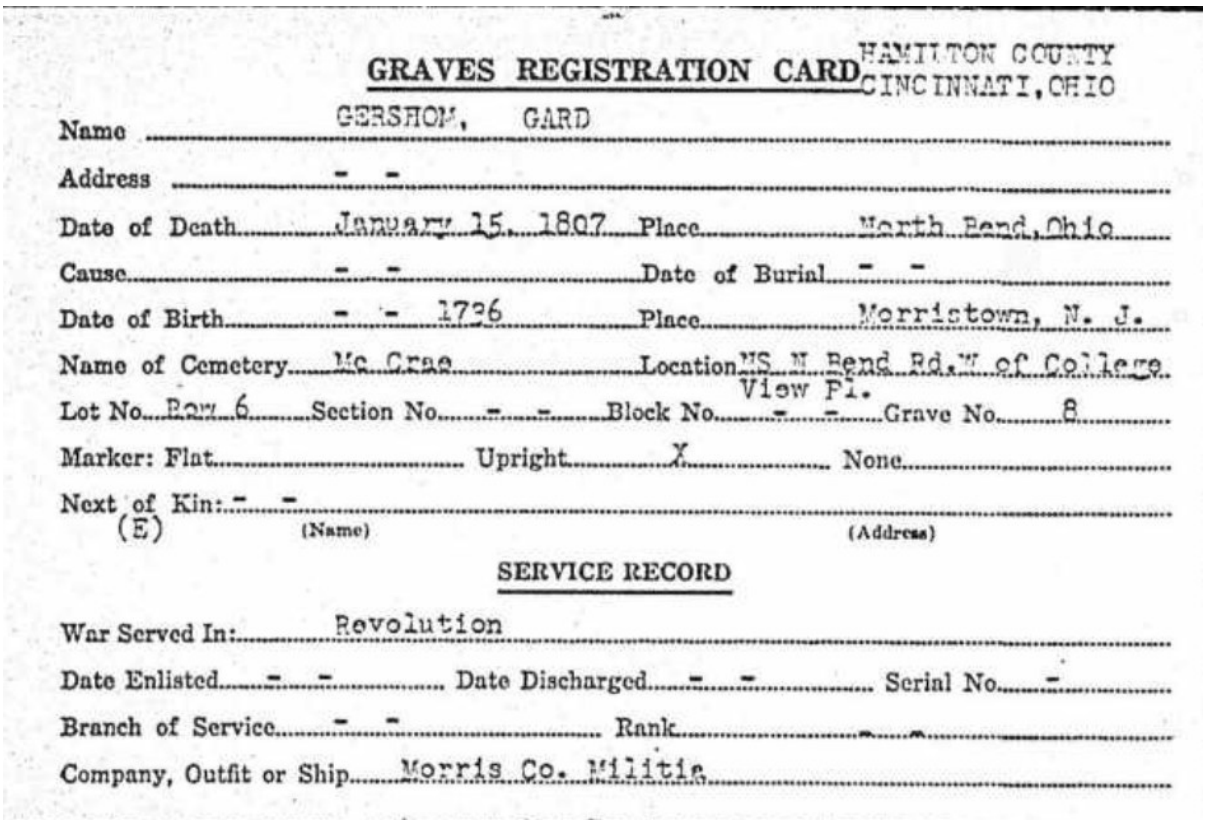
It is a notable that Gershom Gard served under Captain James Keen during the Revolutionary War. According to military records, Gershom Gard was a private in Captain Keen's Company of the Eastern Regiment, Morris County Militia, New Jersey. Captain Keen and his family are well-documented in the Morristown Presbyterian Church records.

The shared surname and military association may have contributed to assumptions about a familial relationship between Peter Keen and Captain James Keen. While no direct familial link has been established between them, the overlap in names and military service underscores the importance of careful genealogical research to avoid conflating individuals with similar names.

There is a cemetery in a suburb of Cincinnati called College Hill; located off North Bend Road, where Gershom Gard is buried, which is detailed in the burial record and article below.

Daniel Gard (b. 1767)

Daniel Gard (b. 1767) was the son of Gershom Gard. He also went west with the Symmes party. "...Capt. John Brown fenced one of these lots in order to sow it with hemp, but the same night his fence was all burnt and laid in ruins. He charges Daniel Gard and Peter Keen with the fact." (Page 127, Letters from John Cleves Symmes). Peter Keen was the son-in-law of Gershom Gard (Jemimah's husband) and this entry makes it seem like Daniel Gard was probably Jemimah's brother.



HAMILTON COUNTY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

GRAVES REGISTRATION CARD

Name GERSHOM, GARD

Address - -

Date of Death January 15, 1807 Place North Bend, Ohio

Cause - - Date of Burial - -

Date of Birth - - 1726 Place Morristown, N. J.

Name of Cemetery Mc Crae Location NS N Bend Rd. W of College View Pl.

Lot No. Row 6 Section No. - - Block No. - - Grave No. 8

Marker: Flat ____ Upright X None ____

Next of Kin: - -
(E) (Name) (Address)

SERVICE RECORD

War Served In: Revolution

Date Enlisted - - Date Discharged - - Serial No. -

Branch of Service - - Rank - -

Company, Outfit or Ship Morris Co. Militia

Cemetery

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

According to *The New Eclectic History of the United States*, Marion was a dashing military man who collected fragments of his regiment following the fall of Charleston and attacked Redcoats from the mosquito-infested swamps of the south.

Marion did not take just any soldier into his regiment.

"He selected the young men for his band," reveals an 1875 issue of *Harper's*.

"He lived in the swamps. He swam rivers on horseback; his favorite encampment was a canebrake . . .

"When word was brought in of a small party of the enemy anywhere, then went forth Marion's men like lightning after them. Marion's favorite time for starting was sunset and then the march lasted all night."

After dining on one potato — double the daily ration — with Marion at a neutral house, a British officer is reported to have immediately resigned his commission saying that America would never be conquered while served by such men.

At war's end, Hankins took his land warrant in lieu of pay and built a two-story log cabin near North Bend Road. It was 1797 when he finally built the cabin, Wells said.

The depression from the foundation still imprints a backyard behind an Oakwood Avenue garage, a grove away from the cemetery.

David Pittinger, vice president of the society, has researched property records and state law.

He contends Cincinnati is responsible for the Gard Cemetery because it used to be township land.

The township was annexed to the village of College Hill and the village was in turn annexed to the city in 1911.

Authorities are puzzled about who is legally bound to maintain the cemetery.

"I'm not sure," said Ron Smith, city property manager. "I'm trying to find out. Haven't been able to come up with any answers."

Ephriam Brown, former Colerain Township justice of the peace and Ohio legislator through the early 1800s, shown in a file photo, pays his respect at his parent's graveside in Gard Cemetery on North Bend Road. His father, Gershom Gard, founded the cemetery.

"Our biggest concern is to get out the big dead trees and undergrowth," said Pittinger, who is an information specialist in the Hamilton County Recorder's office.

"We'd maintain it and keep it up — plant flowers and put the stones back together. We are also hoping the city might consider some kind of fence."

The cemetery was founded by Gershom Gard, who was born in 1736 and died Jan. 15, 1807. Gard served in the militia from Morris County, New Jersey, in the Revolutionary War, and claimed his land warrants on Jan. 25, 1795.

His son, Ephriam Brown, raised his own regiment of calvary and fought in the War of 1812. He was a justice of the peace for Colerain Township and served in the Ohio Legislature through the early 1800s.

Brown died June 23, 1835, and also was buried in the cemetery.

The historical society has cleaned up the cemetery some, Pittinger said.

Bob and Tom Crush, Ken Haggerty, Edgar Loyd, Mallory and Matthew Madison and Mike Melzer were teen-age volunteers on the work crew.

College Hill residents are apparently not the only ones interested in Gard and Brown.

Last week, Judy Whitley, a Baker, Ore. resident, and her mother, from Little Rock, Ark., drove to Cincinnati to do research on the two.

They approached Pittinger in the recorder's office with a slip of paper and two weary expressions. On the paper was written the names of Gershom Gard and Ephriam Brown.

"I was amazed," Pittinger said. "Of all the people they would drive that many miles to look up and it happened to be the people and cemetery we were working on.

"And then to approach me. I can't believe it. It was fate." The two stayed for two days gathering information and returned to Little Rock on Thursday.

Wells, who has written a book about the history of College Hill, said it was important the cemetery be preserved.

The stones are in excellent shape with astonishingly clear lettering and dates.

And after all, she said, a society can be judged by the way it treats those who have gone before — those who sacrificed and fought for freedom.

"We owe them something," Wells said.

Two sons of Daniel Gard, Sr. stand out, Captain Daniel Gard (b. 1737) and Captain Jacob Gard (b. 1750) and we will focus on them next.

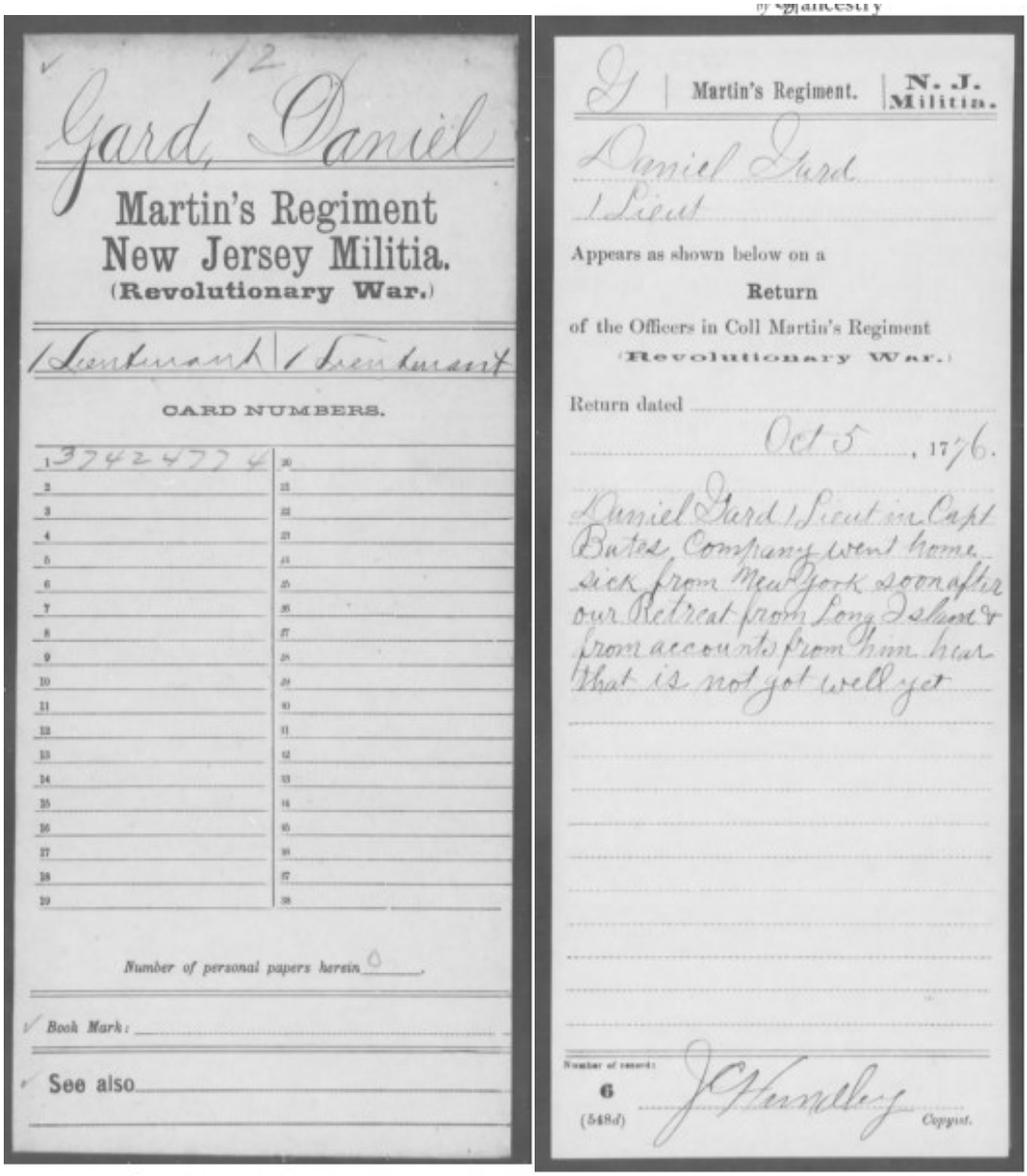
CAPTAIN DANIEL GARD, JR. 1737-1787

Early Life

Daniel Gard, Sr.'s son, Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. (b. 1737), married a woman named Charity (b. 1749), and together they had two known children, Gershom Gard, who died of smallpox in 1782, and Charity Gard. With limited official documentation, much of what is known about this family comes from military records, church registers, wills, and local accounts. Charity died in 1801—too early to receive a widow's pension under later federal laws—and thus left little formal trace.

Daniel Gard served in Colonel Ephraim Martin's Regiment of the New Jersey Militia, a unit drawn largely from Morris County that saw action during the New York campaigns of 1776 and was ranked as a Lieutenant. The regiment fought under Washington's command at the Battle of Long Island and during the American retreat across New Jersey that autumn. Gard's service record notes that he "went home sick from New York soon after our retreat from Long Island," a reminder of the hardship and illness that swept through the militia during those early campaigns. Like many Revolutionary officers, Gard likely continued in local militia service afterward, taking part in regional defenses during the Forage War and the later skirmishes that harried British troops across northern New Jersey.

In subsequent years, both church records and probate documents refer to him as Captain Daniel Gard, suggesting either a local promotion within the militia or the community's acknowledgment of his leadership. He appears alongside Captain James Keen—a respected officer and fellow Revolutionary veteran—in the 1786 will of John Allen of Hanover Township, where the two served as co-executors. Captain Keen's daughter, Hannah Mary Keen, later married his cousin, Alexander Guard, son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr., linking the two families by both service and kinship. Though no surviving commission confirms Gard's formal promotion, his continued identification as "Captain" in both civic and church records speaks to the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries.



Gard, Daniel

Martin's Regiment
New Jersey Militia.
(Revolutionary War.)

Lieutenant / Lieutenant

CARD NUMBERS.

1 37424774

Number of personal papers herein 0

Book Mark:

See also

G | Martin's Regiment. | N. J. Militia.

Daniel Gard
1 Lieut

Appears as shown below on a

Return

of the Officers in Coll Martin's Regiment
(Revolutionary War.)

Return dated Oct 5, 1776.

Daniel Gard 1 Lieut in Capt Bates Company went home sick from New York soon after our Retreat from Long Island & from accounts from him hear that is not yet well yet

6

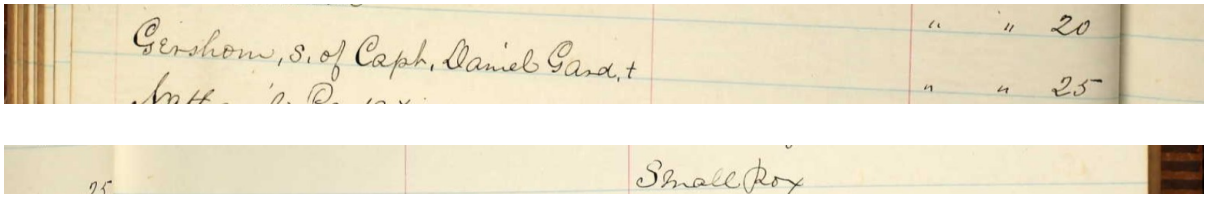
(548d)

Copyist.

Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. has often been confused with his cousin, Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755), another son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). However, as detailed in another chapter, Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755) has extensive documentation that proves his kinship and separates him from his cousin.

Despite the scarcity of documents, a few reliable sources shed light on Captain Daniel's life and family.

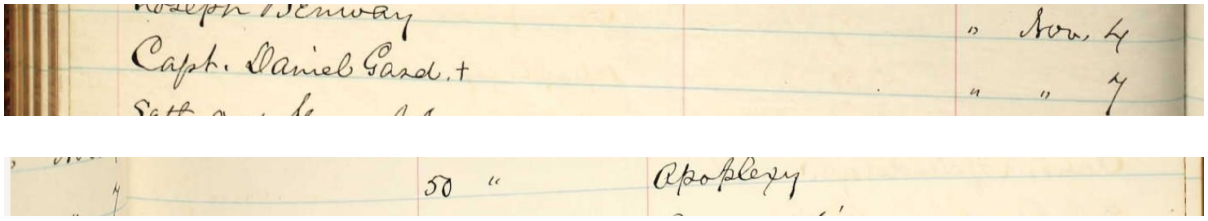
On March 25, 1782, the Calendar *of New Jersey Wills, Administrations, etc., Volume VII (1786–1790)* records the death of Gershom Gard, son of Daniel and Charity Gard, from smallpox. He was likely about thirteen years old, based on the estimated date of his parents' marriage. While smallpox inoculation was available at the time, it was not widely practiced among civilians, leaving many—especially children—vulnerable during outbreaks.

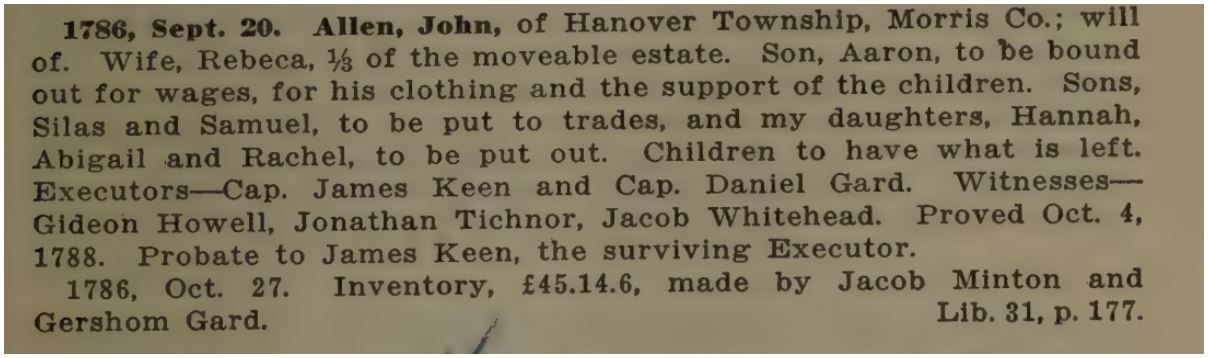


In the Presbyterian registers, Captain Daniel's name appears near that of Ephraim Gard, who married Mary Pierson. Some transcriptions have mistakenly listed Ephraim as Captain Daniel's son. However, dates of death and age data clearly show that Ephraim was Captain Daniel's brother, not his child. The church's use of brackets to group related or associated individuals has likely caused this misreading. Ephraim's wife, Mary Pierson Gard, later married Captain Joseph Williams following Ephraim's death.

We have a few entries in the church records, a will, and a military record, but we do not have any other sources to verify details about their lives. Though it's not out of the question that they would have had several children, as many of the Gards did, there were no other people specifically attached to Captain Daniel Gard, as he was consistantly referred to in the Presbyterian records.

Final Years



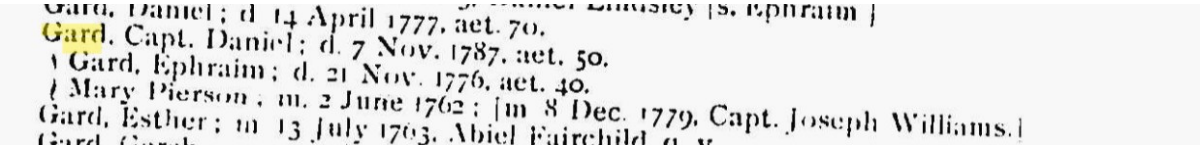


1786, Sept. 20. Allen, John, of Hanover Township, Morris Co.; will of. Wife, Rebeca, ⅓ of the moveable estate. Son, Aaron, to be bound out for wages, for his clothing and the support of the children. Sons, Silas and Samuel, to be put to trades, and my daughters, Hannah, Abigail and Rachel, to be put out. Children to have what is left. Executors—Cap. James Keen and Cap. Daniel Gard. Witnesses—Gideon Howell, Jonathan Tichnor, Jacob Whitehead. Proved Oct. 4, 1788. Probate to James Keen, the surviving Executor.

1786, Oct. 27. Inventory, £45.14.6, made by Jacob Minton and Gershom Gard. Lib. 31, p. 177.

Calendar of New Jersey wills, administrations, etc., Volume VII, 1786-1790 – Shows Captain Daniel Gard died before execution of John Allen's will. He was the second executor, next to Captain James Keen.

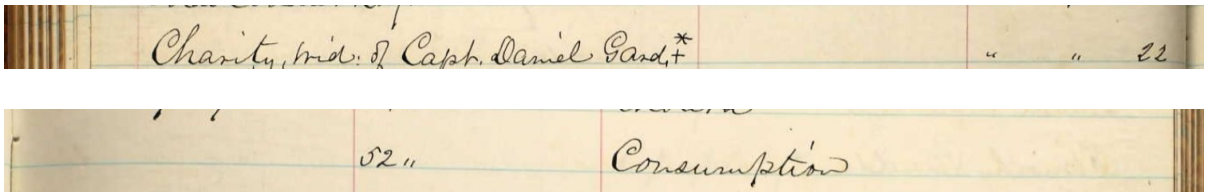
On November 7, 1787, Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. died at the age of 50, with the cause of death listed as apoplexy (likely a stroke).



Gard, Daniel; d. 14 April 1777, aet. 70.
Gard, Capt. Daniel; d. 7 Nov. 1787, aet. 50.
Gard, Ephraim; d. 21 Nov. 1776, aet. 40.
Mary Pierson; m. 2 June 1762; [m. 8 Dec. 1779, Capt. Joseph Williams.]
Gard, Esther; m. 13 July 1793, Abiel Fairchild

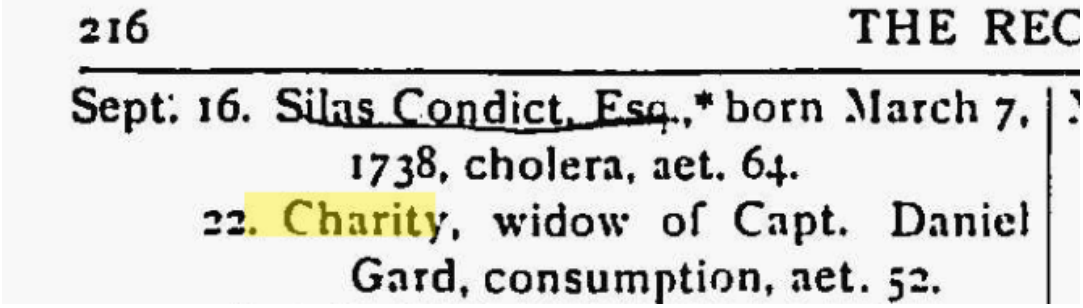
Following her husband's death, Charity was consistantly listed on the tax lists as the head of household. Her last name was spelled Guard on those.

On September 22, 1801, Charity Gard, widow of Captain Daniel, died at age fifty-two from consumption (tuberculosis). Because Daniel's death predated the Revolutionary War pension acts and Charity died decades before widows became eligible (beginning in 1836), no pension was ever issued. With their only known male child deceased, their story survives mainly through church and probate records—a quiet reflection of how many Revolutionary families faded from official history after the war.



Charity, wid. of Capt. Daniel Gard,* " " 22

52 " Consumption



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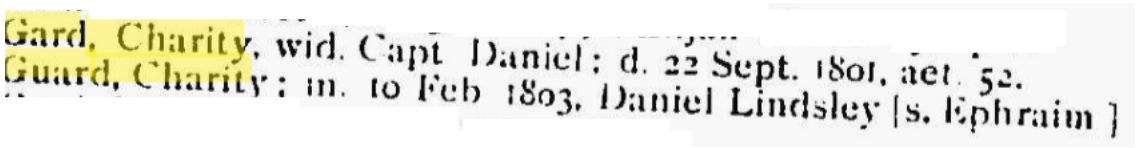
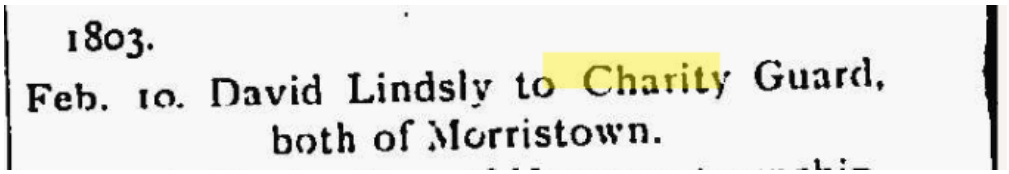
Sept. 16. Silas Condict, Esq.,* born March 7, 1738, cholera, aet. 64.
22. Charity, widow of Capt. Daniel Gard, consumption, aet. 52.

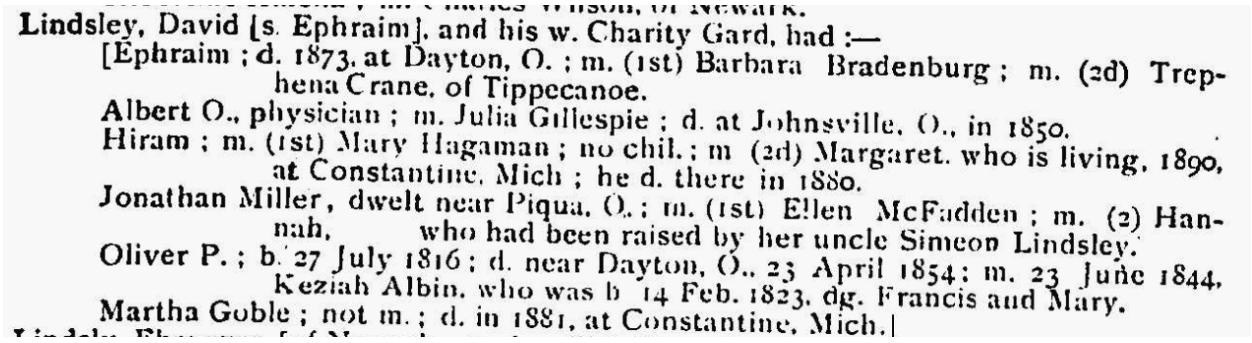
A younger Charity Gard, spelled Guard in two places, Gard in one place, married David Linsley, son of Ephraim in February 1803. Though not specifically listed as such, we can assume that this was the daughter of Captain Daniel and Charity based upon her name, age, and presence in the same church records. David (entered as Daniel in one record) and Charity Gard Linsley had several children – Ephraim, Albert O., Hiram, Johnathan, Oliver P., and Martha.



Gard, Charity, wid. Capt Daniel; d. 22 Sept. 1801, aet. 52.
Guard, Charity; m. 10 Feb 1803, Daniel Lindsley [s. Ephraim]



1803.
Feb. 10. David Lindsly to Charity Guard, both of Morristown.



Lindsley, David [s. Ephraim], and his w. Charity Gard, had :—
[Ephraim ; d. 1873, at Dayton, O. ; m. (1st) Barbara Bradenburg ; m. (2d) Trephena Crane, of Tippecanoe.
Albert O., physician ; m. Julia Gillespie ; d. at Johnsville, O., in 1850.
Hiram ; m. (1st) Mary Hagaman ; no chil. ; m (2d) Margaret, who is living, 1890, at Constantine, Mich ; he d. there in 1880.
Jonathan Miller, dwelt near Piqua, O. ; m. (1st) Ellen McFadden ; m. (2) Hannah, who had been raised by her uncle Simeon Lindsley.
Oliver P. ; b. 27 July 1816 ; d. near Dayton, O., 23 April 1854 ; m. 23 June 1844, Keziah Albin, who was b 14 Feb. 1823, dg. Francis and Mary.
Martha Goble ; not m. ; d. in 1881, at Constantine, Mich.]

Summary

Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. (1737 – 7 Nov 1787)

- **Born:** 1737 (place not stated in surviving records)
- **Married:** Charity (d. 22 Sep 1801)
- **Children:** Gershom (d. 25 Mar 1782, smallpox; ~age 13), Charity (m. David Lindsley)

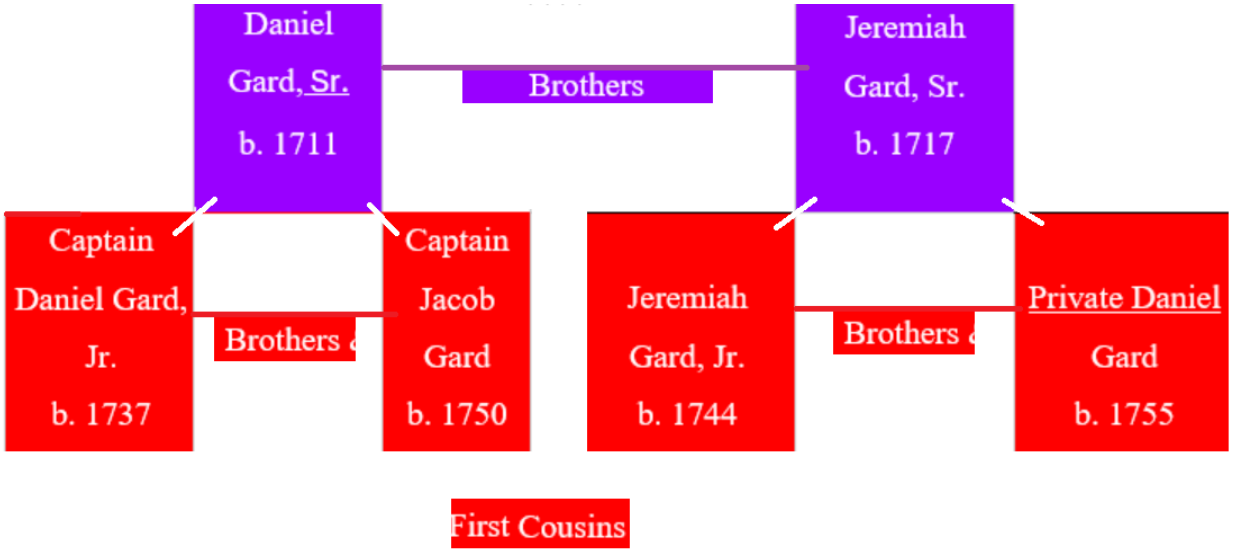
- **Residence:** Morristown, New Jersey
- **Service:** 1st Lieutenant, Martin's Regiment, New Jersey Militia (1776); styled "Captain" in Presbyterian church records
- **Died:** 7 Nov 1787, age 50 (cause: apoplexy); burial not recorded
- **Notes:** Not the same as Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755), his cousin

Gershom Gard remains the only known male child of Captain Daniel and Charity Gard, and his early death means there are no descendants of Captain Daniel with the surname Gard. While records are few, those that remain—church entries, probate notices, and militia references—confirm that Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. was a respected figure in Morristown during and after the Revolution, and that his family's brief story is intertwined with the broader struggles and quiet losses of postwar America.

CAPTAIN JACOB GARD 1750- AFTER 1800; D. BY 1810

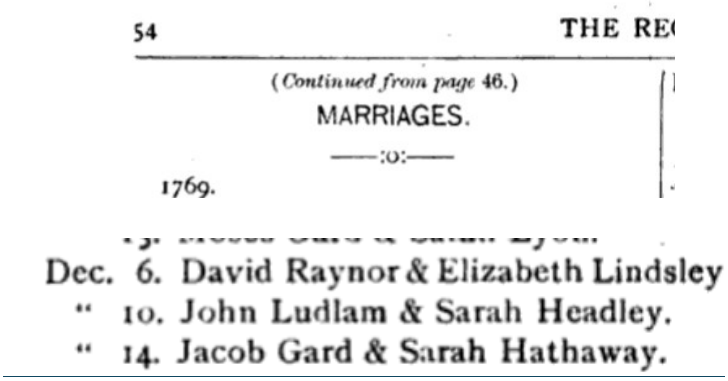
Early Life

Another son of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711), Captain Jacob Gard, was born in about 1750, in Morristown, New Jersey. Usual resources for this family list him as the child of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717), however he is not listed in the baptismal records for that family, which were from 1762, when he would have been only twelve. In fact, the only time he is ever listed in the Morristown Presbyterian Church records was for his marriage to Sarah Hathaway, which took place on December 14, 1769. So, the conclusion is that he was not the child of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). Instead, he was the son of Jeremiah's brother, Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711), the only other Gard man known in Morristown who would have been the right age to be his father. Since it gets so confusing, here is a reference:



There are many family trees that have copied and caused widespread repetition of another inaccuracy, which is that Captain Jacob was the son of his cousin, Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755). That error can be dispelled based upon birth dates, but it still causes confusion for researchers. To further dispel that claim, there is extensive familial evidence for Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755). His wife and children swore statements when they were establishing his pension, which included detailed accounts of who his children were. He did not have a child named Jacob. These records can be read here.

Captain Jacob Gard married Sarah Hathaway, and they are said to have had many children, though primary sources are not available to verify their names.


54 THE RE

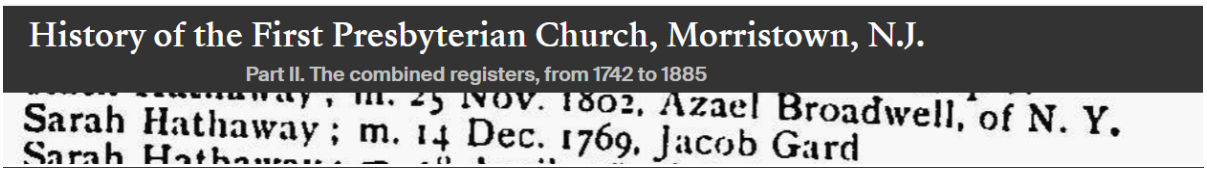
(*Continued from page* 46.)

MARRIAGES.

—:o:—

1769.

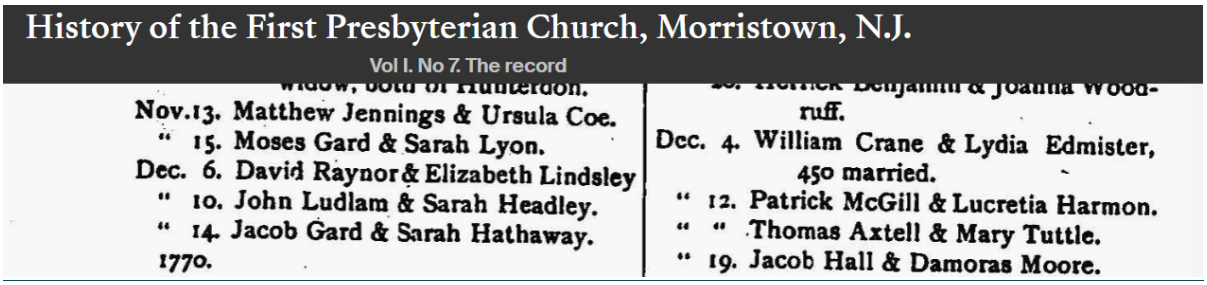
Dec. 6. David Raynor & Elizabeth Lindsley
" 10. John Ludlam & Sarah Headley.
" 14. Jacob Gard & Sarah Hathaway.



History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.

Part II. The combined registers, from 1742 to 1885

Sarah Hathaway ; m. 14 Dec. 1769, Jacob Gard



History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.

Vol I. No 7. The record

Nov. 13. Matthew Jennings & Ursula Coe.
" 15. Moses Gard & Sarah Lyon.
Dec. 6. David Raynor & Elizabeth Lindsley
" 10. John Ludlam & Sarah Headley.
" 14. Jacob Gard & Sarah Hathaway.
1770.

ruff.
Dec. 4. William Crane & Lydia Edmister, 450 married.
" 12. Patrick McGill & Lucretia Harmon.
" " Thomas Axtell & Mary Tuttle.
" 19. Jacob Hall & Damoras Moore.

First Presbyterian Church of Morristown N.J. Records

His cousin Moses Gard, Sr., son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr., married the same year, less than a month earlier. Moses was a year younger. They each married a lady named Sarah.

Captain Jacob's sister, Esther Gard, had married into the prominent Fairchild family in 1763. Her husband was Abel Fairchild.

Why were there not many records for Captain Jacob and his wife and children in Morristown? For one thing, his own immediate family did not appear often in the church records, the only vital record source in Morristown for that time period. As stated in a previous chapter, his uncle Jeremiah was listed in the church records because his second wife was a prominent member of the church. For another, it seems that once he and Sarah married, they moved to a smaller, adjacent settlement where the church was newly established and was not yet keeping records. We know this because his military records show that he served under General Winds, who was the very person to establish that town and its church.

Military

Captain Jacob Gard is found this entry in **The Official Roster of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War**, which prompted a request to the New Jersey Archives that in turn supplied his full records.

GARD, JACOB. Captain, "Western Battalion," Morris.

FITZGERALD, ———. Ensign, Second Regiment, Sussex; Captain, ditto.

FLEMING, SAMUEL. Captain, Second Regiment, Essex.

FLEMING, STEPHEN. Captain, Third Regiment, Monmouth; prisoner of war.

FORMAN, JONATHAN. First Lieutenant, Captain Burrowes' company, First Regiment, Monmouth; Captain, ditto; Captain, battalion, "Heard's Brigade," June 14th, 1776; also Lieutenant Colonel, Continental Army.

FOSTER, SALATHIAL. Captain, Cape May, May 23d, 1777.

FOSTER, SALMON. Captain, militia.

FRAZER, JOHN. Captain, Sussex.

FRAZIER, DAVID. Lieutenant, First Regiment, Middlesex; Captain, ditto; Captain, Colonel Hunt's battalion, "Heard's Brigade," June 14th, 1776.

FREEMAN, ———. Captain, company of artillery, militia.

FREEMAN, ELIJAH. Captain, Morris.

FREEMAN, MATTHEW. Second Lieutenant, First Regiment, Middlesex, January 10th, 1776; Captain, ditto; Captain, State troops, 1780.

FULKER, PHILIP. Captain, militia.

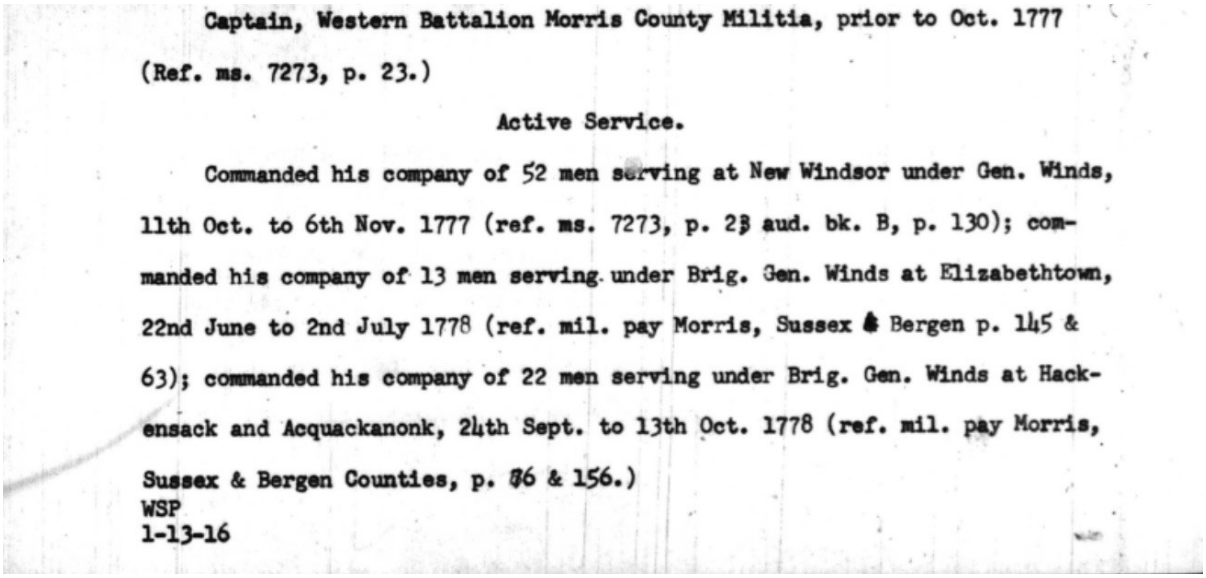
FULKERSON, PHILIP. Captain, Second Battalion, Somerset.

GARD, JACOB. Captain, "Western Battalion," Morris.

GARRETSE, HENRY. Captain, Colonel Thomas' battalion, "Detached Militia," July 18th, 1776.

GARRISON, WILLIAM. Second Lieutenant, Captain Ogden's company, Colonel Enos Seeley's battalion, State troops; Captain, First Battalion, Cumberland.

GASTON, ROBERT. Captain, Morris; also Captain, Continental Army.



Captain, Western Battalion Morris County Militia, prior to Oct. 1777
(Ref. ms. 7273, p. 23.)

Active Service.

Commanded his company of 52 men serving at New Windsor under Gen. Winds, 11th Oct. to 6th Nov. 1777 (ref. ms. 7273, p. 23 aud. bk. B, p. 130); commanded his company of 13 men serving under Brig. Gen. Winds at Elizabethtown, 22nd June to 2nd July 1778 (ref. mil. pay Morris, Sussex & Bergen p. 145 & 63); commanded his company of 22 men serving under Brig. Gen. Winds at Hackensack and Acquackanonk, 24th Sept. to 13th Oct. 1778 (ref. mil. pay Morris, Sussex & Bergen Counties, p. 86 & 156.)
WSP
1-13-16

New Jeresy Archives

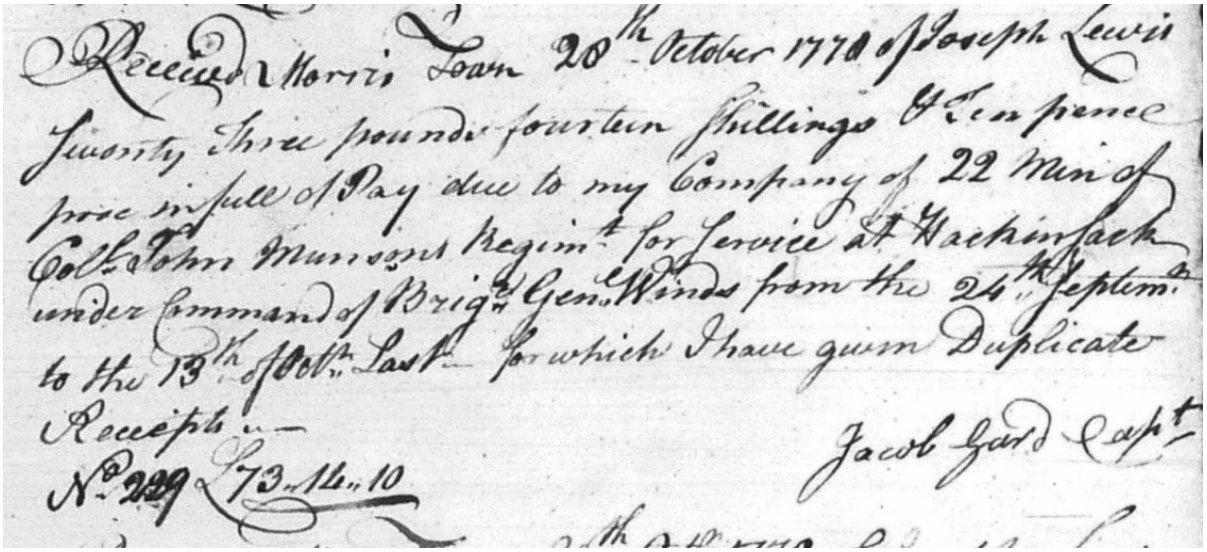
In locating records, the following passage from the Early Gard Family in North America can be corrected as information is now extensively available about his military service, his marriage, his father not being Jeremiah, and we have verification of at least one son.

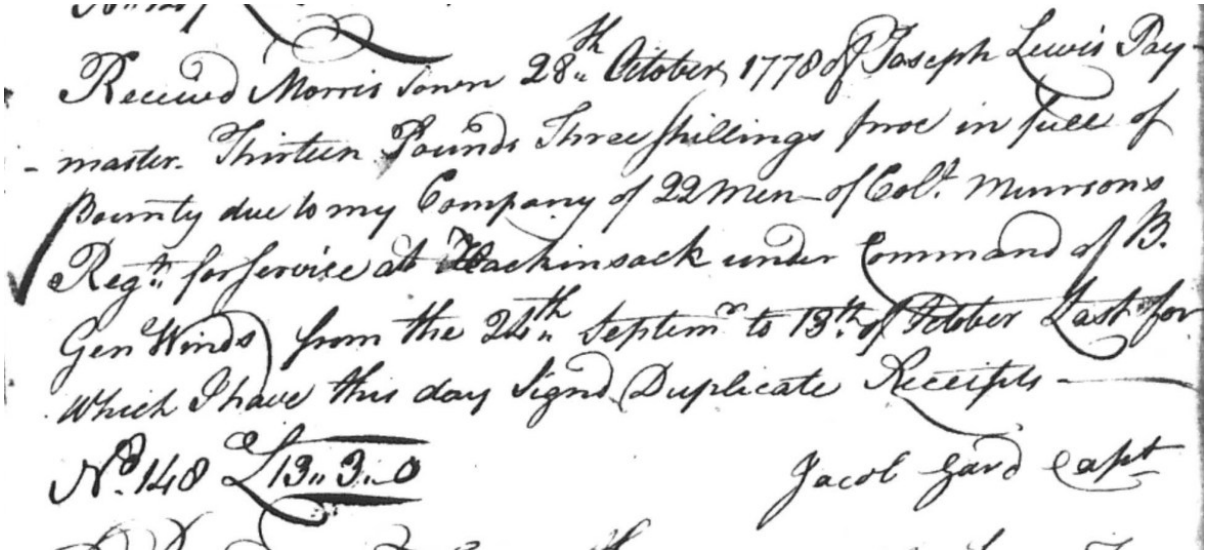
The only information available on Jacob Gard, described as a captain in the Revolution, is the church and Rockaway records of Morris County, New Jersey, showing that he was a son of Jeremiah (1), that he married Sarah Hathaway in 1769; and a Morris County court record showing that he witnessed a will there in 1789. No record has been found identifying his children, if any. Nor has any record been found of his place of burial. His military service is on record in the Adjutant General's office, Trenton, New Jersey. He apparently served from 1776 to 1778, and was a Captain of State Troops in the Western Battalion.

The Early Background of the Gard Family in North America

During the war, Captain Jacob Gard served in the Western Battalion of the New Jersey Militia, under Colonel Elias Dayton and Brigadier General William Winds. His service included leading a company of 52 men at New Windsor under General Winds from October 11 to November 6, 1777, as well as commanding detachments in June and July of 1778. From September 24 to October 13, 1778, he led twenty-two men at Hackensack and Acquackanonk, two key outposts along the Passaic River that frequently came under British attack. These locations were critical in protecting supply lines and preventing Loyalist incursions into New Jersey.

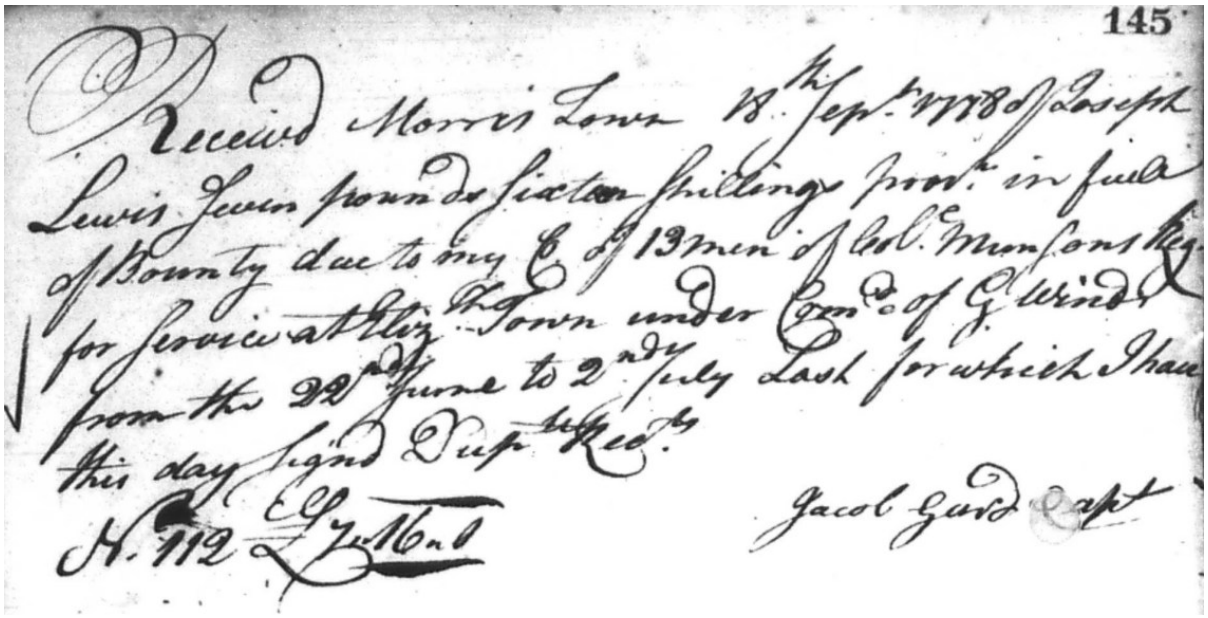
Gard's leadership extended beyond the battlefield. As a Captain, he was responsible for ensuring that his men received their pay—a vital task in an army where unpaid soldiers often deserted. Records show that on October 20, 1779, while stationed in Morristown, he signed for £23, 14s, and 9p to distribute among his twenty-two men. Just a week later, he oversaw the payment of twenty-nine additional men, reinforcing his crucial role in maintaining unit stability.


Received Morris Town 20th October 1779 of Joseph Lewis
Twenty Three pounds fourteen Shillings & Ten pence
pose in full of Pay due to my Company of 22 Men of
Colt. John Munson's Regimt. for Service at Hackinsack
under Command of Brigr. Genl. Winds from the 24th Septemr.
to the 13th of Octr. Last — for which I have given Duplicate
Receipts —
Jacob Gard Capt.
No. 229 £73..14..10



Recevd Morris Town 28th October 1778 of Joseph Lewis Pay-
-master Thirteen Pounds Three shillings proc in full of
Bounty due to my Company of 22 Men of Colt. Munsons
Regt. for service at Hackinsack under Command of B.
Genl Winds from the 24th Septemr to 13th of October Last for
Which I have this day Signd Duplicate Receipts —

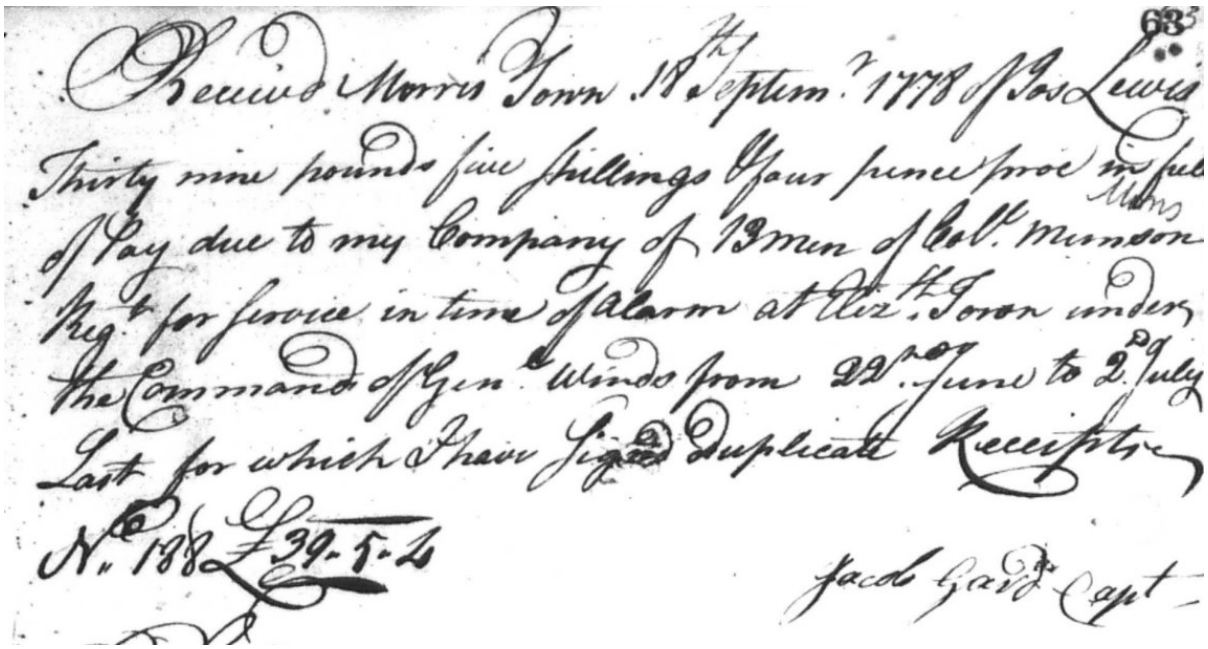
No. 148 £13.3.0 Jacob Gard Capt



145

Recevd Morris Town 18th Sept. 1778 of Joseph
Lewis Seven pounds Sixteen shillings provn. in full
of Bounty due to my C. of 13 men of Colc. Munsons Reg.
for service at Eliz. Town under Comd. of G. Winds
from the 22nd June to 2nd July Last for which I have
this day Signd Dupte Rects.

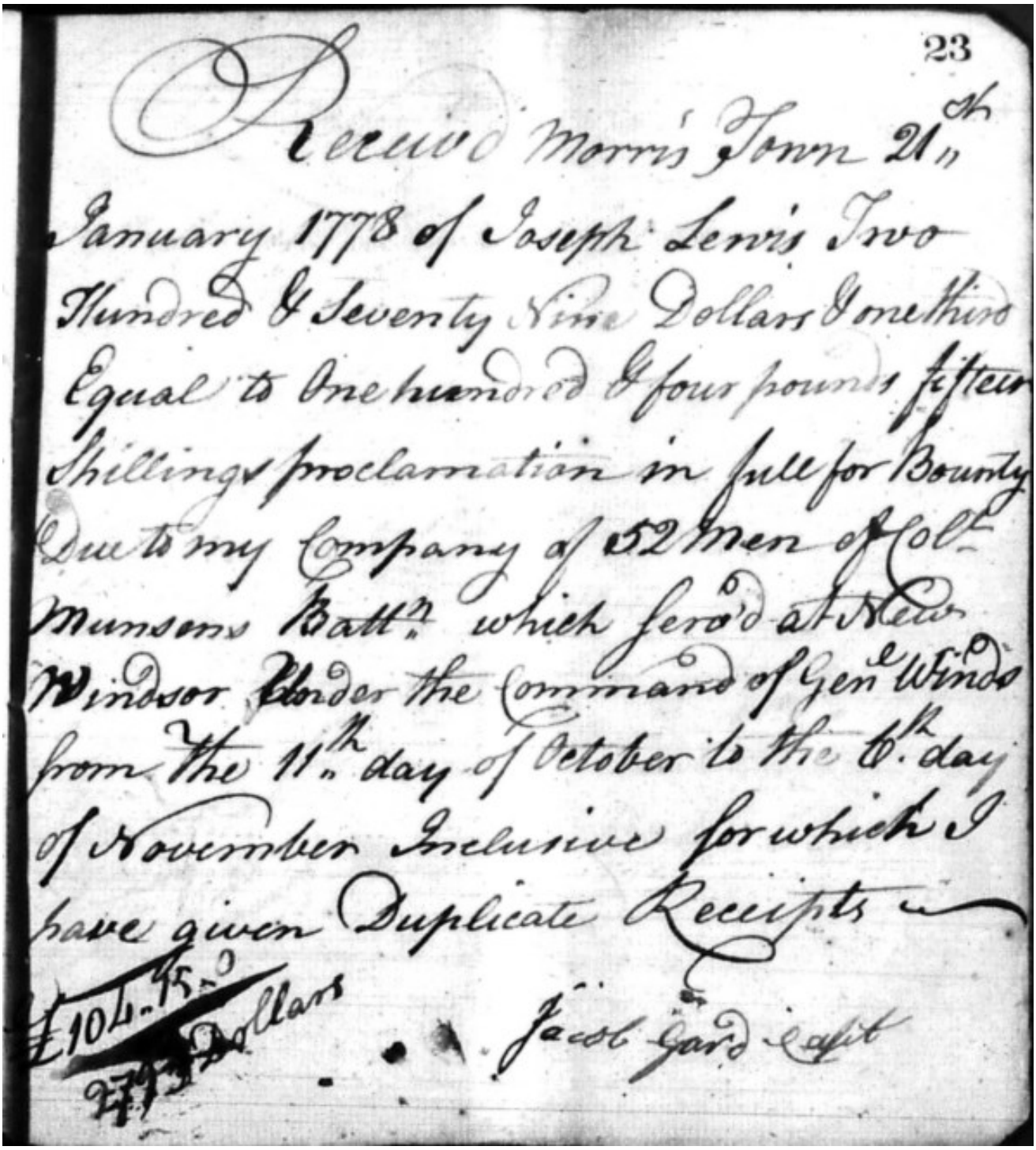
No. 112 £7.16.0 Jacob Gard Capt



63

Received Morris Town 18th Septem.r 1778 of Jos Lewis
Thirty nine pounds five shillings & four pence proc in full
of Pay due to my Company of 13 men of Col.l Munson Mons
Reg.t for service in time of Alarm at Eliz.th Town under
the Command of Gen.l Winds from 22nd June to 2d July
Last for which I have Sign.d duplicate Receipts
No. 188 £39-5-4

Jacob Gard Capt

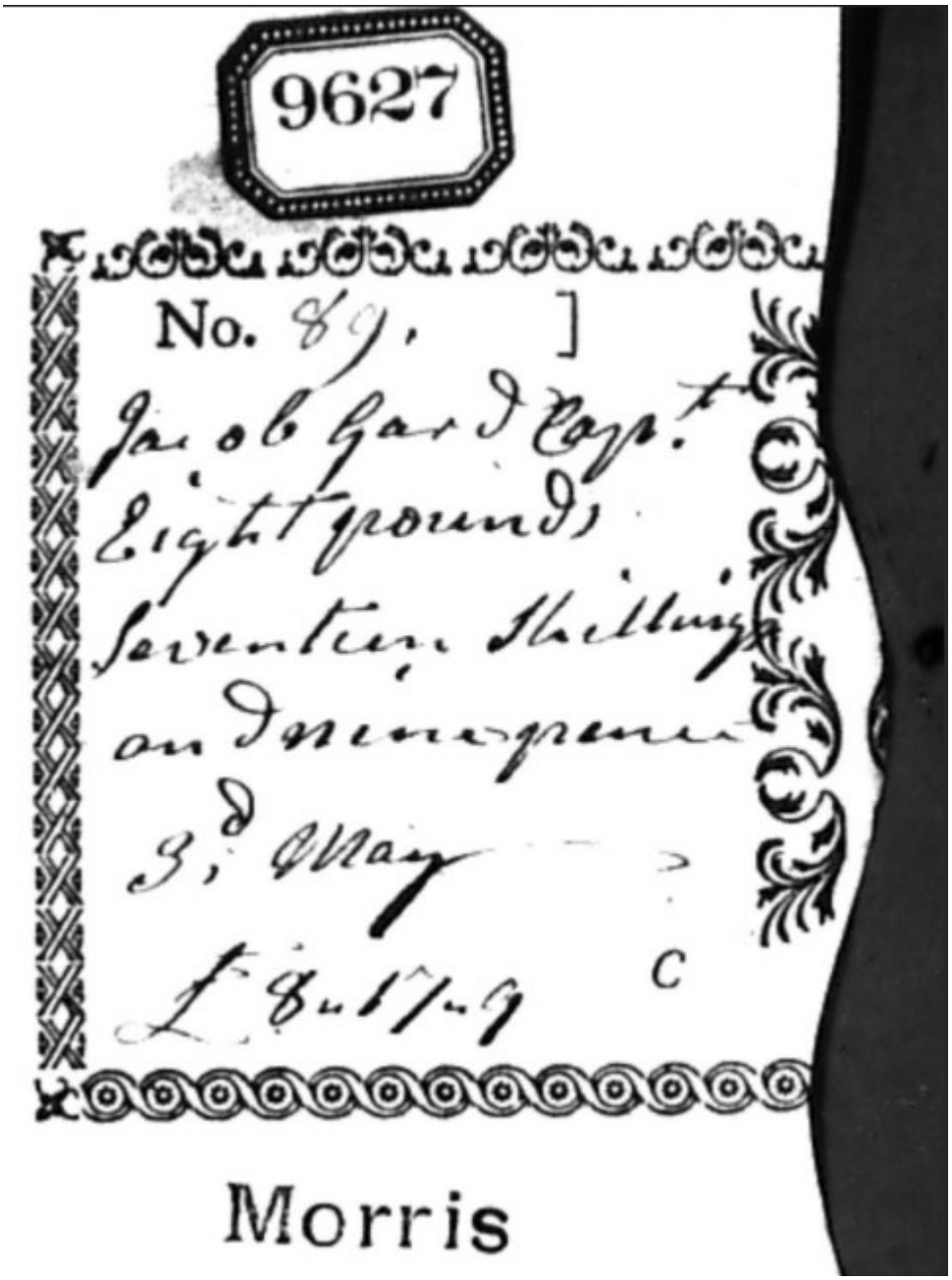


23

Recd Morris Town 21st
January 1778 of Joseph Lewis Two
Hundred & Seventy Nine Dollars & one third
Equal to One hundred & four pounds fifteen
Shillings proclamation in full for Bounty
Due to my Company of 52 Men of Colo
Munsons Battn which Servd at New
Windsor Under the Command of Genl Winds
from the 11th day of October to the 6th day
of November Inclusive for which I
have given Duplicate Receipts

£104.15.0
279 Dollars

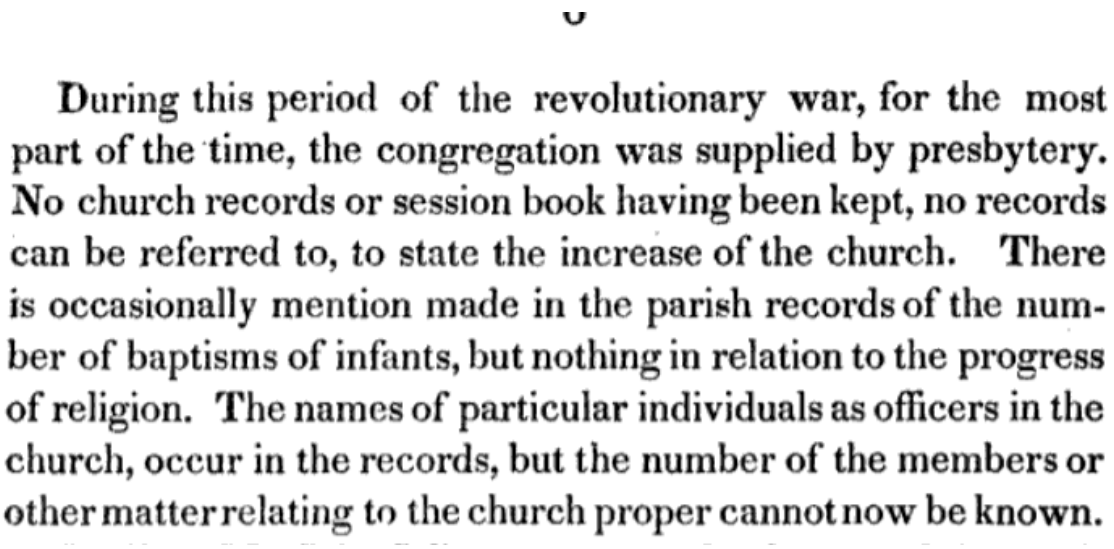
Jacob Gard Capt



New Jersey State Archives Orders #202502-66765

Brigadier General William Winds had been elected to the first board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Rockaway and is buried there. Rockaway was thirteen miles apart from Morristown. The church records there were sparse during the Revolutionary War. Perhaps this is where Jacob and Sarah were after their marriage in Morristown and why we

do not have many early records for them. Captain Jacob does appear on the tax rolls in Hanover Township.



During this period of the revolutionary war, for the most part of the time, the congregation was supplied by presbytery. No church records or session book having been kept, no records can be referred to, to state the increase of the church. There is occasionally mention made in the parish records of the number of baptisms of infants, but nothing in relation to the progress of religion. The names of particular individuals as officers in the church, occur in the records, but the number of the members or other matter relating to the church proper cannot now be known.

A Brief History of the Church at Rockaway, New Jersey: With the Manual, Confession, and Covenant of the Said Church, and a List of the Officers and Members

Like Morristown, Rockaway and Hanover Townships were also in Morris County, an important iron-producing region that supplied weapons and materials to the war effort. It was home to several militia units, including the Western Battalion of the Morris County Militia, which was active throughout the war.

New Windsor, New York, was located on the Hudson River, near Newburgh, and served as a key military encampment for the Continental Army in the later years of the Revolutionary War (1782-1783). It was the Continental Army's final winter camp, preventing British advances. New Jersey militias, including under Captain Winds, supported defense efforts, ensuring stability before the war's official end. This encampment played a crucial role in preserving the unity of the army at the end of the war and preventing a potential military coup.

His regiment endured the harsh winter of 1779-1780 in Morristown, known to be even more brutal than Valley Forge. Food shortages, freezing temperatures, and disease tested the endurance of the Continental Army, but those who survived would continue the fight for

independence. Captain Jacob Gard's service placed him in the heart of Washington's defensive strategy, ensuring New Jersey remained a stronghold for the revolution.

Though little is known about his personal life, his role as a Captain in the fight for independence is well documented. His leadership helped secure Patriot defenses in one of the war's most contested regions, ensuring that New Jersey remained in American hands as the nation fought for—and won—its freedom.

When he left Rockaway is not known. Birth records for his children have not been established. This is a sticking point for establishing lineage to the Revolutionary War Era for societies such as the Daughters or Sons of the American Revolution.

The First Presbyterian Church Cemetery was founded in 1758, and it stands on ground believed to have been a Native American burial site. Its cemetery contains some of the oldest marked graves in Morris County, including one dated April 8, 1762. It serves as the final resting place for at least 47 Revolutionary War veterans, including a Hessian soldier (a professional German soldier hired by the British), and 16 known veterans of the War of 1812, along with several members of the Morris County Militia who served during the peacetime era of that conflict. In the Rockaway records available online, no burial locations are listed. It has this excerpt about the Gard family:

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The Gard Family.

Jeremiah, son of Joseph and wife Mary, born 1717, died at Morristown July 19, 1783, and wife Elizabeth is said to have had seven sons who served in the Revolution.

Children: Ephriam, married Mary Pierson; Capt. Daniel, Gersham, married Phebe Huntington; Jeremiah married Elizabeth (Roff) Moore; Jacob, married Sarah Hathaway; Moses, married Sarah Lyon; Jedediah, Joseph, married Kesia Lindsley; Phebe, married Caleb Fairchild; Sarah, married Samuel Parkhurst; Rebecca, married Nathan Hathaway; Hannah, Minna.

Bible records of Daniel Gard show he was born Sept. 6, 1755, married Hannah Merrick Jan. 26, 1783, died June 18, 1824. Children: Rachel, born Dec. 4, 1783, died Aug. 1, 1803; Lewis, born Aug. 11, 1785, died Feb. 13, 1789; Phebe, born July 28, 1787, married Abraham VanWerk, died Jan. 16, 1875; Jane, born July 8, 1789, married David Fordham Wiggins Dec. 2, 1809, died Mar. 4, 1856; Rebecca, born Apr. 15, 1793, married Seth Fairchild, died Aug. 16, 1858; Hannah, born Jan. 19, 1797, married Lewis Gordon, died Oct. 28, 1836; Jeremiah, born July 30, 1801; Rachel (2) born Jan. 4, 1804; Ephriam, born Dec. 23, 1809, died Nov. 5, 1875.

Mr. Anson A. Gard, of New York city, has recently published the Gard genealogy, relating to this old Morris county family.

Rockaway Records of Morris County- This entry erroneously attributes Elizabeth Roff Moore as the wife of Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744)
She was the second wife of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717)

The Gard family is mentioned on the following pages, but none give the burial records or baptismal records for Jacob's family:

Gard, 135, 137, 143, 157, 237, 287, 289

Another source that was published in 1833, A Brief History of the Church at Rockaway, has a list of members, however the Gard family was not listed.

G

Hannah Genung.....1808
Mary Genung.....1831
Jacob Garrigues.....1831
Nancy (David) Gordon.....1808
John Garrigues, sen. } *1809
Elizabeth Garrigues } *1809
Isaac Garrigues } 1818
Sarah Garrigues } 1818
James Garrigues } 1821
Elizabeth Garrigues } 1821
Gabriel Green } *1821
Mary Green } *1821
Elias Garrigues } 1828
Parmelia Garrigues } 1828
Nancy (William) Griffiths.....1818
Timothy P. Gardiner.....1818
Samuel Garrigues } 1818
Mary Ann Garrigues } 1825
Catharine Griffiths.....1832
Sarah Garrigues.....1832
Stephen Garrigues.....1832
Alexander W. Garrigues.....1831
John Garrigues, jr. } 1815
Mary Garrigues } 1815
Mary Elizabeth Gardiner.....1832

One hint is that he witnessed a will in 1789 in Hanover Township, Morris County, New Jersey. Several Gard family members were listed in wills there, including Daniel, Gershom, Charity, and Job Gard

1789, Dec. 30. Fairchild, Abial, of Hanover, Morris Co. Int. Adm'rs—Elizabeth Fairchild and Lemuel Mintun. Fellowbondsman—Elisha Wolfe; all of said place. Witnesses—Jacob Gard and Jabez Gwinnup.

1789, Dec. 28. Inventory, £103.15.0, made by Jacob Mintun and Jacob Gard. Lib. 30, p. 234.

1788, March 12. Gard, Daniel, of Hanover, Morris Co. Int. Adm'x—Charity Gard. Fellowbondsman—Gideon Howell; both of said place. Witnesses—Job Gard and Abram Canfield, Jr.

1788, March 13. Inventory, £146.2.0, made by Jacob Mintun and Jonathan Tichnor. Lib. 31, p. 199.

1786, Dec. 28. Munson, John, of Hanover, Morris Co.; will of. Son, Daniel, £5. Daughter, Elizabeth Fairchild, £5. Daughter, Anna Minton, £5. Daughter, Marget Munson, and my son, John, when he is 21, all moveable estate, and my lands. Witnesses—Joseph Lindsly, David Cory, Jemima Lindsly. Proved April 5, 1788.

1788, April 5. Adm'rs—Nathaniel Fairchild and Elizabeth, his wife, and Joseph Lindsly. Fellowbondsman—Gershom Gard; all of said place. Witness—Jemima Lindsly. The Testator neglected to appoint Executors.

1788, March 25. Inventory, £49.7.9, made by Jacob Mintun and Gershom Gard. Lib. 31, p. 197.

1786, Sept. 20. Allen, John, of Hanover Township, Morris Co.; will of. Wife, Rebeca, ⅓ of the moveable estate. Son, Aaron, to be bound out for wages, for his clothing and the support of the children. Sons, Silas and Samuel, to be put to trades, and my daughters, Hannah, Abigail and Rachel, to be put out. Children to have what is left. Executors—Cap. James Keen and Cap. Daniel Gard. Witnesses—Gideon Howell, Jonathan Tichnor, Jacob Whitehead. Proved Oct. 4, 1788. Probate to James Keen, the surviving Executor.

1786, Oct. 27. Inventory, £45.14.6, made by Jacob Minton and Gershom Gard. Lib. 31, p. 177.

Calendar of New Jersey wills, administrations, etc., Volume VII, 1786-1790

The early history of Rockaway is closely tied to that of Hanover, as it was part of Hanover before its incorporation. The First Presbyterian Church of Hanover kept extensive records. However, the Gard family was not found there, either. There is mention of both the Ball family and the Green family, however.

This map was created in 1777 and gives the most accurate picture of New Jersey during the time that Jacob and his family lived there. Rockaway, Morristown, and Hanover were all located on the right-hand side of this image, along the river.

https://static-prod.lib.princeton.edu/njmaps/background/state_maps.html

Fayette County, Pennsylvania

Following his service in the Revolutionary War, Captain Jacob Gard relocated from New Jersey to Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. While vital records from New Jersey for Captain Jacob Gard and his family have not been found, multiple records confirm his presence in Fayette County by the late 1790s. A 1799 Fayette County court record lists Jacob Gard and Jeremiah Gard, Jr as tenants on land owned by Joab Little. Many veterans did not apply for pensions, especially if they did not meet the eligibility criteria or chose not to pursue the application process. Additionally, some records may have been lost over time due to assorted reasons, including the 1800 fire at the War Department, which destroyed many early military records. It is certain that Captain Jacob was a tenant and not a landowner, however.

Other members of the Gard family also established themselves in Fayette County. Jeremiah Gard, Jr., Captain Jacob Gard's cousin, was a notable landowner and industrial figure in the region. He owned land in South Union Township adjoining the property of Colonel Thomas Gaddis and erected a mill there before 1780. In 1791, he built a flouring mill on a branch of Redstone Creek, known as the Hutchinson Mill. The site later included a carding machine, a fulling mill, and the production of linseed oil and grain scythes. These enterprises positioned the Gard family prominently in the economic development of early Fayette County. Jeremiah's brother, Moses, was also recorded in Georges Township.

Georges Township, located along George's Creek, was part of an industrial corridor with multiple iron forges and coal mines. The area's connection to pig iron production, which supported Ohio's expanding rod iron industry, likely influenced Captain Jacob Gard's choice of settlement.

During the time that Captain Jacob Gard lived there, Georges Township was under the authority of the Redstone Presbytery, the first presbytery established west of the Alleghenies in 1781. Although there is no record of a Presbyterian church directly within Georges Township during this period, nearby congregations such as McClellandtown Presbyterian Church and Dunlap's Creek Presbyterian Church likely served residents of the area.

Georges Creek directly feeds into the Monongahela River. The Ohio River, formed by the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was a major route for travel and trade between Pennsylvania and cities like Cincinnati, Ohio. The Ohio River flows southward, and Cincinnati is located on its northern bank. Traveling along the river was often seasonal, with most traffic occurring during the spring when river levels were higher.

Captain Jacob Gard appeared in the 1800 census as a head of household over age 45, with 14 individuals in the home.[4] Since that census only named the head of household, we don't have the names of his children, but this does support the claims that he and Sarah had many children. Next door was Noah Gard and his young family and proximity is used as verification that he was the son of Captain Jacob.

Possibility of Ohio Settlement – Final Years

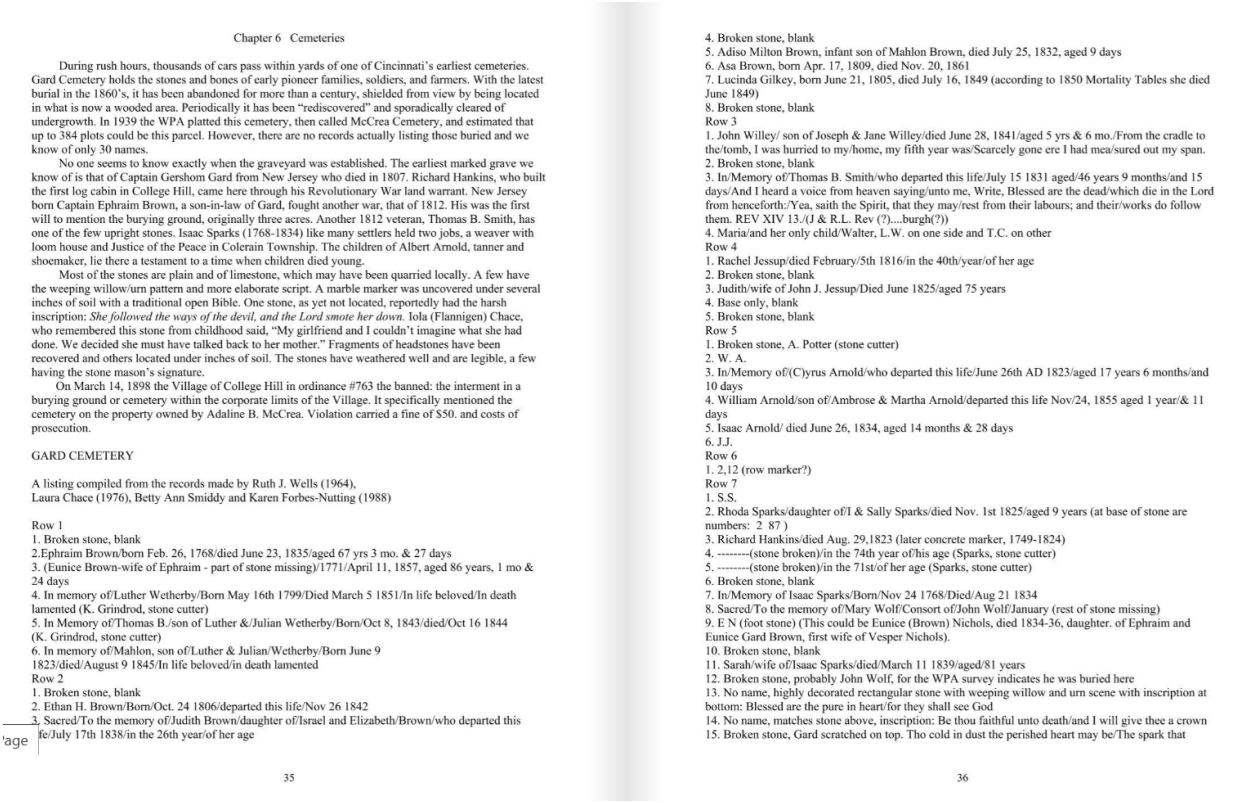
By 1810, Noah remained in the area with a growing family, but Jacob Gard was no longer listed. There is convincing evidence that he migrated with his family to the Ohio River Valley with his brother Gershom. This is based upon a series of newspaper articles about the Gard

[4]None of the males were under the age of 10, which disproves Moses Gard (1794-1852) as his possible son. Noah Gard, age 16–25 likely the son of Captain Jacob, was listed in the adjacent entry. His age made him an unlikely candidate to be the father of Moses Gard (1794-1852), which means that none of Captain Jacob's children were the father of Moses.

family who settled in the Ohio River Valley beginning in 1790, which lists the primary settlers as Alexander Guard and his cousins, Gershom Gard and "his brother".

If he is buried in the Gard Cemetery, a record has not been located because the cemetery has been neglected and is not completely indexed. "*McCrea aka Gard/Guard Cemetery—On north side of North Bend Road and one tenth mile west of Collegevue Place in College Hill. It was established prior to 1825 by Ephraim Brown for .42 acre. It has been neglected and vandalized.—Nearly Extinct."

Here is what is known:



Chapter 6 Cemeteries

During rush hours, thousands of cars pass within yards of one of Cincinnati's earliest cemeteries. Gard Cemetery holds the stones and bones of early pioneer families, soldiers, and farmers. With the latest burial in the 1860's, it has been abandoned for more than a century, shielded from view by being located in what is now a wooded area. Periodically it has been "rediscovered" and sporadically cleared of undergrowth. In 1939 the WPA platted this cemetery, then called McCrea Cemetery, and estimated that up to 384 plots could be this parcel. However, there are no records actually listing those buried and we know of only 30 names.

No one seems to know exactly when the graveyard was established. The earliest marked grave we know of is that of Captain Gershom Gard from New Jersey who died in 1807. Richard Hankins, who built the first log cabin in College Hill, came here through his Revolutionary War land warrant. New Jersey born Captain Ephraim Brown, a son-in-law of Gard, fought another war, that of 1812. His was the first will to mention the burying ground, originally three acres. Another 1812 veteran, Thomas B. Smith, has one of the few upright stones. Isaac Sparks (1768-1834) like many settlers held two jobs, a weaver with loom house and Justice of the Peace in Colerain Township. The children of Albert Arnold, tanner and shoemaker, lie there a testament to a time when children died young.

Most of the stones are plain and of limestone, which may have been quarried locally. A few have the weeping willow/urn pattern and more elaborate script. A marble marker was uncovered under several inches of soil with a traditional open Bible. One stone, as yet not located, reportedly had the harsh inscription: *She followed the ways of the devil, and the Lord smote her down.* Iola (Flannigen) Chace, who remembered this stone from childhood said, "My girlfriend and I couldn't imagine what she had done. We decided she must have talked back to her mother." Fragments of headstones have been recovered and others located under inches of soil. The stones have weathered well and are legible, a few having the stone mason's signature.

On March 14, 1898 the Village of College Hill in ordinance #763 the banned: the interment in a burying ground or cemetery within the corporate limits of the Village. It specifically mentioned the cemetery on the property owned by Adaline B. McCrea. Violation carried a fine of $50. and costs of prosecution.

GARD CEMETERY

A listing compiled from the records made by Ruth J. Wells (1964),
Laura Chace (1976), Betty Ann Smiddy and Karen Forbes-Nutting (1988)

Row 1
1. Broken stone, blank
2.Ephraim Brown/born Feb. 26, 1768/died June 23, 1835/aged 67 yrs 3 mo. & 27 days
3. (Eunice Brown-wife of Ephraim - part of stone missing)/1771/April 11, 1857, aged 86 years, 1 mo & 24 days
4. In memory of/Luther Wetherby/Born May 16th 1799/Died March 5 1851/In life beloved/In death lamented (K. Grindrod, stone cutter)
5. In Memory of/Thomas B./son of Luther &/Julian Wetherby/Born/Oct 8, 1843/died/Oct 16 1844 (K. Grindrod, stone cutter)
6. In memory of/Mahlon, son of/Luther & Julian/Wetherby/Born June 9 1823/died/August 9 1845/In life beloved/in death lamented
Row 2
1. Broken stone, blank
2. Ethan H. Brown/Born/Oct. 24 1806/departed this life/Nov 26 1842
3. Sacred/To the memory of/Judith Brown/daughter of/Israel and Elizabeth/Brown/who departed this life/July 17th 1838/in the 26th year/of her age

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4. Broken stone, blank
5. Adiso Milton Brown, infant son of Mahlon Brown, died July 25, 1832, aged 9 days
6. Asa Brown, born Apr. 17, 1809, died Nov. 20, 1861
7. Lucinda Gilkey, born June 21, 1805, died July 16, 1849 (according to 1850 Mortality Tables she died June 1849)
8. Broken stone, blank
Row 3
1. John Willey/ son of Joseph & Jane Willey/died June 28, 1841/aged 5 yrs & 6 mo./From the cradle to the/tomb, I was hurried to my/home, my fifth year was/Scarcely gone ere I had mea/sured out my span.
2. Broken stone, blank
3. In/Memory of/Thomas B. Smith/who departed this life/July 15 1831 aged/46 years 9 months/and 15 days/And I heard a voice from heaven saying/unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead/which die in the Lord from henceforth:/Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may/rest from their labours; and their/works do follow them. REV XIV 13./(J & R.L. Rev (?)....burgh(?))
4. Maria/and her only child/Walter, L.W. on one side and T.C. on other
Row 4
1. Rachel Jessup/died February/5th 1816/in the 40th/year/of her age
2. Broken stone, blank
3. Judith/wife of John J. Jessup/Died June 1825/aged 75 years
4. Base only, blank
5. Broken stone, blank
Row 5
1. Broken stone, A. Potter (stone cutter)
2. W. A.
3. In/Memory of/(C)yrus Arnold/who departed this life/June 26th AD 1823/aged 17 years 6 months/and 10 days
4. William Arnold/son of/Ambrose & Martha Arnold/departed this life Nov/24, 1855 aged 1 year/& 11 days
5. Isaac Arnold/ died June 26, 1834, aged 14 months & 28 days
6. J.J.
Row 6
1. 2,12 (row marker?)
Row 7
1. S.S.
2. Rhoda Sparks/daughter of/I & Sally Sparks/died Nov. 1st 1825/aged 9 years (at base of stone are numbers: 2 87)
3. Richard Hankins/died Aug. 29,1823 (later concrete marker, 1749-1824)
4. --------(stone broken)/in the 74th year of/his age (Sparks, stone cutter)
5. --------(stone broken)/in the 71st/of her age (Sparks, stone cutter)
6. Broken stone, blank
7. In/Memory of Isaac Sparks/Born/Nov 24 1768/Died/Aug 21 1834
8. Sacred/To the memory of/Mary Wolf/Consort of/John Wolf/January (rest of stone missing)
9. E N (foot stone) (This could be Eunice (Brown) Nichols, died 1834-36, daughter. of Ephraim and Eunice Gard Brown, first wife of Vesper Nichols).
10. Broken stone, blank
11. Sarah/wife of/Isaac Sparks/died/March 11 1839/aged/81 years
12. Broken stone, probably John Wolf, for the WPA survey indicates he was buried here
13. No name, highly decorated rectangular stone with weeping willow and urn scene with inscription at bottom: Blessed are the pure in heart/for they shall see God
14. No name, matches stone above, inscription: Be thou faithful unto death/and I will give thee a crown
15. Broken stone, Gard scratched on top. Tho cold in dust the perished heart may be/The spark that

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A Little Piece of Paradise: College Hill, Ohio.

Summary

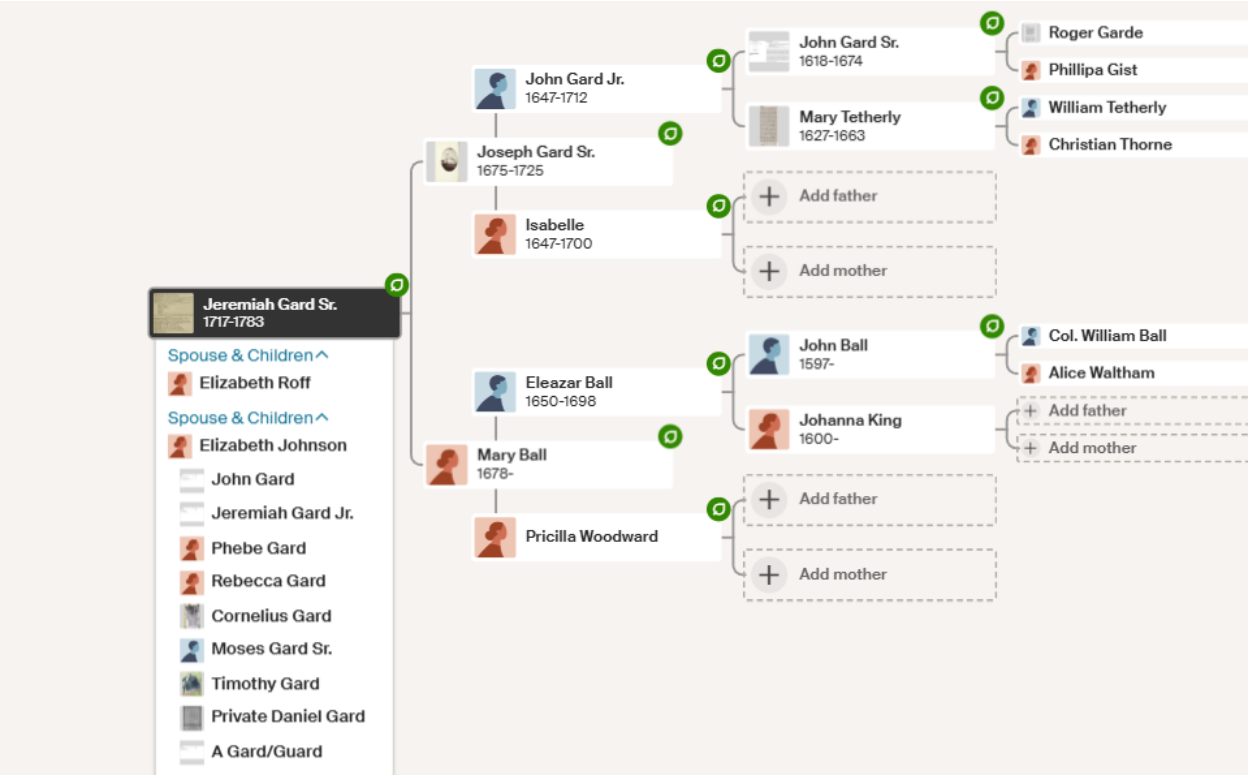
Captain Jacob Gard (ca. 1750 – after 1800; d. by 1810)

- **Born:** ca. 1750, Morristown, New Jersey (only firm early record is his marriage)
- **Parents:** Best fit is Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) (not Jeremiah Sr.); assignment based on Morristown patterns and the 1762 Presbyterian listings (Jacob not among Jeremiah Sr.'s baptized children)
- **Married:** Sarah Hathaway, 14 Dec 1769, First Presbyterian Church, Morristown

- **Children:** Names not documented in Morristown/Rockaway registers; Noah is probable (adjacent 1800 household in Fayette Co., PA); 1800 census shows a large household (14 persons)
- **Residence & moves:** Morristown/Hanover/Rockaway, NJ (tax and church context) → Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania (by the late 1790s; tenant on Joab Little's land, 1799) → not present by 1810 (possible move toward the Ohio River Valley with brother Gershom; burial unlocated)
- **Service:** Captain, Western Battalion, Morris County, NJ Militia (under Col. Elias Dayton / Brig. Gen. William Winds); documented commands at New Windsor (Oct–Nov 1777); detachments Jun–Jul 1778; Hackensack & Acquackanonk (Sep–Oct 1778); pay rolls signed at Morristown (Oct 1779)
- **Died:** After 1800; by 1810, place uncertain (Fayette Co., PA or en route to/within the Ohio River Valley); burial not documented

Captain Jacob Gard (ca. 1750–after 1800) of Morristown, New Jersey—almost certainly a son of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) rather than Jeremiah Sr.—married Sarah Hathaway on 14 December 1769 at the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown. During the Revolution he served as a Captain in the Western Battalion of the Morris County Militia under Col. Elias Dayton and Brig. Gen. William Winds, leading a company at New Windsor (Oct–Nov 1777), additional detachments in June–July 1778, and twenty-two men at Hackensack and Acquackanonk (Sep–Oct 1778); he signed pay distributions at Morristown in October 1779. After the war he appears in Hanover/Rockaway contexts and then in Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where a 1799 court record lists him (and Jeremiah Gard Jr.) as tenants of Joab Little; the 1800 census shows him as head of household 45+ with 14 persons, while Noah Gard (likely his son) is adjacent. By 1810 Jacob no longer appears—suggesting death or westward removal with his brother Gershom toward the Ohio River Valley; no grave or vital record has surfaced. He is not a son of Jeremiah Sr., and he is not the child of Private Daniel (b. 1755); your chapter's church and military records separate those lines clearly.

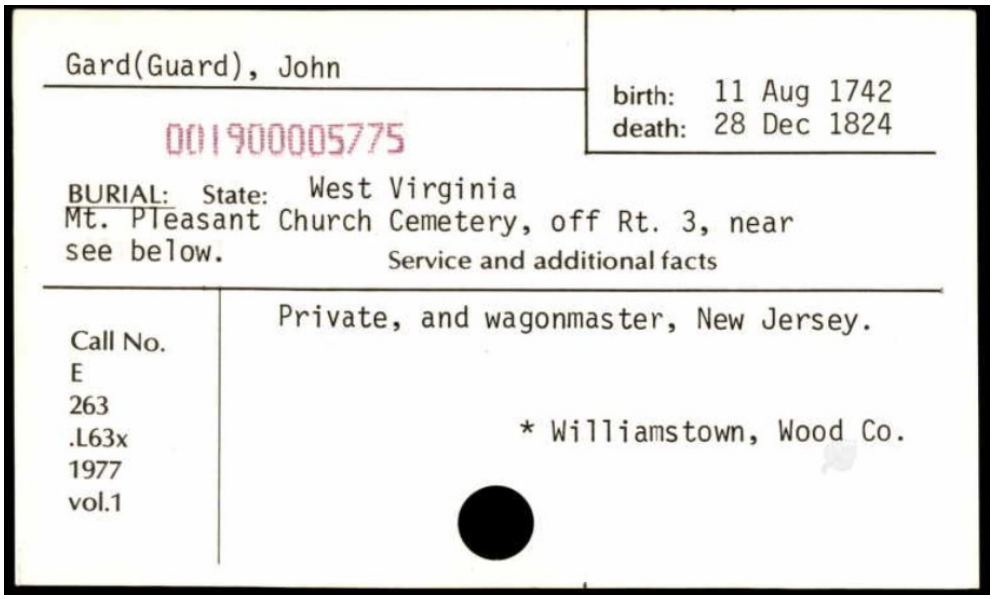
SONS OF JEREMIAH GARD, SR. 1717-1782



JOHN GARD 1742-1824

John Gard, Sr. (b. 1742) was the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. and was baptized with his father and siblings on May 23, 1862. He was the oldest child listed. His brother, Jeremiah, had left the household by then.

John Gard served in the American Revolution as a wagonmaster. After the war, he moved to Wood County, West Virgina where he was married to Elizabeth Dudley and then to Nancy Watson in 1805. Below is the application for a headstone for his service in the New Jersey militia. It says that his date of birth was 1742 and date of death was December 28, 1824. However, it does not list his place of birth or parents' names.


Gard(Guard), John

birth: 11 Aug 1742
death: 28 Dec 1824

0019000005775

BURIAL: State: West Virginia
Mt. Pleasant Church Cemetery, off Rt. 3, near
see below.

Service and additional facts

Private, and wagonmaster, New Jersey.

* Williamstown, Wood Co.

Call No.
E
263
.L63x
1977
vol.1

This branch of the Gard family has many similar names to the branch that moved on to Pennsylvania. More research is needed and there is some confusion among online record-keepers regarding his children and grandchildren. His children would have been born in the 1760's and grandchildren in the 1790's. Some of his children and grandchildren could have migrated from West Virginia to Ohio and Illinois.[5]

JEREMIAH GARD, JR. 1744—UNKNOWN

Early Life

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) was the (presumed) son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717), the grandson of Joseph Gard, Sr. (b. 1675), the great-grandson of John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647), the 2nd great-grandson of John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618), and the 3rd great-grandson of Roger Garde (b. 1585).

Secondary sources tell us that Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) was the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) and Elizabeth Johnson Gard. He was not listed in the Presbyterian Church records

[5] No evidence of a child or grandchild named Moses Gard. Sons of John and Elizabeth Dudley were Nathan and Samuel. Their children would have been born in the 1790's, which coincides with Moses Gard (b. 1794), however he was born in PA and this Gard line was in WV.

or land records for Morristown, N.J., which are the main, if not only, primary sources for this time period there. The fact that their were other Gard men in Morristown who were the right age to be fathers of children born in the mid-1700's and one of the men, Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) had the children in his household baptized in the year his youngest child was born helps us to determine that those not listed in that baptismal record were most likely children of brothers or cousins of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717).

However, these three pieces of information can help us to determine the parentage of Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744):

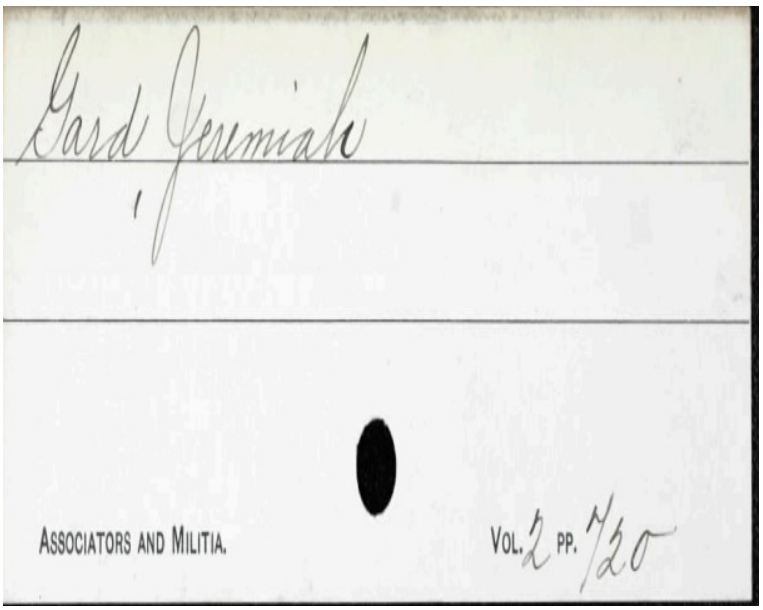
1. Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) was referred to as "Sr." on his wife's burial record. This proves he had a son by the same name.
2. Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) was referred to as "Jr." in the Pennsylvania property tax records. Though that alone does not prove that the Jeremiah in Morristown was the exact father, it does prove that his father's name was Jeremiah.
3. Two secondary sources that include family lore indicate that Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) had seven sons that served in the Revolution. He only had six sons baptized in 1762. Therefore, one more son was out of the household by that year.

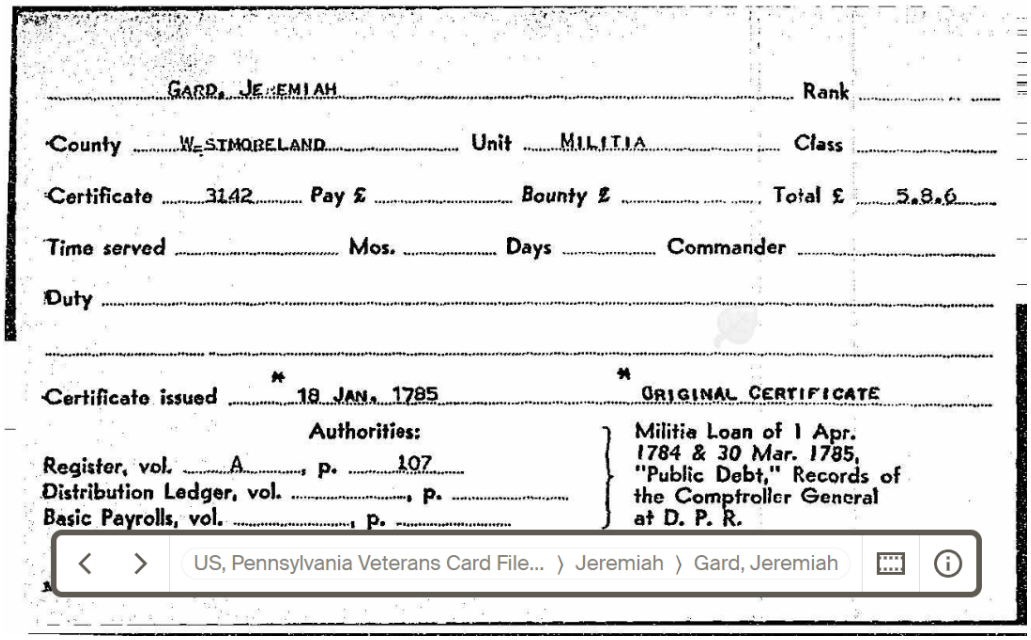
Jeremiah moved from Morristown, New Jersey, when he was pretty young based on the fact that he does not appear in the Presbyterian church records. He was eighteen at the time of the baptism of his siblings the year that their mother died and he did not appear as a child listed in his father's household in that source. However, the records for him don't pick up until his military service in Pennsylvania in 1782 when he was about thirty-eight years old. More information about his early life is not known.

Incedentally, if you research the Morristown Presbyterian Church records, you will find that there was a man named Jeremiah G**u**ard who married a woman named Mary Ball. The G**u**ard family was a separate family in the area that had migrated from Germany and this Mary Ball should not be confused with Jeremiah Gard, Jr.'s grandmother by the same name.

Military

The military record for Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) is from Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, which was about 40 miles from where he was known to live.




GARD, JEREMIAH Rank
County WESTMORELAND Unit MILITIA Class
Certificate 3142 Pay £ Bounty £ Total £ 5.8.6
Time served Mos. Days Commander
Duty
Certificate issued 18 JAN. 1785 ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE
Authorities:
Register, vol. A, p. 107
Distribution Ledger, vol. , p.
Basic Payrolls, vol. , p.
Militia Loan of 1 Apr. 1784 & 30 Mar. 1785, "Public Debt," Records of the Comptroller General at D. P. R.
US, Pennsylvania Veterans Card File... ⟩ Jeremiah ⟩ Gard, Jeremiah

In 1782, a group of frontier militiamen from western Pennsylvania and Virginia undertook the ill-fated Crawford Expedition—a campaign led by Colonel William Crawford to attack Native American settlements in the Ohio Country, particularly at Sandusky, in retaliation for frontier raids during the American Revolution. The expedition, composed largely of Westmoreland

and Washington County militia, ended in disaster, with Crawford captured, tortured, and killed, and many of his men killed or scattered during the chaotic retreat. While no surviving roster names Jeremiah Gard Jr. explicitly, a primary source—his 1785 Pennsylvania Militia certificate from Westmoreland County—provides strong circumstantial evidence of his involvement. Issued as part of the "Militia Loan of April 1, 1784," the certificate documents his military service and compensation in the aftermath of the war. This aligns precisely with the known postwar disbursements given to men who participated in Crawford's campaign and other frontier expeditions. Jeremiah's residence near Redstone Creek (Fayette County, previously part of Westmoreland) places him in the exact region from which Crawford's forces were recruited. These records provide compelling evidence that Jeremiah Gard Jr. was among the local militiamen who served in the Crawford Expedition.

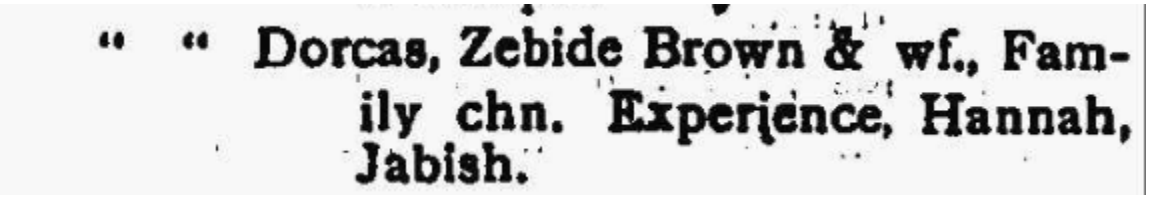
Colonel William Crawford's execution, James Boroff, Seneca County Museum in Tiffin, Ohio, USA

Wife and Children

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. was married to a woman named Experience Brown. Details about their union have not been located and in fact there is a lot of confusion and misattributes regarding them.

"Experience" is a Puritan virtue name, like Patience, Mercy, or Deliverance—common in New England and among Congregationalist or dissenting Protestant families in the 17th and 18th centuries. This suggests that Experience Brown was likely born into a family of New England, or New England-descended, origins—fitting with the Gard family's Stonington roots and later ties to Morristown and the Rogerene movement.

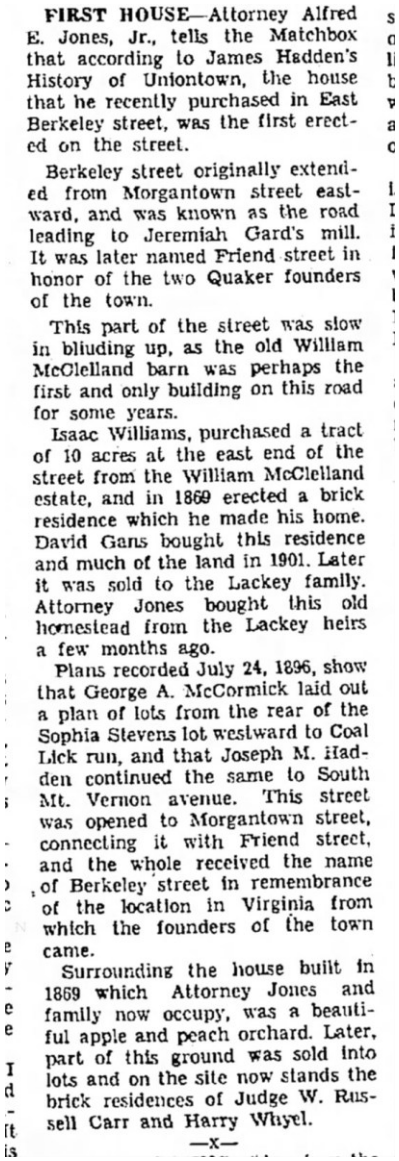
Brown is also a name associated with the Quaker sect, for instance the John Brown of Pennsylvania who was adamantly opposed to slavery. However, Experience Brown was baptized in the Presbyterian church in Morristown, New Jersey – the same congregation where Jeremiah's father and siblings were baptized – and that means that she was not Quaker.


" " Dorcas, Zebide Brown & wf., Family chn. Experience, Hannah, Jabish.

November 7, 1762, First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, New Jersey, Baptisms

Experience had a sister named Hannah and a brother named Jabish. Their mother, Dorcas, died in childbirth at age 50 on March 9, 1777.

Children normally attributed to Jeremiah and Experience by second sources are Levi, Simeon, William, Lot, Jeremiah III, and Daniel Gard. However, primary sources such as baptismal records have not been located.



FIRST HOUSE—Attorney Alfred E. Jones, Jr., tells the Matchbox that according to James Hadden's History of Uniontown, the house that he recently purchased in East Berkeley street, was the first erected on the street.

Berkeley street originally extended from Morgantown street eastward, and was known as the road leading to Jeremiah Gard's mill. It was later named Friend street in honor of the two Quaker founders of the town.

This part of the street was slow in bliuding up, as the old William McClelland barn was perhaps the first and only building on this road for some years.

Isaac Williams, purchased a tract of 10 acres at the east end of the street from the William McClelland estate, and in 1869 erected a brick residence which he made his home. David Gans bought this residence and much of the land in 1901. Later it was sold to the Lackey family. Attorney Jones bought this old homestead from the Lackey heirs a few months ago.

Plans recorded July 24, 1896, show that George A. McCormick laid out a plan of lots from the rear of the Sophia Stevens lot westward to Coal Lick run, and that Joseph M. Hadden continued the same to South Mt. Vernon avenue. This street was opened to Morgantown street, connecting it with Friend street, and the whole received the name of Berkeley street in remembrance of the location in Virginia from which the founders of the town came.

Surrounding the house built in 1869 which Attorney Jones and family now occupy, was a beautiful apple and peach orchard. Later, part of this ground was sold into lots and on the site now stands the brick residences of Judge W. Russell Carr and Harry Whyel.

—x—

Hutchinson Mill

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. settled in Fayette County, Pennsylvania where he established a mill that became the cornerstone for families travelling westward to the Ohio River Valley. His mill, called Hutchingson Mill, was located on the Redstone River, which as discussed in a previous chapter, was the beginning of a river path to the Ohio River Valley.

We can tell that the 1776 Uniontown plat (Beeson's town) clearly predates Jeremiah Gard Jr.'s arrival. His mill had not yet been established, reinforcing that he became a prominent figure in the area only later, around the 1780s and 1790s.

His 1785 militia certificate from Westmoreland County was part of the "Militia Loan of April 1, 1784," which allowed soldiers to either receive land in the West or sell the certificate to finance land purchases. Jeremiah's acquisition of 248 acres on Redstone Creek, including the site of his mill (established in 1791), may have been funded in part by this compensation. This was a common pattern among Revolutionary War veterans.

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. was a significant early industrialist in South Union Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The clippings confirm that Gard acquired land adjacent to the property of Col. Thomas Gaddis, a Revolutionary War figure, and erected a mill there prior to 1780. By 1791, he had built a flouring mill on a branch of Redstone Creek, a major tributary of the Monongahela River, which would eventually become known as the Hutchinson Mill.

His operations extended beyond mere grain milling. The article states he operated a carding machine, a fulling mill, and manufactured linseed oil and grain scythes, suggesting a diversified and well-equipped site likely powered by water. This reflects the economic ambitions of frontier entrepreneurs and situates Gard as a local leader in the emerging market economy.

Notably, Berkeley Street in Uniontown was originally known as "the Road to Jeremiah Gard's Mill," confirming the centrality of his site to the local geography and economy. Both Jeremiah and his brother, Moses Gard, Sr. were listed in the first census taken in Fayette County.

Jeremiah Gard Had S.U. Mill

Jeremiah Gard owned a tract of land in South Union Twp., adjoining the property of Col. Thomas Gaddis, and erected a mill there before 1780.

He built a flouring mill on a branch of Redstone Creek, known as the Hutchinson Mill, in 1791. He conducted there a carding machine, a fulling mill, and manufactured linseed oil and grain scythes.

Street Named For Indian

The names of many Uniontown streets have changed down through the years, but Peter street has kept its identity.

It's one of the original two streets of the town, named for an Indian who was friendly to the early settlers.

The other original street started out as Elbow street—now it's Main.

Other changes include: Cheat street to Morgantown street; Veech lane to South Mt. Vernon avenue; the road to Jeremiah Gard's Mill, later Friend street, to the present Berkeley street; and Dog or Bank alley to Beeson boulevard.

City Grows

Meanwhile, the city continued to grow:

Fayette St. in 1824; Berkeley St. (originally the Road to Jeremiah Gard's Mill) growing slowly with scattered houses until it was laid out as a street in 1869; Beeson Ave., created out of the early Middle Alley; Market (now Church) St. in 1830; Union St., 1843; Pittsburgh St., from about 1840; Penn St., 1853; Gallatin Ave., 1875.

In 1888 came the Gilmore Addition in West End, Collins Ave. and Clark St. in East End, and the Williams Addition out Derrick Ave.

The South Side Addition of Craig, Maurice, Highland and Berkeley had been started in 1882, as had Nutt Ave.

Shady Lane, Wilson Ave. and Stewart Ave. came in 1889, along with the McCormick Addition of Oakland, Downer and Wine. Prospect and Evans Sts. were laid out in 1891; Lenox St., 1893; the Wolf Addition of Morgantown, Clarendon and Braddock, 1893.

Early Roads Pointed Direction To Mills

Early thoroughfares often had long but utilitarian names, pointing out the destination for travelers.

Grain mills were important in the early days.

And so, in Uniontown, Berkeley St. was originally "The Road to Jeremiah Gard's Mill" and Pittsburgh St. was "The Road to Col. Cook's Mill".

—x—

FIRST CENSUS—The first census of Fayette county, taken in 1790, showed 289 heads of families in Union township, the territory which now comprises Uniontown and North and South Union township. census.

Many of the names are familiar ones of today and their many descendants will figure in the next

The names of all the original families shown by the census of 154 years ago are as follows:

Hugh Allen, Margaret Allen, Jacob Avey, Michael Andrew, George Armstrong, Susan Anderson, John Bowers, John Rowland, Andrew Bauch, Peter Bowers, Adam Brown, Benjamin Brownfield, Charles Brown, David Baird, Empsom Brownfield, Henry E. Beeson, David Broadberry, Jacob Beeson, Jonathan Burges, John Bostick, Maney Brown, Messer Busom, Simeon Bell, Thomas Badger, Thomas Brownfield, ——— Blackford, Greenbay Barnes, Samuel Burcham, Mary Bunton, John Butler, Jonathan Black, Parson Conklin, Charles Clinton, Elias Condiin, Patt Cunningham, George Curry, Leonard Cremer, Jesse Clavenger, John Holland, Thomas Craig, John Copesider, Joseph Curry, Joseph Cole, Thomas Cork, Joseph Collins, Jeremiah Cook, Patt Caughey, William Craycraft, Matthew Clark, William Clark, William Calahan, William Campbell.

Ephriam Douglas, Elinor Dawson, Jonathan Downer, James Dunlap, James Downey, James Dollison, William Dailey, James Dixon, Frances Evans, William Elliott, Simeon Elliott, George Ebert, ——— Finley, James Forealors, Elihue Frances. Jeremiah Foster, James Finley, Thomas Fowler, John Gaddis, James Galaher, Moses Gard, Priscilla Gaddis, Robert Gaddis, Jacob Grigor, Thomas Gaddis, William Gillespie, William Gilman, John Gibson, Jonathan Gray, Jeremiah Gard, Jesse Gray, James Gregg, Thomas Gregg, Abner Harris, Hugh Hall, Henry Hoover, George Higginson, George Hoover, John Hawkins, Jr., Joseph Huston, John Harris, Jacob Huggins, John Hall, Joseph Hall, Isaac Hull, James Henshaw, John Hoover, John Hutton, John Howard, Nicholas Henshaw, Patrick Hamilton, Peter Hook, Hetty Hagan, William Hawkins, William Hawkins, Jr., Mary Henthorn, James Henthorn, Henry Minor, John Hopwood, Andrew House, Samuel Jones, Alexander Jolly, Thomas Junk, Robert Jackaway, James Jones, Robert Johnston, John James, James Jack.

George Kyles, John Kidd, James Kindal, Sr., James Kindal, Jr., John Kindal, Jacob Knapp, Samuel Kindal, Samuel King, Thomas Kindal, William Kalahan, Bowen Kelly, Abel Leatherberry, Benjamin Linkhorn, Joseph Lyttle, John Linkhorn, James Long, Joe Little, Robert Lytle, Samuel Lyon, William Lee, Briton Lovet, Jesse Lucas, William Lucas, William Lucas, Jr., John Lemmon, John Mitchell, George McCormack, Alexander McClean, Abraham McDonnald, Hugh

(Continued on Page Ten)

Matchbox

(Continued from Page Four)

McMullon George Mitchell, Joseph McDonald, George Merryman, Andrew McGaughey, James McCoy, Isaac McCoy, John McCoy, John Murphy, Samuel Matlack, John Moore, William McFarland, John McHarry, John McKay, Joseph McCaskey, Jacob Murphy, James McClean, James McCulloch, John McClean, Jr., James Mooney, John McDowell, John McClean, Sr., Levi McClean, Martha McClelland, Tell Melan, Thomas Miller, Martha Myres, William Millegan, James McCormack, Robert McClure, Peter Miller, Robert Moore, Robert McDowell, William McDowell, Samuel Millhouse, Samuel Miller, Patt Milegan, Samuel McClean, William Merryman, William Martin, William McClelland, William Minninger, Edmond Martin, Augustine Moore, Frances Mahan, (widow) McCrea, Philip Moore, Jr., Nathaniel McCarty, Andrew Miller, William Morson, Gideon Parker, Jr., James Patrick, Isaac Pierce, Jonathan Pierce, Isaac Pierce, Jr., Peter Powers, Samuel Parr, Thomas Porter, William Porter, John Patton, Jr., John Piles, Catharine Peters, Richard Powell.

Isaiah Rich, Hugh Rankin, Joshua Ried, James Ried, Giles Ried, James Rankin, Charles Roberts, William Robinson, Andrew Ried, John Ried, (widow) Robinson, Dennis Springer, William Swearingen, David Still, Edward Stevens, Isaiah Stevens, Isaac Sutton, Jr., James Smith, Levi Springer, Moses Sutton, Phillip Sutton, Phillip Shoote, Nathaniel Starkey, Robert Sturgeon, Henry Shappee, Samuel Salters, Samuel Sutton, William Smiley, William Secrest, Frances Stanbury, John Shivers, Jacob Stoneking, Christian Tarr, Joseph Taylor, James Tilton, Thomas Tarr, John Todd, Richard Tomkins, Sylvannus Tuttle, Zekiel Test, Samuel Thornton, Henry Tumblestone, John Vankirk, Zadock Walker, Christopher Wireman, Johnston Wood, Richard Waler, Isaac White, John White, Joseph Woodmancey, Samuel Work, Joshua Williams, Thomas Wheatley, Katharine Waren, Charles Watt, Michail Walters, Isaac Young.

—x—

The Morning Herald (Uniontown, Pennsylvania) – The first Census in Uniontown, PA – Lists Moses Gard and Jeremiah Gard

Summary

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (1744 –?)

- **Born:** 1744, New Jersey (parentage presumed: Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) & Elizabeth Johnson; not listed in Morristown baptisms)
- **Married:** Experience Brown (baptized 7 Nov 1762, First Presbyterian, Morristown)
- Children (per secondary sources; primary baptisms not yet found): Levi, Simeon, William, Lot, Jeremiah III, Daniel
- **Migration/Residence:** Morristown, NJ → Fayette/Westmoreland region, Pennsylvania (Redstone/Uniontown area)
- Military: Pennsylvania militia (militia certificate, Westmoreland Co., 1785); likely participant in the 1782 Crawford Expedition (circumstantial but consistent with time/place)
- **Occupation:** Proprietor of Hutchinson (a.k.a. Hutchingson) Mill on Redstone Creek; operations included flouring mill (by 1791), carding/fulling, linseed oil, and scythe making
- **Died/Burial:** Unknown (no grave identified)

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (1744–?) is best placed as the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. and Elizabeth Johnson, though he does not appear in the 1762 Morristown baptismal list; secondary evidence (his father styled "Senior" in church death entries; Jeremiah "Junior" in Pennsylvania tax/land contexts; the "seven sons" tradition) supports the identification. He married Experience Brown (a Morristown Presbyterian baptism appears for her in 1762) and moved west into the Redstone/Uniontown (Fayette/Westmoreland, PA) frontier. A Westmoreland County militia certificate (1785) documents his service; his location and timing fit the Crawford Expedition (1782), making his participation likely though not named on surviving rosters. By 1791 he had built a flouring mill on Redstone Creek and developed a diversified site—carding, fulling, linseed oil, and scythe manufacture—known locally as Hutchinson/Hutchingson Mill; early Uniontown roads referenced his mill by name. Children attributed in secondary sources are Levi, Simeon, William, Lot, Jeremiah III, and Daniel, but primary baptisms remain to be located. His date and place of death are unknown, and no burial has been identified. (Note: a separate "Jeremiah Guard + Mary Ball" appears in Morristown records—this is the unrelated German Guard family.)

CORNELIUS GARD B. CA. 1749

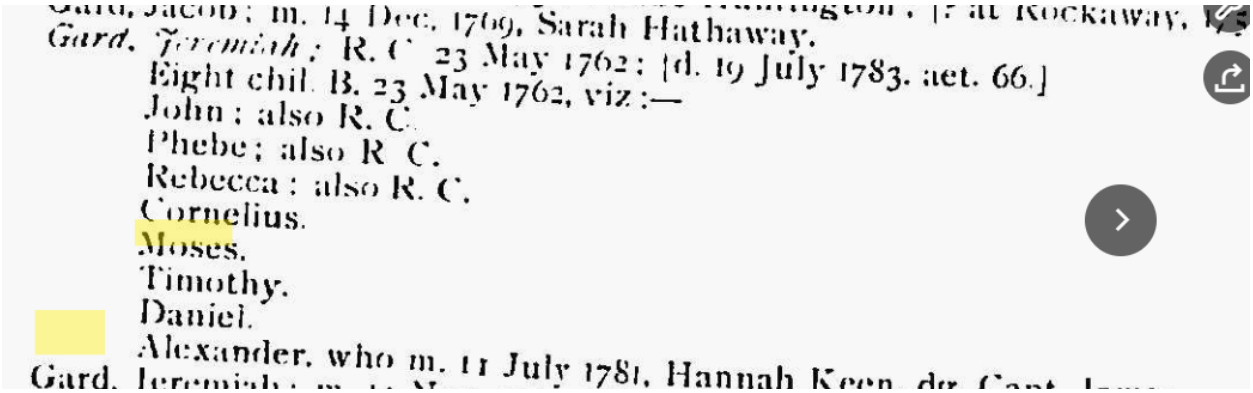
Cornelius Gard went west, but only as far as Washington County, which was halfway between Georges Township and Cincinnati. Cornelius' son was David Gard and he had a large piece of land there, which is where a Gard cemetery is located. Before Cornelius Gard settled in Ohio, though, he spent time in Virginia where his children were born. This is verified in the 1850 census for his grandson. Cornelius took the land route west. Hampshire County, Virginia, where he was found on the census, was along a natural migration corridor—part of the Great Wagon Road and similar overland routes from Pennsylvania through the Shenandoah Valley to the west. Cornelius might have paused there temporarily or stayed for some years before continuing west to Ohio. Many families migrated in stages, settling briefly in various places before moving again.

MOSES GARD, SR. 1751-1797

Not a lot is known about Jeremiah Gard, Sr.'s son, Moses Gard (b. 1751). From the First, Presbyterian, Church, of, Morristown, Morris, New Jersey church records, we know that he was the son of Jeremiah because he was listed in the baptismal record with his siblings on May 23, 1762. He married Sarah Lyon on November 15, 1769. He was listed consistently on tax rolls in Hanover Township, Morris County, NJ. 1780-1786. Then he moved to Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania in 1787, then Union Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania from 1788-1790.

Their children were Jeremiah, Ephraim, Private Moses Gard, Jr., Jacob, Ezekiel, Phebe, and Aaron Gard. We know this from secondary sources, such as The Guardian.

After that, we do not have any more information.



Gard, Jacob; m. 14 Dec. 1769, Sarah Hathaway.
Gard, Jeremiah; R. C. 23 May 1762; [d. 19 July 1783. aet. 66.]
Eight chil. B. 23 May 1762, viz:—
John; also R. C.
Phebe; also R. C.
Rebecca; also R. C.
Cornelius.
Moses.
Timothy.
Daniel.
Alexander, who m. 11 July 1781, Hannah Keen, dr. Capt. [illegible]
Gard, Jeremiah; m. [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

—:o:—

1769.

Mar 30. David Moore & Bathiah Cutler.
Apr. 12. Isaac Southard & Rachel Goble.
" " Asher Smith & Eunice Lum.
" 20. George Lefollet & Jemima Minthorn, Mendham.
" " Abner Wines & Kezia Pierson.
" 23. Joseph Benway & Ann Freeman.
May 22. Samuel Pierson & Rebeccah Garrigas.
" 25. David Wheeler & Hannah Youngs.
June 1. Elias Hedges & Mary Ludlam.
" 7. Samuel Sutten & Easter Sutten.
" 15. Silas Flint & Mary Clark.
" 20. Aaron Lilly & Tamson French.
July 6. Devid Day & Deborah Halsey.
" 9. Daniel Lawrance & Charity Mills, Succasuney.
Aug. 31. Zenas Baldwin, of Sussex, & Dorcas Younglove.
Oct. 25. Isaac Prudden & Hannah Lum.
" 29. Matthew Rue & Lidia Adams, widow, both of Hunterdon.
Nov. 13. Matthew Jennings & Ursula Coe.
" 15. Moses Gard & Sarah Lyon.
Dec. 6. David Raynor & Elizabeth Lindsley
" 10. John Ludlam & Sarah Headley.
" 14. Jacob Gard & Sarah Hathaway.

John Lyon [s. Mattaniah], and his w. Esther, had:—
Sarah; B. f. h. 15 May 1768.
Isaac; b. 24 Feb. 1770; B. 8 April 1770.
John Lyon; m. 26 March 1775, *Rachel Reeve*; both R. C. 17 Oct. 1779; Rachel, w. of John Lyon, d. 28 June 1780, aet. 23.]
Mary; b. 18 April 1778; B. 17 Oct. 1779.
Rachel; b. 10 Feb. 1780; B. 19 June 1780.
John Lyon; d. 23 Aug. 1846, aet. 34.
John Lyon; m. Mary Miller, dg. Isaac, and had:—
[Joanna H.; m. 3 May 1826, John Giles, of Somerset Co.
Rachel; m. Alfred Breese.
Jerusha; d. young.]
Joseph Lyon; m. 15 Nov. 1766, Rachel Crane, both of Lyons Farms.
Louisa Lyon; C. 5 June 1858; "dead." Roll 5.
Lucetta C. Lyon; C. 3 Dec. 1864; dis. 3 Oct. 1879 to Rose, N. Y.
Maria P. Lyon; C. 13 May 1856; "dead." Roll 5.
Martha Lyon; m. 14 Sept. 1747, John Glover, of Southold, L. I.
Martha Lyon; L. about 1789, from Mendham; non Roll 3.
Mary Lyon; m. 16 May 1746, Ezekiel Younglove, of Reddis Town, q. v.
Mary Lyon; m. 26 July 1797, John P. Bollin, q. v.
Mary Lyon; m. 21 Sept. 1780, Jacob Whitehead.
Mary Lyon, wid.; d. at Milburn, 21 Feb. 1860, aet. 96.
Mattaniah Lyon, [s. Isaac, s. Thomas, s. Henry, fr. Fairfield, Ct. to Newark] and his w. **Mary**; both L. 28 April 1763; [he ? d. 2 Feb. 1794, aet. 69]; she non Roll 3.
John, and his w. **Esther**; both L. about 1766; both "moved away," Roll 1.
Hannah; B. 28 April 1763; [d. 18 Aug. 1763, aet. 5 mos.]
Stephen Smith; B. 24 Nov. 1764; [d. 11 May 1790, aet. 26.]
Harvey; B. 6 Dec. 1767; [d. 24 Sept. 1791, aet. 23.]
Jacob; b. 30 July 1771; B. 1 Sept. 1771.
[Also, Isaac, Moses and Aaron.]
Phebe Lyon; m. 30 Nov. 1768, Jacob Parmer [Palmer, q. v.]
Rachel, Lyon; m. Nathaniel Armstrong, q. v.
Rebecca Lyon; m. 5 April 1757, Matthew Fairchild, q. v.
Samuel Lyon; [? d. 1 June 1770, aet. 56]; his w. *Abigail*, R. C. 22 Jan. 1749; she d. 20 Oct. 1768, aet. 55.
Daniel; B. f. w. 22 Jan. 1749.
David; B. " " " "
Rachel; B. " " " "
Ezekiel; B. " " " "
Sarah Lyon, of Lyons Farms; m. 7 Sept. 1748, Richard Easton.
Sarah Lyon; m. 15 Nov. 1753, Joseph Hathaway, q. v.
Sarah Lyon; m. 9 April 1760, Benjamin Price.
Sarah Lyon; m. 15 Nov. 1769, Moses Gard.
Susan M. Lyon; C. 25 May 1858; "dis." and "dead," Roll 5.
Susannah Lyon; m. 16 May 1773, Joseph Casterline.
Susanna Lyon; m. 1 Jan. 1787, Samuel Hill, q. v.
Stephen Lyon, and his w. Agnish, had:—
Joseph; B. f. w. 19 Aug. 1759.
David; B. " " "
John; B. " " 23 March 1760; [? d. 5 Aug. 1789, aet. 40.]
Mary; B. " " 5 April 1762.
Ezekiel; B. " " 2 Oct. 1763.
Tabitha Lyon, wid., of Mendham; m. 6 Aug. 1751, John Allen, q. v.
Thomas Lyon, physician, and his w. **Abby P.** [Mead]; both L. 1 Dec. 1829, from Baskingridge; both dis. 26 Jan. 1841, to 2d Ch.; he d. 24 April 1849, aet. 82; she d. 15 Feb. 1861, aet. 85.

Mc

McAllister, [Cutler; m. Julia H. Parkman, dg. Sam. B., and had:—
[A dau., who m. Stanley Dexter, of N. Y.
A dau., who m. Mr. Angell.
Eliot.
Meta.

Moses Gard son of Jeremiah and decendants

Page 17

Charley Gson 05 IN At home

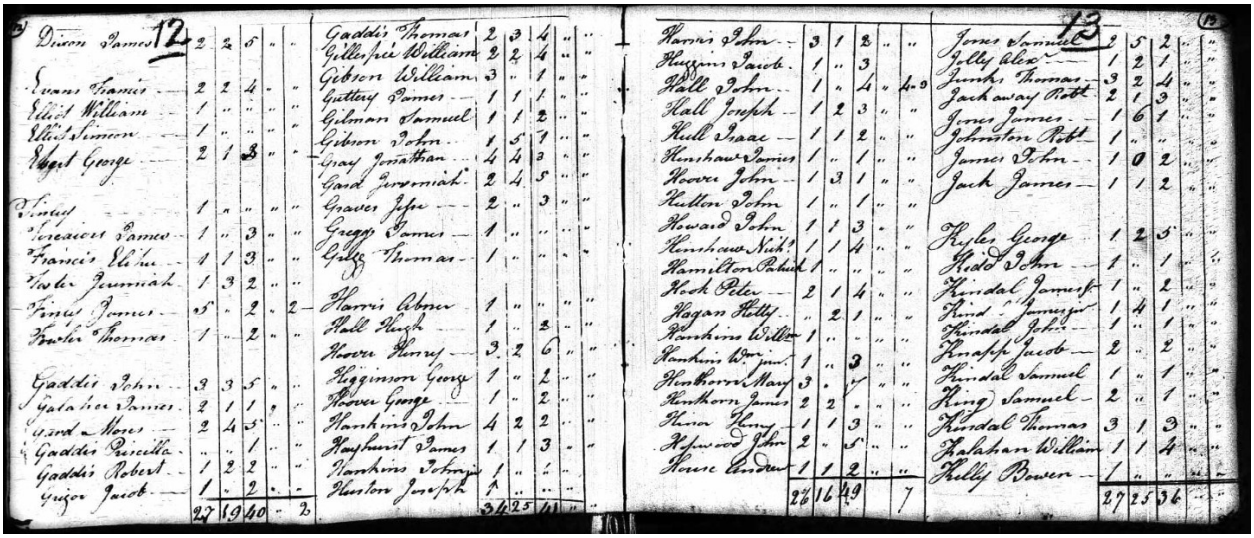
Sanford Guard is the son of Moses Gard/Elizabeth Morrison. Moses Gard is the son of Moses Gard/Sarah Lyon.

Harrison, Fayette Co., IN
NA Film #T9-0276, pg 13B.

Gard,	Jerry	self	56	OH	No occupation listed	--	--
	Emma	wife	54	IN		MD	ENG

Guardian, Volumes 14–16 (2004), editor M. Gray – the full work is not available online. However, the NA Film #T9-0276, pg. 13B references the 1880 Census for Harrison, Fayette Co., IN for Sanford Gard. This reference confirms the findings of this chapter, which is that Private Moses Gard, Jr. was the son of Moses Gard, Sr., and Sarah Lyon. They had a son named Sanford Gard/Guard.

In later chapters, we will explore many men with the name Moses Gard and will try to establish which person can be attributed to which family. However, records in the newly settled areas were virtually non-existent for this time. So, we must rely on birth dates and circumstantial evidence.

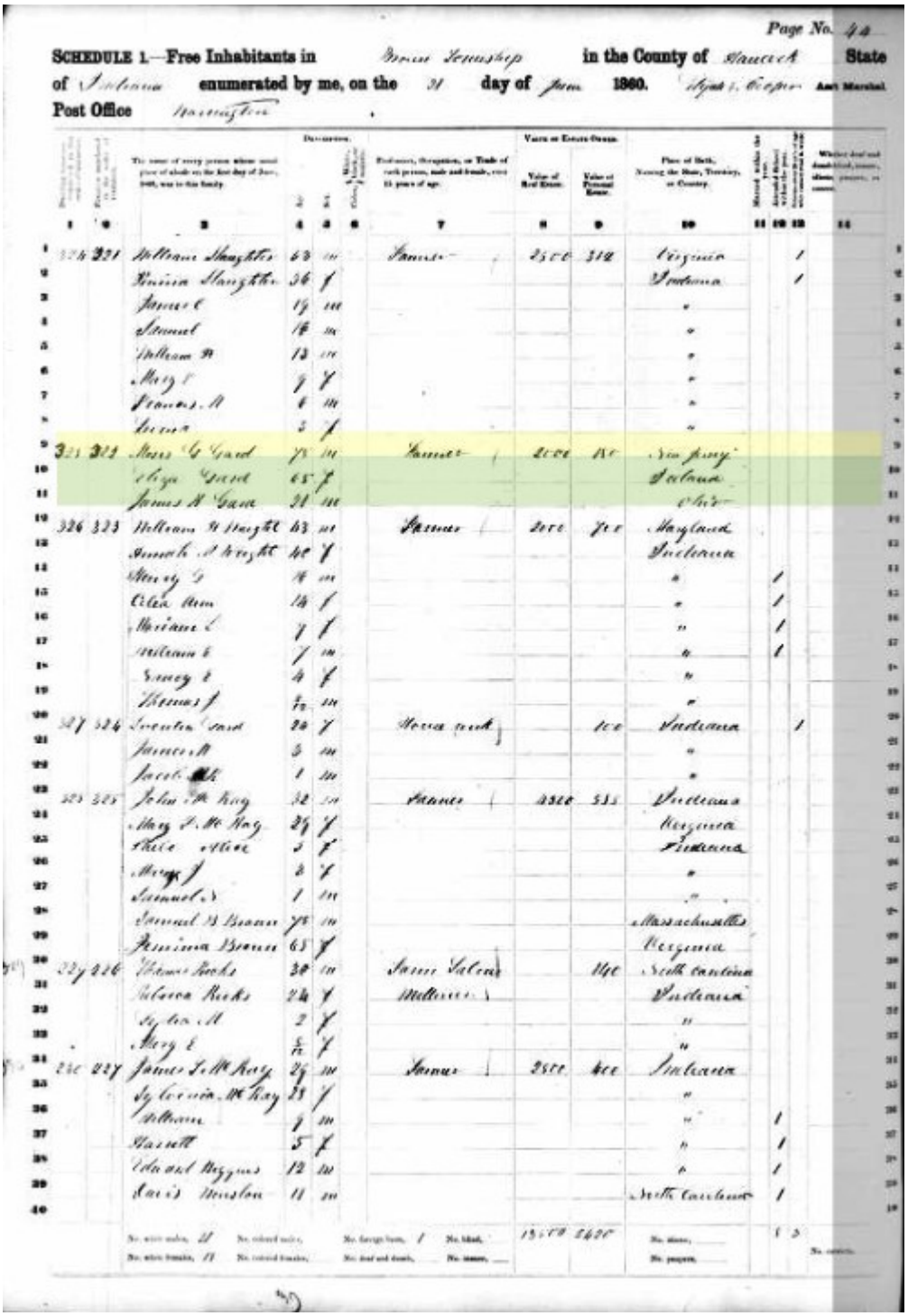


1790 U.S. Census – Pennsylvania, Fayette, Union

Private Moses G. Gard, Jr. 1782-1866

Their son Private Moses G. Gard, Jr. (b. 1782, d. 1866) marks the generation when U.S. Census records start providing vital information that included names of all household members. Prior to 1860, this was not the case. The younger Moses married Elizabeth Morrison, and they had the following children: Morris Gard (b.1827), Ellen Gard (b. 1834), Moses Gard (b. 1837), James Ross Gard (b. 1839), Sanford Gard, Eliza Gard, and Harriet Gard. He served in the War of 1812 and received a land patent in Indiana for this.

This family is of interest in this work because in later chapters we will search for the parents of Moses Gard (b. 1794), and these details *rule this family out as his birth family*.



Page No. 44

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Brown Township in the County of Hancock State of Indiana enumerated by me, on the 31 day of June 1860. Elijah C. Cooper Ass't Marshal.

Post Office Warrington

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family	Age	Sex	Color, black or mulatto	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age	Value of Real Estate	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read & write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
324	321	William Slaughter	63	m		Farmer	2500	312	Virginia			1	
		Emma Slaughter	36	f					Indiana			1	
		James C	19	m					"				
		Samuel	16	m					"				
		William H	13	m					"				
		Mary E	9	f					"				
		Francis M	6	m					"				
		Lorena	3	f					"				
325	322	Moses G Gard	78	m		Farmer	2000	150	New Jersey				
		Eliza Gard	65	f					Indiana				
		James H Gard	21	m					Ohio				
326	323	William H Wright	43	m		Farmer	2000	700	Maryland				
		Annah A Wright	40	f					Indiana				
		Henry G	16	m					"		1		
		Celia Ann	14	f					"		1		
		Mariam L	7	f					"		1		
		William E	7	m					"		1		
		Nancy E	4	f					"				
		Thomas J	5/12	m					"				
327	324	Lucretia Gard	24	f		House work		100	Indiana			1	
		James M	3	m					"				
		Jacob [illegible]	1	m					"				
328	325	John McKay	32	m		Farmer	4300	335	Indiana				
		Mary F McKay	29	f					Virginia				
		Phebe Alice	5	f					Indiana				
		Mary J	3	f					"				
		Samuel N	1	m					"				
		Samuel B Brown	78	m					Massachusetts				
		Jemima Brown	65	f					Virginia				
329	326	Thomas Rocks	30	m		Farm Laborer		140	North Carolina				
		Rebecca Rocks	24	f		Milliner			Indiana				
		Sylvia M	2	f					"				
		Mary E	5/12	f					"				
330	327	James L McKay	29	m		Farmer	2500	400	Indiana				
		Sylvania McKay	28	f					"				
		William	9	m					"		1		
		Harriett	5	f					"		1		
		Edward Higgins	12	m					"		1		
		Davis Houston	11	m					North Carolina		1		
		No. white males, 21 No. colored males, No. foreign born, 1 No. blind,					13500	2400	No. idiots,		5	3	No. convicts.
		No. white females, 18 No. colored females, No. deaf and dumb, No. insane,							No. paupers,				

It is important to note here that there was a family history compiled in 1998 by Robert Gard, called ***Decendents [sic] of Moses and Deborah Gard***. In this history he indicates that Moses Gard (1794-1852) was the son of Moses Gard (1751-1797) and the grandson of Jeremiah Gard and Elizabeth Johnson, to whom he gives the middle name "Sarah." There

was no primary source evidence given. That theory has been disproven by the evidence given in this chapter that tells us that the Moses who was the son of Moses Gard (b. 1782) married Elizabeth Morrison and not Deborah Greene.

Summary

Moses Gard, Sr. (1751–1797)

- **Parentage:** Son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) (named with siblings in the Morristown Presbyterian entry, 23 May 1762).
- **Married:** Sarah Lyon, 15 Nov 1769, First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, NJ.
- **Residences:** Hanover Township, Morris Co., NJ (tax rolls 1780–1786); Georges Twp., Fayette Co., PA (1787); Union Twp., Fayette Co., PA (1788–1790).
- **Children (per secondary sources; primary baptisms not yet located): Jeremiah**, Ephraim, Moses Jr. (1782–1866; m. Elizabeth Morrison; War of 1812; IN land patent), Jacob, Ezekiel, Phebe, Aaron.
- **Death/Burial:** 1797, likely Union Township, Fayette Co., PA (grave not identified).
- **Notes:** Confirms Private Moses G. Gard, Jr. as his son (Guardian citation); not the parents of Moses (1794–1852) who married Deborah Greene (that assignment is disproven here).

Moses Gard, Sr. (1751–1797), a documented son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr., appears with his siblings in the Morristown Presbyterian register on 23 May 1762 and married Sarah Lyon on 15 November 1769. He is found on Hanover Township (Morris Co., NJ) tax rolls from 1780 to 1786, then moved to Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania in 1787 and to Union Township by 1788–1790. Children attributed to Moses and Sarah by secondary sources are Jeremiah, Ephraim, Private Moses Jr. (1782–1866; War of 1812; married Elizabeth Morrison and later took an Indiana land patent), Jacob, Ezekiel, Phebe, and Aaron—with the Guardian reference also tying this line to Sanford Gard/Guard. Primary baptisms for these children have not yet been located. Moses died in 1797, probably in Union Township, Fayette County. This chapter also corrects a persistent error that made Moses (1794–1852)—husband of Deborah Greene—a son of Moses Sr.; your evidence shows that assignment is incorrect.

Click here to return to detailed chapter.

TIMOTHY GARD B. CA. 1753

We do not have much information about Timothy Gard. He was the seventh child of Jeremiah Gard, Sr., and Elizabeth Johnson, born in Morristown, New Jersey in about 1753.

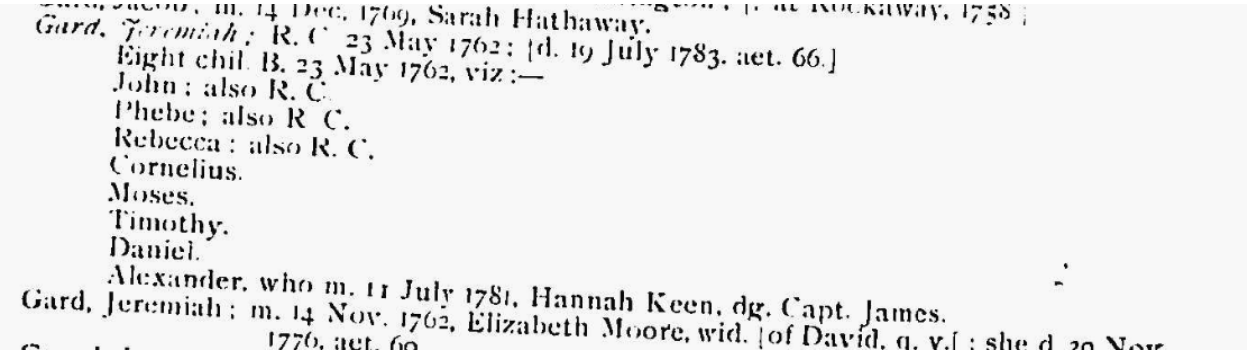
At twenty-three, he would have been the right age to be a young soldier in the Revolution and certainly he would have worked at his father's forge. However, we do not have military records proving this service.

According to land records and census files, he went to Wharton, Pennsylvania, and had property in Homes County, Ohio, Licking County, Ohio, Sugar Creek, and Tuscarawas, Ohio. The Gard Family of North America claims there was a will in Fayette County, Pennsylvania dated 1819 that names a wife, Hannah, and children Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Hannah, Casia, Phebe, John, Jeremiah, and Timothy. However, a copy of the will has not been located.

PRIVATE DANIEL GARD 1755-1824

Early Life

Private Daniel Gard lived in Morristown, New Jersey and was found in the Presbyterian Church records there when he was baptized on May 23, 1762, with his siblings and father. The baptism likely took place when his mother, Elizabeth Johnson, died. This was several months before his father married Elizabeth Moore (nee Roff), who was also widowed.



m. 14 Dec. 1769, Sarah Hathaway. at Rockaway, 1758]
Gard, Jeremiah; R. C. 23 May 1762: [d. 19 July 1783. aet. 66.]
Eight chil. B. 23 May 1762, viz:—
John; also R. C.
Phebe; also R. C.
Rebecca; also R. C.
Cornelius.
Moses.
Timothy.
Daniel.
Alexander, who m. 11 July 1781, Hannah Keen, dg. Capt. James.
Gard, Jeremiah; m. 14 Nov. 1762, Elizabeth Moore, wid. [of David, q. v.]; she d. 29 Nov. 1776, aet. 69.

Military – The American Revolution in Morristown, New Jersey

During the winter of 1779, Washington and his troops hunkered down in Morristown. Jerimiah Gard, Sr.'s son, Daniel Gard, served under Captain Peter Dickerson who was one

of the earliest Patriots. Dickerson offered his home and his tavern as gathering places when the militias were first forming.

Some claim that Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) also served under Captain Dickerson. However, the paper records only show Daniel Gard's name in the Dickerson files where he is listed on three separate pages. This is the reason that when establishing a Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) lineage it states that Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717)'s service must be verified for future applicants.

After the war, Private Daniel Gard (b. 1755) married Hannah Merrick in 1783.

Daniel had injured his right arm in the war, and his left arm was later injured at the forge and had to be amputated from the shoulder. His wife applied for a pension and had trouble receiving it because his service record could not be located at the time. (They are now freely available on Fold.com.) His children each wrote a statement attesting to his service. In addition, his daughter discovered a hand-written family record that listed the children's names in her mother's wallet, some years after she had passed. The children were: Rebecca Fairchild, Hannah Gordon, Jeremiah Gard, Rachel Shelly, and Ephraim Gard. Another record transcribes a family Bible record and lists the children as Rachel, Lewis, Phebe, Jane, Rebecca, Hannah, Jeremiah, Rachel, and Ephraim. In the handwritten sworn statements,

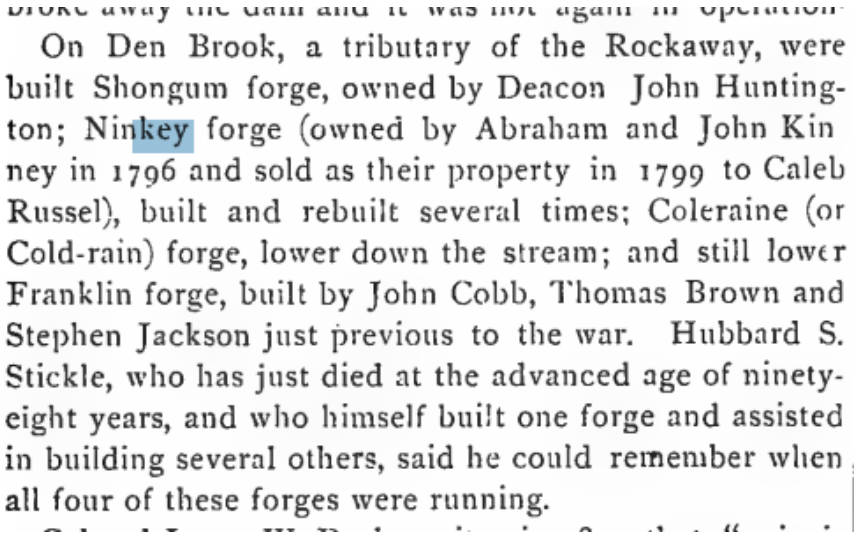
there is mention that the first child, Rachel, died as an infant and the second Rachel was named for her.

In the years after the war when Daniel Gard's family had trouble obtaining his military pension, the ensuing legal battle revealed a witness from the Whippany River valley of forges that personally recalled his service, and that of all the Gard men. This personal account is the only evidence of service for anyone other than Captain Daniel Gard (Probably Jeremiah's brother), Private Daniel Gard (Jeremiah's son), or Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744 (Probably Jeremiah's son) of Pennsylvania.

The witness was a man that had been born in 1766 and was still living in 1852 when the family was laying claim to the pension. This is important because without his family's fight for his pension, this history of the Gard family may have been lost. Today, Daniel is actually listed in the New Jersey Militia Roster, which can be seen online here and his original records can be seen on Fold3. A detailed account that tells about each of Jeremiah's sons in relation to the forges and their individual contributions to the Revolutionary War can be read here. Oddly, the Gard family is not found in the History of Morris County, NJ, which gave biographical sketches, including images, of prominent men there.

Soldiers who made contributions to the Revolution were compensated with land in the Ohio River Valley. Several Gard men were part of the original settlement when they travelled with the John Symmes Party, after having sold their forge. This was right after Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717) died and right as the war was ending. It was a perfect time for a fresh start, westward. Gersham, David, and Alexander all settled with the Symmes Party.

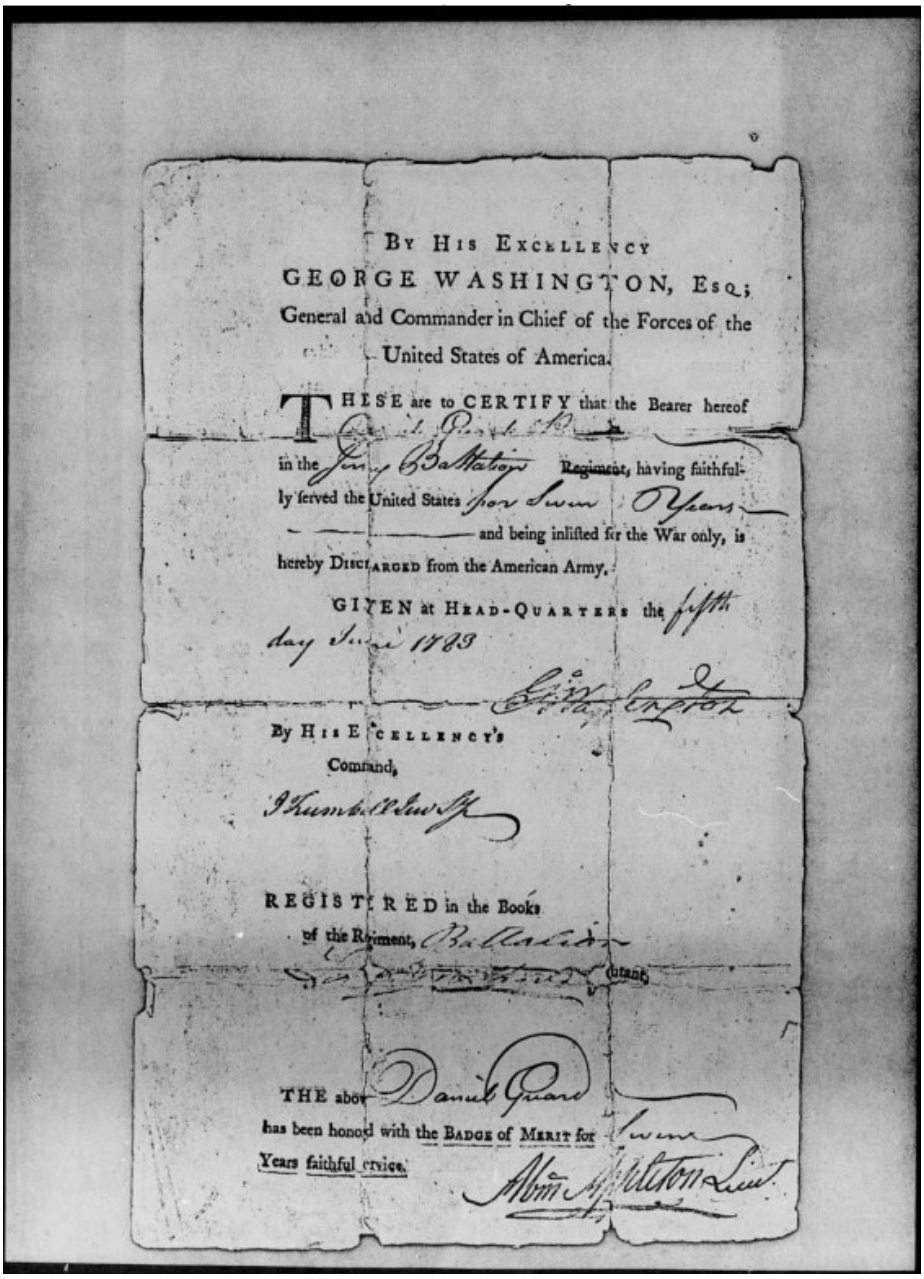
After the Gard family sold their forge and moved westward, it was later built and re-built and passed ownership.



broke away the dam and it was not again in operation.

On Den Brook, a tributary of the Rockaway, were built Shongum forge, owned by Deacon John Huntington; Ninkey forge (owned by Abraham and John Kinney in 1796 and sold as their property in 1799 to Caleb Russel), built and rebuilt several times; Coleraine (or Cold-rain) forge, lower down the stream; and still lower Franklin forge, built by John Cobb, Thomas Brown and Stephen Jackson just previous to the war. Hubbard S. Stickle, who has just died at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and who himself built one forge and assisted in building several others, said he could remember when all four of these forges were running.

Private Daniel Gard remained in New Jersey after the forge was sold, and his siblings went westward. He died on May 24, 1824, and is buried in the Presbyterian Church Cemetery.



BY HIS EXCELLENCY
GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ;
General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of the
United States of America.

THESE are to CERTIFY that the Bearer hereof
[illegible]
in the Jersey Battalion Regiment, having faithfully served the United States for Seven Years
and being inlisted for the War only, is hereby DISCHARGED from the American Army.

GIVEN at HEAD-QUARTERS the fifth day June 1783

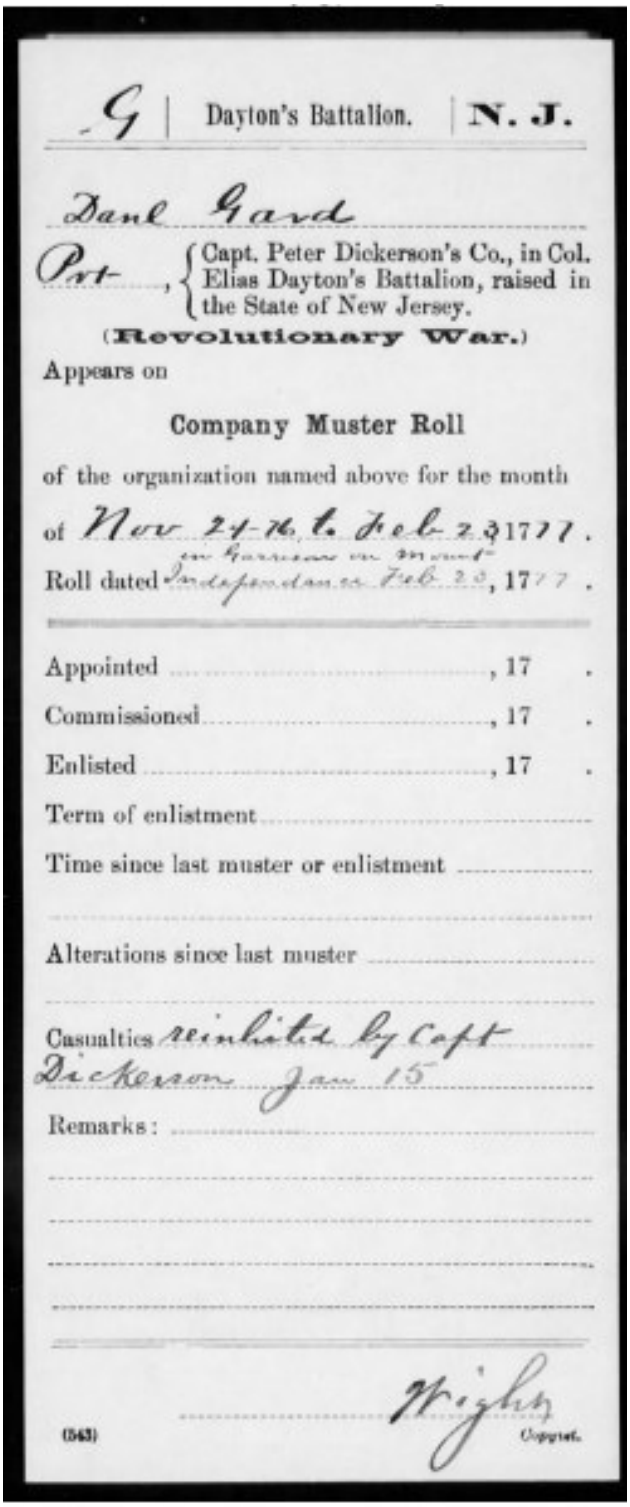
[illegible]

By HIS EXCELLENCY'S
Command,
[illegible]

REGISTERED in the Books
of the Regiment, Battalion
[illegible] (Lieut.)

THE above Daniel Guard
has been honored with the BADGE of MERIT for Seven
Years faithful service.

Albm Appleton Lieut.



G | Dayton's Battalion. | N. J.

Danl Gard

Pvt, { Capt. Peter Dickerson's Co., in Col. Elias Dayton's Battalion, raised in the State of New Jersey.

(Revolutionary War.)

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above for the month

of Nov 24-76 to Feb 23 1777.

Roll dated in Garrison on Mount Independance Feb 23, 1777.

Appointed ....., 17 .

Commissioned ....., 17 .

Enlisted ....., 17 .

Term of enlistment .....

Time since last muster or enlistment .....

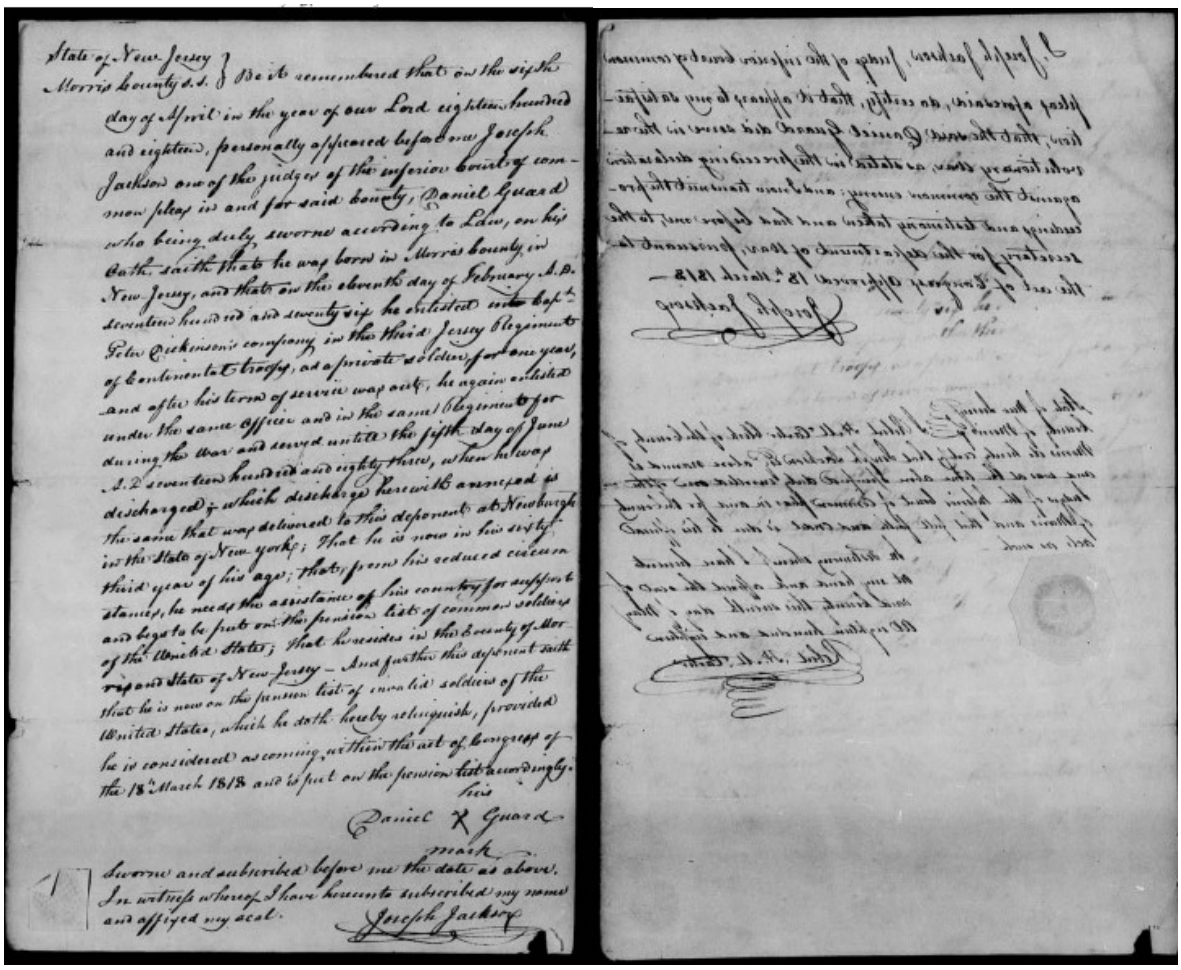
Alterations since last muster .....

Casualties reinlisted by Capt Dickerson Jan 15

Remarks: .....

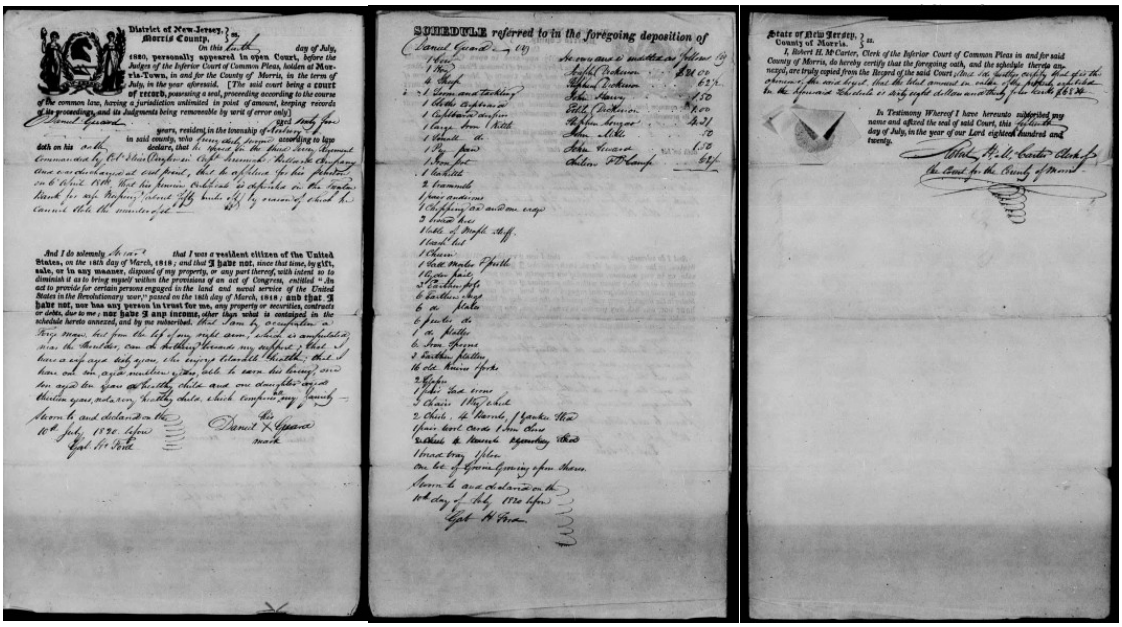
Wight

(543) Copyist.



State of New Jersey }
Morris County s.s. } Be it remembered that on the sixth
day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred
and eighteen, personally appeared before me Joseph
Jackson one of the judges of the inferior court of com-
mon pleas in and for said county, Daniel Guard
who being duely sworne according to Law, on his
Oath saith that he was born in Morris county in
New Jersey, and that on the eleventh day of February A.D.
seventeen hundred and twenty six he enlisted into Capt.
Peter Dickinson's company in the third Jersey Regiment
of Continental troops, as a private soldier for one year,
and after his term of service was out, he again enlisted
under the same officer and in the same Regiment for
during the war and served until the fifth day of June
A.D seventeen hundred and eighty three, when he was
discharged; which discharge he herewith annexed is
the same that was delivered to this deponent at Newburgh
in the State of New York; That he is now in his sixty
third year of his age; that, from his reduced circum-
stances, he needs the assistance of his country for support
and begs to be put on the pension list of common soldiers
of the United States; That he resides in the County of Mor
United States, which he doth hereby relinquish, provided
he is considered as coming within the act of Congress of
the 18th March 1818 and to put on the pension list accordingly.
his
Daniel X Guard
mark

Sworne and subscribed before me the date as above.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name
and affixed my seal.
Joseph Jackson



District of New Jersey, } ss.
Morris County, }

On this 16th day of July, 1820, personally appeared in open Court, before the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Morris-Town, in and for the County of Morris, in the term of July, in the year aforesaid, [The said court being a COURT of record, possessing a seal, proceeding according to the course of the common law, having a jurisdiction unlimited in point of amount, keeping records of its proceedings, and its judgments being removeable by writ of error only] Daniel Guard aged sixty four years, residing in the township of Roxbury in said county, who being duly sworn according to law doth on his oath declare, that he served in the three years Regiment Commanded by Col. Elias Dayton in Capt. Dickinson's Company one year and nine months at each period, that he applied for his pension at Orange in May last was allowed it as per his Certificate in the Treasury Book for six Dollars per month, which he has received up to March last, but by reason of sickness he cannot walk the distance of

And I do solemnly declare that I was a resident citizen of the United States, on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent so to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war," passed on the 18th day of March, 1818; and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property or securities, contracts or debts, due to me; nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule hereto annexed, and by me subscribed. Sworn to & acquainted in Troy mayo. but from the best of my recollection & belief, to the Number, Quantity & Quality of the Articles, Cattle &c. mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed. Sworn to and declared on the 10th July 1820. before Eyd. Mr Pitt

his
Daniel X Guard
mark

SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing deposition of Daniel Guard

1 Cow
1 Do
4 Sheep
1 Linen and Tackling
1 Old Bedstead
1 Cupboard & dresser
1 large Iron Kettle
1 Small do.
1 Pot spun
1 Iron pot
1 Tea Kettle
2 Pewter
1 pewter dish
1 Coffee pot and tea cups
2 Iron Pots
1 Table & Maple Stuff
1 Small do
1 Churn
1 Old Maths & Quilt
1 Coffee pot
2 Earthen pots
6 do Plates
6 do Cups
6 Pewter do
1 do Platter
6 Iron Spoons
2 Earthen Platters
10 old Knives & forks
2 Spoons
1 Pair Tea irons
2 Chairs 1 Rocking Chair
2 Chairs 4 Stools 1 Looking Glass
1 pair Cards 1 Iron Chain
2 Chests & Remark Boxes
1 Brass tray 1 Spoon
one Set of Green Canvas for Shutters

Sworn to and declared on the
10th day of July 1820 before
Eyd. M Pitt

Schedule annexed to Petition of Daniel Guard

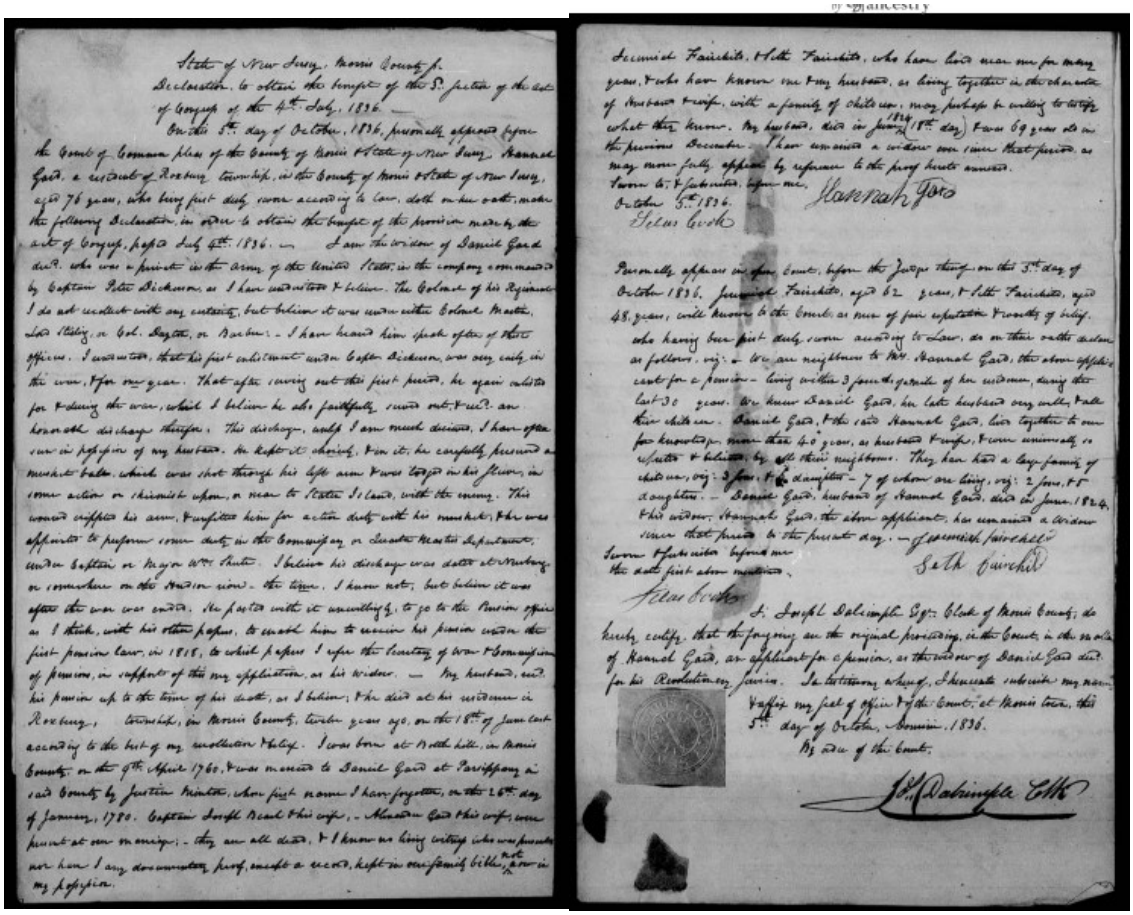
Jabez Dickinson	$81 00
Alfred Dickinson	65¾
John Henry	1 50
Peter Dickinson	1 00
Stephen Sayre	4 31
John Hicks	50
John Linard	1 50
Aaron Tichenor	64¢

State of New Jersey, } ss.
County of Morris. }

I, Robert H. McCarter, Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for said County of Morris, do hereby certify that the foregoing oath, and the schedule thereto annexed, are truly copied from the Record of the said Court. And I do further certify, that it is the opinion of the said Court, that the said persons in order to the full enjoyment to the Annuity & Gratuity to which he is entitled under the Act of the United States of March 18th 1818.

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Court, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty.

Robert Hill McCarter Clerk of the Court for the County of Morris



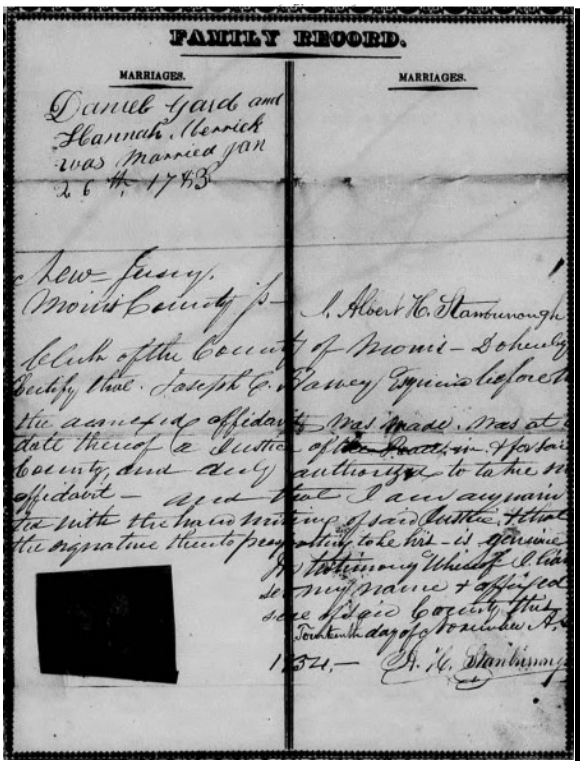
State of New Jersey, Morris County ss.
Declaration, to obtain the benefit of the 5th section of the act of Congress of the 4th July, 1836. —

On this 5th day of October, 1836, personally appeared before the Court of Common pleas of the County of Morris & State of New Jersey, Hannah Gard, a resident of Roxbury township, in the County of Morris & State of New Jersey, aged 76 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on her oath, make the following Declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 4th 1836. — I am the widow of Daniel Gard decd. who was a private in the army of the United States, in the company commanded by Captain Peter Dickerson, as I have understood & believe. The Colonel of his Regiment I do not recollect with any certainty, but believe it was under either Colonel Martin, Lord Stirling, or Col. Dayton, or Barber. — I have heard him speak often of these officers. I understood, that his first enlistment under Capt. Dickerson, was very early in the war, & for one year. That after serving out this first period, he again enlisted for & during the war, which I believe he also faithfully served out, & recd. an honorable discharge therefor. This discharge, unless I am much deceived, I have often seen in possession of my husband. He kept it chiefly, & in it, he carefully preserved a musket ball, which was shot through his left arm & was lodged in his flesh, in some action or skirmish upon, or near to Staten Island, with the enemy. This wound crippled his arm, & unfitted him for action duty with his musket, & he was appointed to perform some duty in the Commissary or Quarter Master Department, under Captain or Major Wm. Shute. I believe his discharge was dated at Newburg, or somewhere on the Hudson river — the time, I know not; but believe it was after the war was ended. He parted with it unwillingly, to go to the Pension office as I think, with his other papers, to enable him to receive his pension under the first pension law, in 1818, to which papers I refer the Secretary of War & Commission of pensions, in support of this my application, as his widow. — My husband, recd. his pension up to the time of his death, as I believe; & he died at his residence in Roxbury, township, in Morris County, twelve years ago, on the 18th of June last according to the best of my recollection & belief. I was born at Bottle hill, in Morris County, on the 9th April 1760, & was married to Daniel Gard at Parsippany in said County by Justice Minton, whose first name I have forgotten, on the 26th day of January, 1780. Captain Joseph Beach & his wife, — Almandee Gard & his wife, were present at our marriage; — they are all dead, & I know no living witness who was present nor have I any documentary proof, except a record, kept in our family bible, not now in my possession.

Jeremiah Fairchild, & Seth Fairchild, who have lived near me for many years, & who have known me & my husband, as living together in the character of husband & wife, with a family of children, may perhaps be willing to testify what they know. My husband, died in June 1824 (18th day) & was 69 years old in the previous December. I have remained a widow ever since that period, as may more fully appear by reference to the proof hereto annexed.
Sworn to, & subscribed, before me,
October 5th 1836.
Hannah Gard
Silas Cook

Personally appears in open Court, before the Judges thereof, on this 5th day of October 1836, Jeremiah Fairchild, aged 62 years, & Seth Fairchild, aged 48 years, will known to the Court, as men of fair reputation & worthy of belief, who having been first duly sworn according to Law, do on their oaths declare as follows, viz: — We are neighbours to Mrs. Hannah Gard, the above applicant for a pension — living within 3 fourths of a mile of her residence, during the last 30 years. We knew Daniel Gard, her late husband very well, & all their children. Daniel Gard, & the said Hannah Gard, lived together to our fore knowledge, more than 40 years, as husband & wife, & were universally so reputed & believed, by all their neighbours. They have had a large family of children, viz: 3 sons, & 6 daughters — 7 of whom are living, viz: 2 sons, & 5 daughters. — Daniel Gard, husband of Hannah Gard, died in June 1824, & his widow, Hannah Gard, the above applicant, has remained a widow since that period to the present day. — Jeremiah Fairchild
Sworn & subscribed before me the date first above mentioned.
Seth Fairchild
Silas Cook

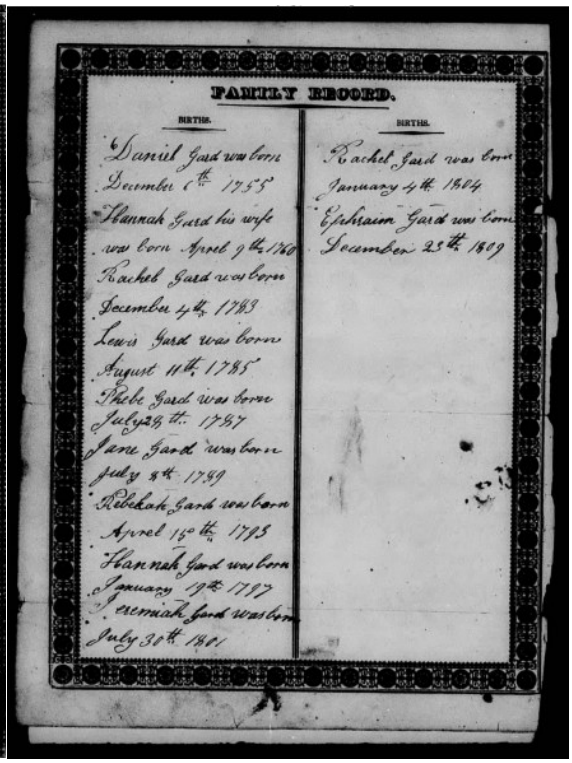
I, Joseph Dalrimple Esqr. Clerk of Morris County, do hereby certify, that the foregoing are the original proceeding, in the Court, in the matter of Hannah Gard, an applicant for a pension, as the widow of Daniel Gard decd. for his Revolutionary Service. In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name & affix my seal of office & of the Court, at Morris town, this 5th day of October, Anno Domini, 1836.
By order of the Court.
Jos. Dalrimple Clk



FAMILY RECORD.

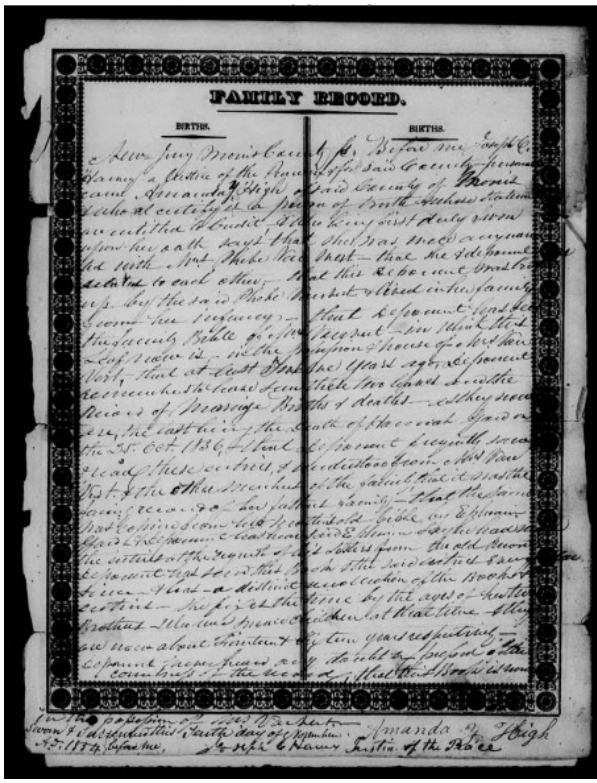
MARRIAGES.	MARRIAGES.
Daniel Gard and Hannah Merrick was married Jan 26th 1783	

New Jersey.
Morris County ss — I, Albert H. Stanbrough Clerk of the County of Morris — Do hereby certify that Joseph C. Harvey Esquire before the annexed affidavit was made, was at the date thereof a Justice of the Peace in & for said County, and duly authorized to take the affidavit — and that I am acquainted with the hand writing of said Justice & that the signature thereto proceeding to be his — is genuine.
In testimony whereof I have set my name & affixed seal of said County this Fourteenth day of November A.D. 1854. — A. H. Stanbrough



FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.
Daniel Gard was born December 6th 1755	Rachel Gard was born January 4th 1804
Hannah Gard his wife was born April 9th 1760	Ephraim Gard was born December 23th 1809
Rachel Gard was born December 4th 1783	
Lewis Gard was born August 11th 1785	
Phebe Gard was born July 28th 1787	
Jane Gard was born July 8th 1789	
Rebekah Gard was born April 15th 1793	
Hannah Gard was born January 19th 1797	
Jeremiah Gard was born July 30th 1801	

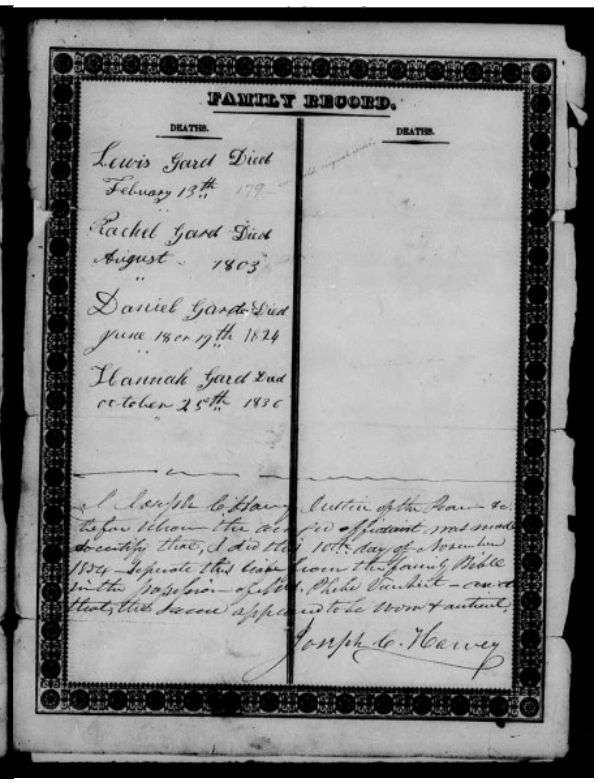


FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS. BIRTHS.

New Jersey Morris County ss. Before me Joseph C. Harvey a Justice of the Peace in and for said County personally came Amanda Y. High of said County of Morris & who at certifying a person of truth & whose statement we entitled to credit & then being first duly sworn upon her oath says that she was more acquainted with Mrs. Phebe Van Vert — that she & deponent are related to each other — that this deponent was trusted by the said Phebe Van Vert & lived in her family from her infancy — that deponent was seen in her family Bible of Mrs. Vaurvert — in which the Leaf now is in the possession & house of Mrs. Van Vert, that at least for the years ago deponent remembers to have seen these two leaves and the record of Marriage Births & deaths — as they now are, the last being the death of Hannah Gard on the 25. Oct. 1836 — that deponent frequently saw & read these entries, & understood from Mrs. Van Vert & the other members of the family that it was the Family record of her father's family — that the same was coming from her mother's old Bible by Ephraim Gard & deponent has now seen Ephraim Gard & he had the entries at the regard of his sisters from the old Record & he would not send this Book the said entries & any since — & has a distinct recollection of the Books & entries — he fixes the time by the ages of his two brothers who were since children at that time & they are now about Fourteen & Sixteen years respectively — deponent has never heard any doubt by proof of the correctness of the record, that this Book is now in the possession of Mrs. Vaurvert — Sworn & subscribed this Fourth day of November A.D. 1854 before me, Joseph C. Harvey Justice of the Peace

Amanda Y. High



FAMILY RECORD.

DEATHS. DEATHS.

Lewis Gard Died February 13th 179

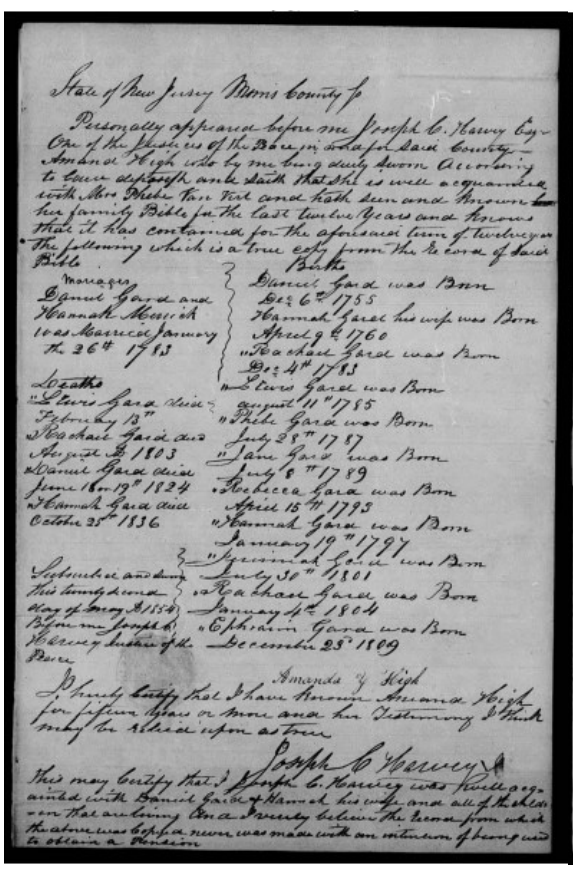
Rachel Gard Died August 1803

Daniel Gard Died June 18 or 19th 1824

Hannah Gard Died October 25th 1836

I Joseph C. Harvey Justice of the Peace &c. before whom the accompanied affidavit was made do certify that, I did this 10th day of November 1854 — separate this leaf from the family Bible in the possession of Mrs. Phebe Van Vert — and that, the same appeared to be worn & antient.

Joseph C. Harvey



State of New Jersey Morris County ss

Personally appeared before me Joseph C. Harvey Esq. One of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County — Amanda High who by me being duly sworn according to law deposeth and saith that she is well acquainted with Mrs Phebe Van Vert and hath seen and known her family Bible for the last twelve years and knows that it has contained for the aforesaid term of twelve years the following which is a true copy from the record of said Bible

Marriages
Daniel Gard and Hannah Merrick was Married January the 26th 1783

Deaths
Lewis Gard died February 13th
Rachael Gard died August 1803
Daniel Gard died June 18 or 19th 1824
Hannah Gard died October 25th 1836

Births
Daniel Gard was Born Dec 6th 1755
Hannah Gard his wife was Born April 9th 1760
Rachael Gard was Born Dec 4th 1783
Lewis Gard was Born August 11th 1785
Phebe Gard was Born July 28th 1787
Jane Gard was Born July 8th 1789
Rebecca Gard was Born April 15th 1793
Hannah Gard was Born January 19th 1797
Jeremiah Gard was Born July 30th 1801
Rachael Gard was Born January 4th 1804
Ephraim Gard was Born December 23d 1809

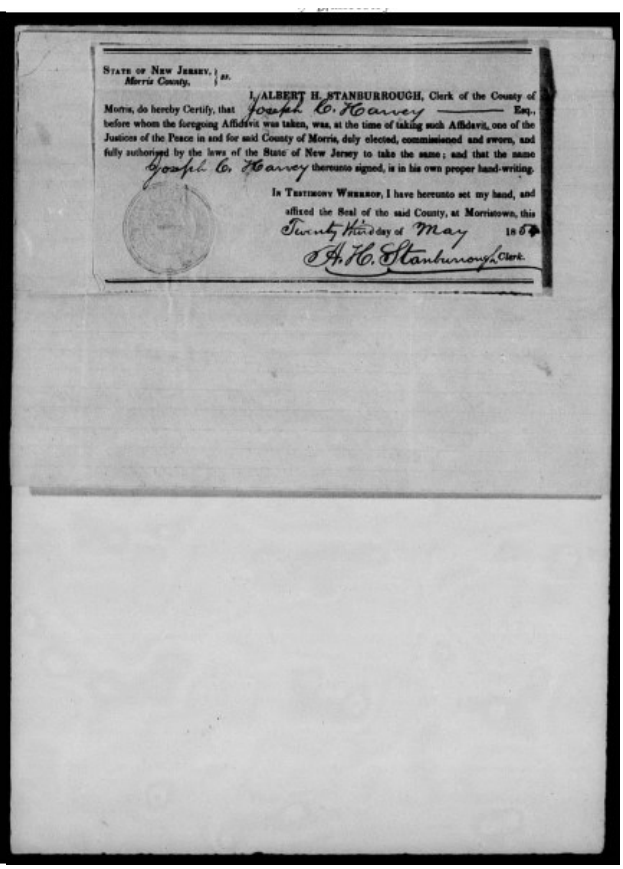
Subscribed and sworn this twenty second day of May A.D. 1854 Before me Joseph C. Harvey Justice of the Peace

Amanda Y. High

I hereby certify that I have known Amanda High for fifteen years or more and her Testimony I think may be relied upon as true

Joseph C. Harvey

This may certify that I Joseph C. Harvey was well acquainted with Daniel Gard & Hannah his wife and all of the children that are living and I verily believe the record from which the above was copied never was made with an intention of being used to obtain a Pension

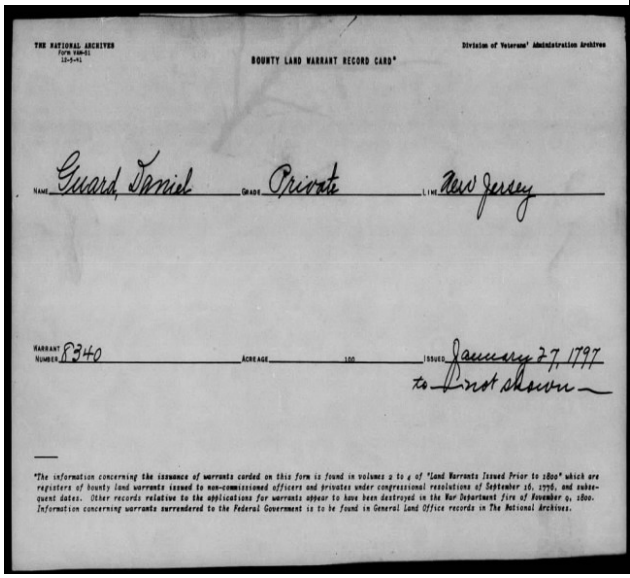


State of New Jersey, Morris County, } ss.

I, ALBERT H. STANBURROUGH, Clerk of the County of Morris, do hereby Certify, that Joseph C. Harvey Esq., before whom the foregoing Affidavit was taken, was, at the time of taking such Affidavit, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County of Morris, duly elected, commissioned and sworn, and fully authorised by the laws of the State of New Jersey to take the same; and that the name Joseph C. Harvey thereunto signed, is in his own proper hand-writing.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of the said County, at Morristown, this Twenty third day of May 1854

A. H. Stanburrough Clerk.



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Form 240-01
12-5-41

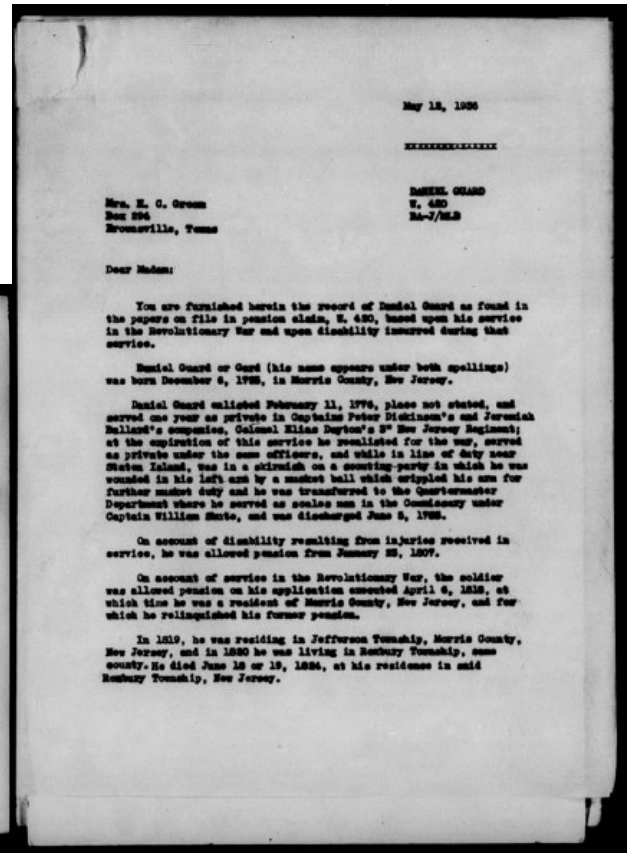
Division of Veterans' Administration Archives

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT RECORD CARD*

NAME Guard, Daniel GRADE Private LINE New Jersey

WARRANT NUMBER 8340 ACREAGE 100 ISSUED January 27, 1797
to not shown

*The information concerning the issuance of warrants carded on this form is found in volumes 2 to 4 of "Land Warrants Issued Prior to 1800" which are registers of bounty land warrants issued to non-commissioned officers and privates under congressional resolutions of September 16, 1776, and subsequent dates. Other records relative to the applications for warrants appear to have been destroyed in the War Department fire of November 9, 1800. Information concerning warrants surrendered to the Federal Government is to be found in General Land Office records in The National Archives.



May 12, 1936

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

DANIEL GUARD
W. 420
RA-J/MLB

Mrs. H. C. Groom
Box 294
Brownsville, Texas

Dear Madam:

You are furnished herein the record of Daniel Guard as found in the papers on file in pension claim, W. 420, based upon his service in the Revolutionary War and upon disability incurred during that service.

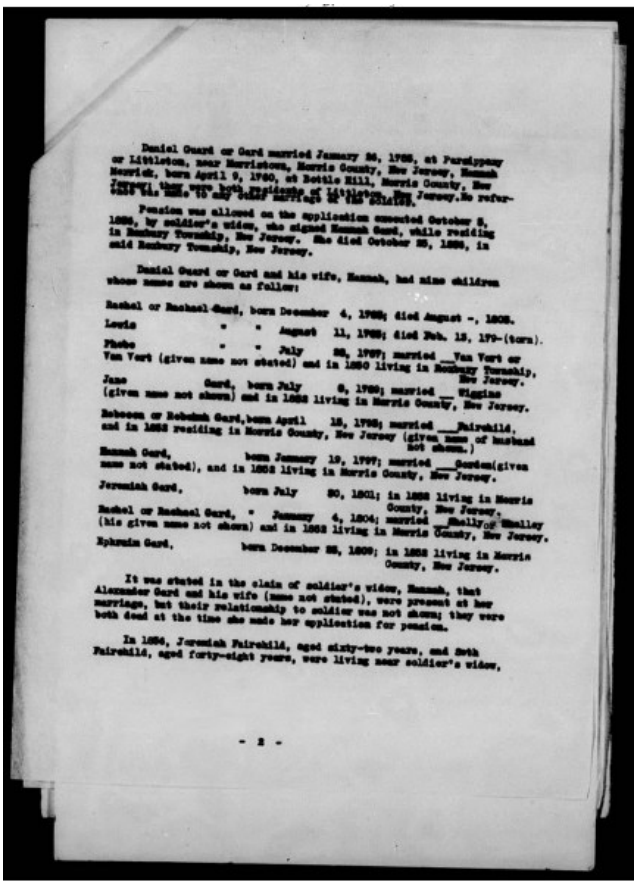
Daniel Guard or Gard (his name appears under both spellings) was born December 6, 1755, in Morris County, New Jersey.

Daniel Guard enlisted February 11, 1776, place not stated, and served one year as private in Captains Peter Dickinson's and Jeremiah Ballard's companies, Colonel Elias Dayton's 3" New Jersey Regiment; at the expiration of this service he reenlisted for the war, served as private under the same officers, and while in line of duty near Staten Island, was in a skirmish on a scouting party in which he was wounded in his left arm by a musket ball which crippled his arm for further musket duty and he was transferred to the Quartermaster Department where he served as scales man in the Commissary under Captain William Shute, and was discharged June 5, 1783.

On account of disability resulting from injuries received in service, he was allowed pension from January 23, 1807.

On account of service in the Revolutionary War, the soldier was allowed pension on his application executed April 6, 1818, at which time he was a resident of Morris County, New Jersey, and for which he relinquished his former pension.

In 1819, he was residing in Jefferson Township, Morris County, New Jersey, and in 1820 he was living in Roxbury Township, same county. He died June 18 or 19, 1824, at his residence in said Roxbury Township, New Jersey.



Daniel Guard or Gard married January 26, 1785, at Parsippany or Littleton, near Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey, Hannah Merrick, born April 9, 1760, at Bottle Hill, Morris County, New Jersey; they were both residents of Littleton, New Jersey. No reference was made to any other marriage of the soldier.

Pension was allowed on the application executed October 5, 1836, by soldier's widow, who signed Hannah Gard, while residing in Roxbury Township, New Jersey. She died October 25, 1836, in said Roxbury Township, New Jersey.

Daniel Guard or Gard and his wife, Hannah, had nine children whose names are shown as follow:

Rachel or Rachael Gard, born December 4, 1785; died August -, 1803.

Lewis " " August 11, 1785; died Feb. 13, 179-(torn).

Phebe " " July 28, 1787; married __Van Vort or Van Vort (given name not stated) and in 1850 living in Roxbury Township, New Jersey.

Jane Gard, born July 8, 1789; married __ Wiggins (given name not shown) and in 1852 living in Morris County, New Jersey.

Rebecca or Rebekah Gard, born April 15, 1795; married ___Fairchild, and in 1852 residing in Morris County, New Jersey (given name of husband not shown.)

Hannah Gard, born January 19, 1797; married ___Gordon(given name not stated), and in 1852 living in Morris County, New Jersey.

Jeremiah Gard, born July 30, 1801; in 1852 living in Morris County, New Jersey.

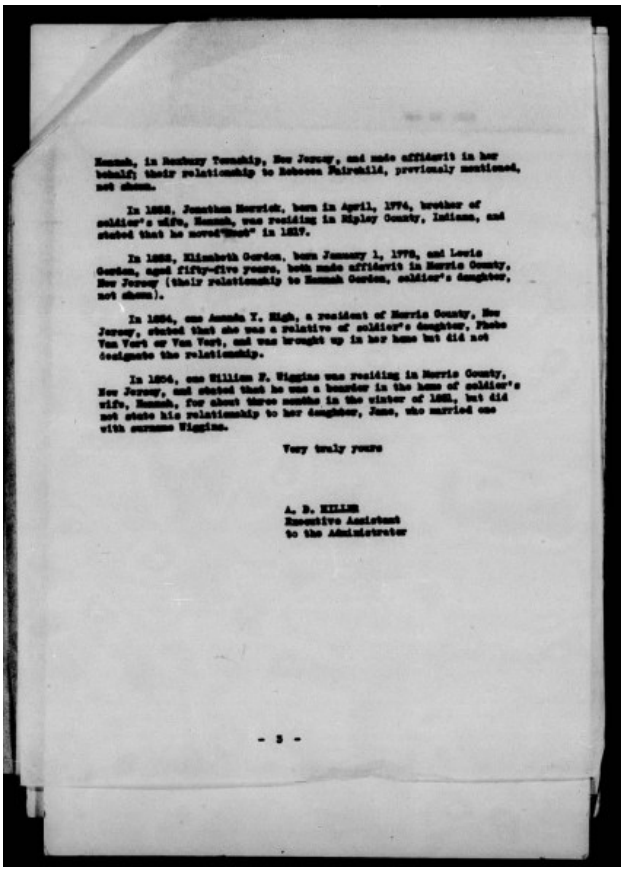
Rachel or Rachael Gard, " January 4, 1804; married __Shelly or Shelley (his given name not shown) and in 1852 living in Morris County, New Jersey.

Ephraim Gard, born December 25, 1809; in 1852 living in Morris County, New Jersey.

It was stated in the claim of soldier's widow, Hannah, that Alexander Gard and his wife (name not stated), were present at her marriage, but their relationship to soldier was not shown; they were both dead at the time she made her application for pension.

In 1854, Jeremiah Fairchild, aged sixty-two years, and Seth Fairchild, aged forty-eight years, were living near soldier's widow,

- 2 -



Hannah, in Roxbury Township, New Jersey, and made affidavit in her behalf; their relationship to Rebecca Fairchild, previously mentioned, not shown.

In 1852, Jonathan Merrick, born in April, 1774, brother of soldier's wife, Hannah, was residing in Ripley County, Indiana, and stated that he moved there in 1817.

In 1852, Elizabeth Gordon, born January 1, 1778, and Lewis Gordon, aged fifty-five years, both made affidavit in Morris County, New Jersey (their relationship to Hannah Gordon, soldier's daughter, not shown).

In 1854, one Amanda Y. High, a resident of Morris County, New Jersey, stated that she was a relative of soldier's daughter, Phebe Van Vort or Van Vort, and was brought up in her home but did not designate the relationship.

In 1854, one William F. Higgins was residing in Morris County, New Jersey, and stated that he was a boarder in the home of soldier's wife, Hannah, for about three months in the winter of 1852, but did not state his relationship to her daughter, Jane, who married one with surname Higgins.

Very truly yours

A. B. KILLEN
Executive Assistant
to the Administrator

- 3 -

History of Morris, New Jersey

Summary

Private Daniel Gard (1755–1824)

- **Born:** 1755, Morristown, Morris County, New Jersey
- **Parents:** Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717), and Elizabeth Johnson
- **Married:** Hannah Merrick, 1783
- **Children:** Rebecca Fairchild, Hannah Gordon, Jeremiah Gard, Rachel Shelly, Ephraim Gard, and others (per Bible and affidavit records)
- **Military:** Private, New Jersey Militia, served under Captain Peter Dickerson during the Morristown winter encampment (1779)
- **Occupation:** Blacksmith / forge worker in the Whippany River Valley
- **Injuries:** Right arm disabled during the war; left arm later lost in a forge accident
- **Pension:** Posthumous claim by widow and children; verified by 1852 testimony from Whippany forge witness
- **Died:** May 24, 1824, Morristown, New Jersey
- **Buried:** Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Morristown, New Jersey

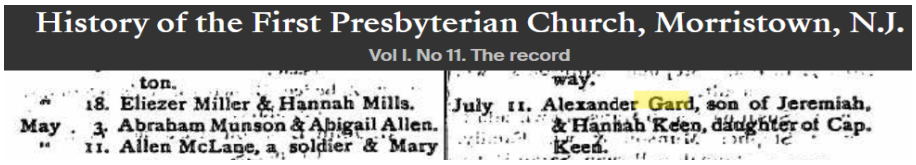
Private Daniel Gard (1755–1824), son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. and Elizabeth Johnson, was baptized in Morristown's First Presbyterian Church in 1762 along with his siblings, soon after

his mother's death. He served during the Revolutionary War under Captain Peter Dickerson, whose Morristown tavern was a rallying place for local Patriots during Washington's encampment of 1779. After the war, Daniel married Hannah Merrick and raised a large family while working the forges along the Whippany River valley, the same industrial corridor where his father and uncles had produced iron for the Patriot cause. A devastating forge accident cost him his left arm, but his name survived through his children's pension affidavits—documents that preserved not only his service record but also a rare handwritten family register discovered years later in his widow's wallet. Unlike his brothers who joined the westward migration after the war, Daniel remained in New Jersey, dying in 1824 and buried in the Presbyterian Church Cemetery at Morristown. His life stands as one of the most clearly documented among the Revolutionary generation of the Gard family.

ALEXANDER GUARD B. CA. 1758—D. 1811

Early Life

Alexander Guard married Hannah Mary Keen. A Morristown Presbyterian Church marriage record from July 11, 1780, proves that Alexander who married Hannah Keen was the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). In addition, one of the baptismal entries in the Morristown Presbyterian Church records lists Alexander as one of the eight of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717)'s children who was baptized in 1762 and, in addition, gives information about his later marriage to Hannah Keen. Hannah was the daughter of Captain James Keen.


History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N.J.
Vol I. No 11. The record
ton.
" 18. Eliezer Miller & Hannah Mills.
May 3. Abraham Munson & Abigail Allen.
" 11. Allen McLane, a soldier & Mary
way.
July 11. Alexander Gard, son of Jeremiah, & Hannah Keen, daughter of Cap. Keen.

Migration to the Ohio River Valley

Alexander and Hannah settled first in Pennsylvania amongst siblings and cousins and stayed long enough to have several children there. They left Pennsylvania for the Ohio River Valley, landing in North Bend, Ohio in 1790.

He went westward with his cousins who were brothers, "Gershom and ____ Gard," according to the newspaper articles by Samuel Morrison written in the 1870s about the Gard

family who settled in the Ohio River Valley. He gives incredible details about Alexander and his family, including physical descriptions. Alexander was about six feet tall, had blond hair, and blue eyes. This is a rare case where someone from this period has so much supporting documentation and evidence. From this article we can deduce that the unnamed brother of Gershom was Captain Jacob Gard. Alexander Guard and his wife Hannah Mary settled at North Bend, Ohio (Cincinnati) with their children: Timothy, David, Ezra, and Bailey. They later had Sarah, Elizabeth, Chalon, and Hannah.

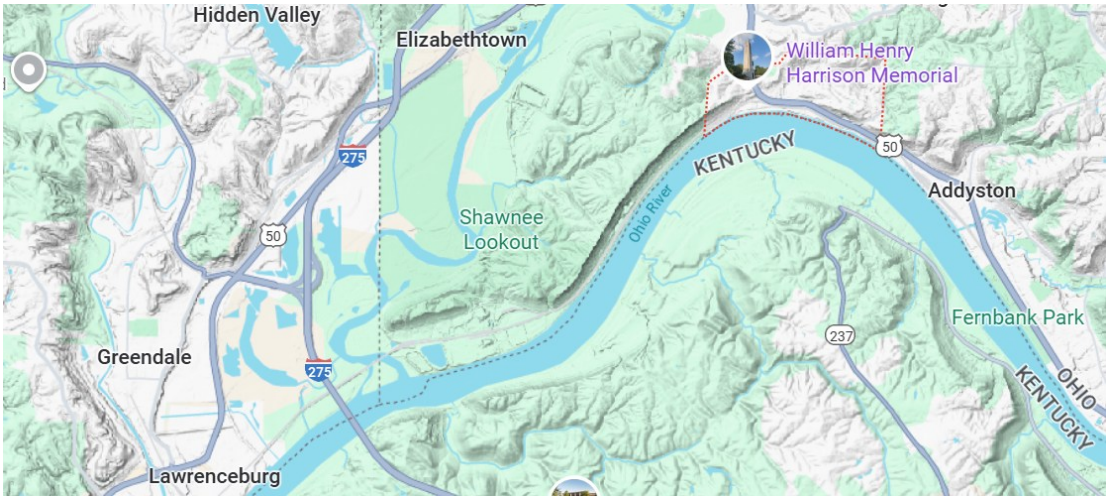
While no surviving document definitively states that John Cleves Symmes departed Fort Pitt and floated down the Ohio River, multiple sources show he used river routes, moved from places like Limestone, sent surveyors, and travelled with settlers by boat. These are consistent with the common migration path of early Ohio settlers: overland to Fort Pitt, then river descent into the Miami Purchase. It is quite likely Symmes followed that same method, though without a direct quote we treat it as the best-supported hypothesis, not a proven fact. We do know that accounts about Alexander say that he came with the Symmes party and that he “landed” in North Bend, Ohio in 1790, indicating a water route.

After arriving, they spent five years in North Bend where the Methodist Episcopal church there was founded in Alexander’s home. Alexander had already relocated his household to Dearborn by 1796, but his cabin in the Elizabethtown/North Bend area (possibly his original settlement cabin) was still standing and used for communal purposes. In 1803, it was chosen as the site for the Methodist class, which soon evolved into a larger church that served both Indiana and Ohio settlers.

OTHER RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The first was an Episcopal Methodist church, the formation of a class in the log cabin of Alexander Guard, in 1803, by an itinerant minister, whose name cannot be ascertained. In early days the camp-meeting in Scroggin's grove, near Elizabethtown, was an occasion of great interest and spiritual profit to the multitudes that attended. In due time a meeting-house was built, and, in accordance with the Methodist economy, supplied with the ministry of the Gospel, exciting a wide spread and beneficent influence over the community. The Miller, Guard, Hayes, Mills, Dunn, and Scroggin families were identified with this church, and many of their posterity are found walking in the ways of their godly ancestors.

History of Hamilton County, Ohio, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches



North Bend is located where the William Henry Harrison Memorial is indicated.

Dearborn County, Indiana was about 10 to 15 miles west by land, but the river route was how they travelled. There, his surname was usually spelled as "G**u**ard." His children married into the Hayes and Miller families, who were also prominent settlers of that time.

The Ohio River, winding past bluffs like Shawnee Lookout, was not only a natural obstacle but a stronghold of the Shawnee, who for years had resisted the incursion of settlers with ambushes from the heights above. The Shawnee and Miami tribes used the ridges around

Shawnee Lookout to monitor and ambush traffic on the Ohio and Great Miami Rivers. From those heights, they could see flatboats and rafts approaching miles away. During this period (1780s–1790s), the Ohio River was known as “the dark and bloody ground” because boats were constantly harassed. Settlers reported arrows, musket fire, and raids launched from the bluffs.

Authors like Samuel Morrison record how the Guards, Hayes, Millers, and their companions lashed together makeshift cabins of logs at the Great Miami to protect themselves against such attacks, all while enduring hunger and the loss of nearly everything when their boat struck a sunken tree and overturned. Alexander, Hannah, and their four young children—Timothy, David, Ezra, and Bailey—escaped with only their clothes on their backs.

This danger is why families like the Guards, Hayes, and others often travel in armed groups or under the protection of military expeditions when moving west. It was not until 1794, after the Battle of Fallen Timbers and the Treaty of Greenville (1795), that the Shawnee and other tribes ceded most of southern Ohio and southeastern Indiana. Only then did settlement become relatively secure and that coincided with the move to Dearborn County, Indiana.

The article *“Millennium Moment, No. 19: The Big Bottom”* (*The Dearborn County Register*, May 25, 2000) describes the early settlement of the Big Bottom area of Dearborn County, Indiana, part of the Symmes Purchase. Families like the Hayes and Millers were among the first pioneers, arriving in the 1790s to establish farms along the Great Miami River. These settlers endured Indian raids, frontier isolation, and the challenges of carving farms from wilderness. The narrative places Alexander Guard’s family within this pioneering context: as one of the early Guard settlers in Dearborn County, he and his descendants were part of this same wave of migration tied to the Symmes Purchase. The hardships, land acquisition, and community-building described in the article parallel the experiences of Alexander Guard and his family, showing how they fit into the broader pioneer story of the region.

The obituary for Alexander’s eldest son further verifies part of this account, however, it states that Timothy Guard, Sr. was Alexander’s eldest son. That was not possible considering he died in 1892 at the age of eighty and Hannah Mary Keen was born in 1765,

putting her age at 47 at the time of his birth in 1812. The writer of the obituary confused Timothy as a son instead of a grandson of Alexander Guard. The obituary is for Alexander's grandson, Timothy, son of Ezra. His son, Timothy, held property in Dearborn County briefly, shown by an 1807 record, but then he left Indiana and moved to Illinois by 1820.

Guard's Island in Dearborn County

After 1823, David, Ezra, and Bailey Guard entered into an extensive trading partnership focused on the New Orleans market. The brothers purchased Sampson's Island in the Miami River (soon known as Guard's Island), where Bailey Guard cleared the land, built improvements, and cultivated corn. From there, the Guards used steamboat operations—loading cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, bacon, and hay onto old steamboat hulls and floating them south. Court and sheriff's sale notices from the mid-19th century confirm that the land was partitioned among heirs, with references to James Guard, Timothy Guard, and Daniel M. Guard, and later to the Hayes family through marriage and inheritance. By the 20th century, the island was partially absorbed into river management projects, with parts taken by the U.S. Government for Markland Dam purposes. Newspaper records also show that throughout this period the Guard families maintained unusually large numbers of free Black persons in their households, suggesting their property was not just agricultural but part of the wider social and economic tensions of Dearborn County along the Ohio River.

The Saline Salt Works and Slavery: Timothy Guard's Role

Timothy Guard was the first member of the Guard family to be directly associated with slavery. After the death of his wife, Timothy removed from Dearborn County, Indiana, to Gallatin County, Illinois, where he engaged in the salt trade at the United States Salines near Shawneetown. These "Saline Salt Works" were central to Illinois' early economy. Salt was indispensable in the frontier era—for preserving meat, curing hides, and daily cooking—and the Gallatin County salines provided much of the supply for the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys.

Although Illinois entered the Union in 1818 as a "free state," its constitution included a specific exemption for the Saline works. The framers, believing the salt works too essential and too arduous to operate without coerced labor, permitted the continued use of enslaved

persons or indentured African Americans at these sites. Leaseholders of the Saline lands imported enslaved people from neighboring slave states under contracts sanctioned by law. In practice, this meant that the Salines were one of the only places north of the Ohio River where slavery was openly tolerated and legally protected.

The 1820 census confirms Timothy Guard's involvement: he is listed in Gallatin County with forty-five enslaved individuals, and forty-five free white persons. This placed him among the larger operators at the Saline works. Contemporary accounts emphasize the brutal conditions of salt production—cutting timber, hauling brine, and tending boiling kettles—tasks that free white laborers often avoided. Thus, enslaved, and indentured Black workers bore the burden, their coerced labor sustaining Illinois' most important early industry.

By 1830, Timothy Guard no longer had enslaved people in his household. Within a decade, political pressure and federal oversight brought an end to the leasing system, and by the 1830 census Guard's household listed only nine free white persons and no enslaved individuals. This sharp contrast illustrates the collapse of legalized slave leasing at the salt works and its impact on local households that had depended upon it.

Samuel Morrison's 19th-century "History of the Guard Family" corroborates this trajectory, noting that after his wife's death Timothy "removed to the Saline Salt Works in Illinois and there made his permanent home." His youngest brother Chalon Guard soon followed, also settling at Shawneetown and joining in the salt trade. Their sister Elizabeth and her husband William Cloud likewise migrated to Equality, Illinois, where the Cloud family became part of the same community.

This branch of the Guards thus stood in marked contrast to their kin who remained in Dearborn County, Indiana. There, David, Ezra, and Bailey Guard farmed and engaged in flatboat commerce to New Orleans. Their 1820 census entries recorded unusually large numbers of free Black individuals in their households, an anomaly that has suggested to some historians connections with the region's free Black communities or even the Underground Railroad. While the precise nature of these relationships remains uncertain, it underscores the paradox within a single family: one branch profiting from slavery in Illinois,

another living in a county associated with antislavery activism across the river from Cincinnati.

Timothy Guard's role at the Saline works demonstrates both the legal anomalies of early Illinois and the complex moral choices facing frontier families. Yet it marks a turning point in the Guard family story, where ties to forced labor emerge for the first time in the record.

Death of Timothy Guard.

Died, in this city, on Sunday, August 14th, 1892, Timothy Guard, Sr., aged eighty years.

Mr. Guard was a native of this county, and has always resided within the vicinity of Lawrenceburgh. His father, Alexander Guard, and family removed to this county in 1796 from North Bend, Ohio, having emigrated originally from New Jersey. He landed at North Bend in 1790, and was followed the next year by Capt. Joseph Hayes, a revolutionary soldier. The Hayes and Guard families settled on this side of the Miami River in the valley known as the Big Bottoms.

This is regarded as the first settlement in the county of Dearborn. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Guard each raised large families, most all of whom remained in this neighborhood, and they, also, were blessed with numerous children, until to this day the name and descendants may be counted by scores, and many of them are engaged in cultivating fields in the valley their sires discovered.

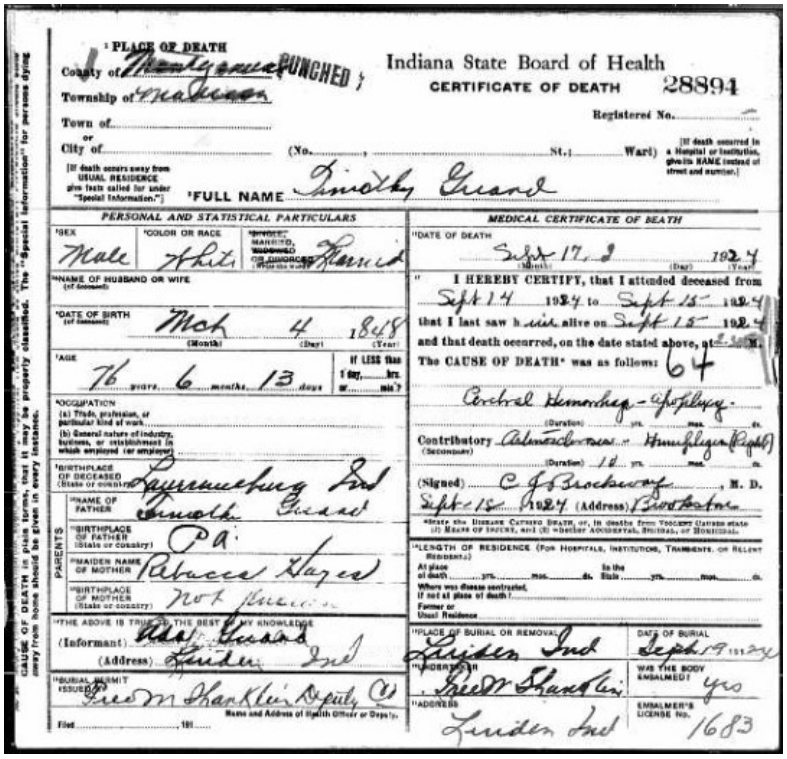
Timothy Guard was the eldest son and he was the last of the third generation to pass away. For a number of years he had resided with his son, Daniel M. Guard, in this city, and for months before his death his strong constitution was gradually wasted by disease.

He was married to Rebecca S. Hayes in 1837, who died May 10th, 1876. To them were born 9 children, 7 sons and 2 daughters. Three sons survive him, Daniel M., Hiram and Timothy Guard. There were 32 grand-children and 17 great grand-children. He was the only survivor of the third generation of three brothers who first settled the Miami Valley. He was a member of the official board of Belleview Church and was a Trustee when it was built.

The funeral took place on Tuesday at the Belleview Methodist Church. The services were conducted by Revs. Dolph and Iliff. The attendance at the funeral was marked by the many old citizens present.

The Dearborn County Register ~ Lawrenceburg, Indiana ~ Thu, Aug 18, 1892, ~ age 2

Following the lineage of Timothy Guard yields an important piece of evidence. The death certificate for Timonthy's son states that Timothy was born in Pennsylvania. That in addition to the obituary saying that Alexander "landed" in North Bend, Ohio in 1790 tells us that they came via the Ohio River route from Pennsylvania.



PLACE OF DEATH
County of Montgomery PUNCHED
Township of Madison
Town of
or
City of (No. St.) Ward)
[If death occurs away from USUAL RESIDENCE give facts called for under "Special Information."]

Indiana State Board of Health
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 28894
Registered No.
[If death occurred in a Hospital or Institution, give its NAME instead of street and number.]

FULL NAME Timothy Guard

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

SEX: Male
COLOR OR RACE: White
MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED: Married
NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE:
DATE OF BIRTH: March 4 1848
AGE: 76 years 6 months 13 days
If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.?
OCCUPATION: (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work: (b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer):
BIRTHPLACE OF DECEASED: Lawrenceburg Ind
NAME OF FATHER: Timothy Guard
BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER: Pa
MAIDEN NAME OF MOTHER: Rebecca Hayes
BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER: Not Known
PARENTS
THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE
(Informant): Ada Guard
(Address): Linden Ind
BURIAL PERMIT ISSUED: Fred M Shanklin Deputy CR
Name and Address of Health Officer or Deputy
Filed 191

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DATE OF DEATH: Sept 17, 3 1924
I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from Sept 14 1924 to Sept 15 1924
that I last saw h alive on Sept 15 1924
and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 2:30 M.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows: 64
Cerebral Hemorrhage - Apoplexy.
(Duration) yrs. mos. ds.
Contributory (Secondary) Arteriosclerosis - Hemiplegia (Right)
(Duration) 10 yrs. mos. ds.
(Signed) C G Brockway, M. D.
Sept 15 1924 (Address) Brookville
*State the DISEASE CAUSING DEATH, or, in deaths from VIOLENT CAUSES state (1) MEANS OF INJURY, and (2) whether ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDAL, or HOMICIDAL.
LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, TRANSIENTS, or RECENT RESIDENTS.)
At place of death yrs. mos. ds. In the State yrs. mos. ds.
Where was disease contracted, if not at place of death?
Former or Usual Residence
PLACE OF BURIAL OR REMOVAL: Linden Ind
DATE OF BURIAL: Sept 19 1924
UNDERTAKER: Fred M Shanklin
ADDRESS: Linden Ind
WAS THE BODY EMBALMED? Yes
EMBALMER'S LICENSE No. 1683

CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, that it may be properly classified. The "Special Information" for persons dying away from home should be given in every instance.

previous spring Alexander Guard and his wife, Hannah, and their four children, had landed at the same point. The names of the children of this couple were Timothy, David, Ezra and Bailey. In 1793 Captain Hayes and

From the History of Dearborn County, Indiana

Consistently, Alexander Guard is documented as having travelled with his wife and four sons, arriving in 1790. Even though Moses Gard (b. 1794) lived amongst them in 1820, he was not their son because he was born in 1794 in Pennsylvania after they left.

Alexander Guard died in Dearborn County in 1811. His widow and sons remained and were consistently found on the census there with substantial numbers of non-white household

members, raising the question of whether they were involved in the abolitionist movement and perhaps the underground railroad, which was active in those parts during that time.

Hannah, before she died in 1834, and their sons David, Ezra, and Bailey (and briefly their relative, Moses) were prominent members of Dearborn County society. They had a tannery, a store, and a steam boating operation that operated from Guard's Island situated at mouth of the Miami River to the Ohio transporting goods from the Ohio River Valley to the markets of New Orleans. In addition to their large families, their households contained incredibly high numbers of free Black persons who contributed to this enterprise, which they operated for twenty years.

Summary

Alexander Guard (d. 1811)

- **Parents:** Son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717), and Elizabeth Johnson (shown in Morristown Presbyterian records; among the eight children listed/baptized in 1762).
- **Married:** Hannah Mary Keen, 11 Jul 1780, First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey (daughter of Capt. James Keen).
- **Residences & migration:** Morristown, NJ → Pennsylvania (several children born there) → North Bend, Ohio (arrived 1790, with cousins "Gershom and [his brother]"—deduced as Capt. Jacob Gard) → Dearborn County, Indiana (by 1796).
- **Children (per chapter):** Timothy, David, Ezra, Bailey; later Sarah, Elizabeth, Chalon, Hannah. (Note: 1892 obituary calling "Timothy Guard, Sr." Alexander's eldest son actually refers to his grandson Timothy, son of Ezra; Alexander's son Timothy appears in an 1807 Dearborn record and later moved to Illinois.)
- **Community & faith:** Hosted the founding Methodist class at his North Bend cabin; that cabin later used for Methodist meetings (1803) after his move to Dearborn.
- **Commerce:** With sons (esp. David, Ezra, Bailey) operated flatboat/steamboat commerce from Guard's Island at the mouth of the Miami—shipping livestock, flour, bacon, hay to New Orleans; formed a trading partnership after 1823.
- **Social context:** Dearborn households for David/Ezra/Bailey show unusually large numbers of free Black persons, suggesting complex ties to local free Black communities amid regional antislavery activity (distinct from the Illinois branch's later use of enslaved labor at the Salines).
- **Death:** 1811, Dearborn County, Indiana; Hannah Mary (Keen) Guard died 1834.

Alexander Guard (d. 1811), son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. and Elizabeth Johnson, appears in the Morristown Presbyterian entries as one of Jeremiah's eight children (1762) and married Hannah Mary Keen on 11 July 1780. After an initial period in Pennsylvania, Alexander and

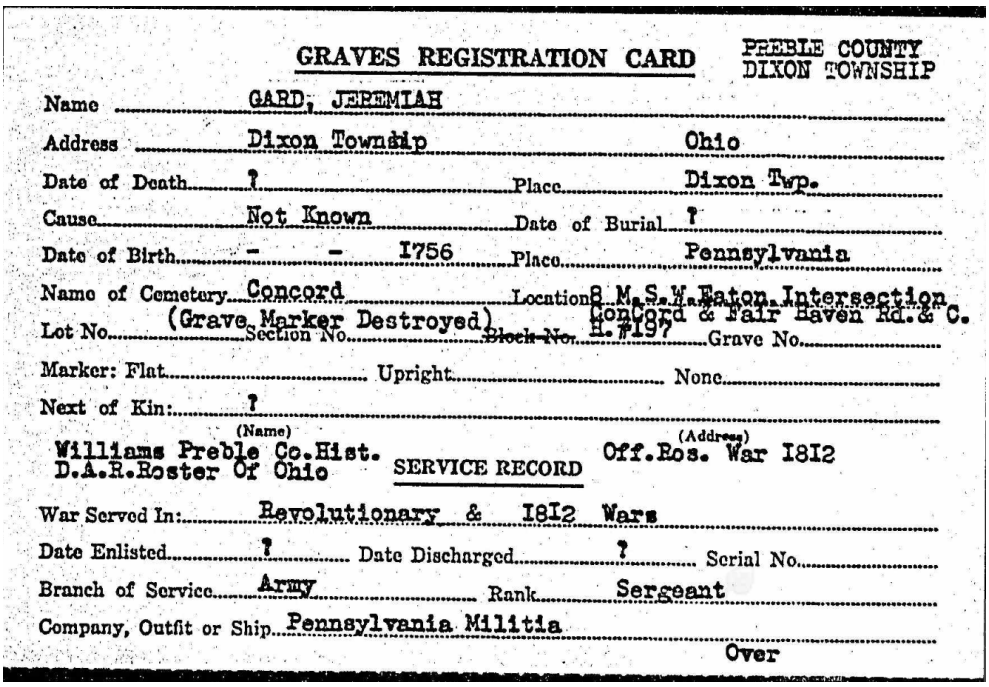
Hannah "landed" at North Bend, Ohio in 1790—reportedly with cousins Gershom and his brother (reasonably Capt. Jacob Gard)—and soon helped organize a Methodist class that met in Alexander's cabin. By 1796 the family had removed to Dearborn County, Indiana, where the surname standardizes as Guard. Their children—Timothy, David, Ezra, Bailey, and later Sarah, Elizabeth, Chalon, Hannah—anchored a notable frontier enterprise: from Guard's Island at the mouth of the Miami they shipped livestock and provisions by flatboat/steamboat to New Orleans, a partnership especially active after 1823. Family notices show large numbers of free Black persons in the Dearborn Guard households, underscoring a complex social footprint on a river long associated with both commerce and antislavery networks. Alexander died in 1811 in Dearborn County; Hannah died 1834. A recurring error makes Timothy Alexander's eldest son via an 1892 obituary, but that notice is for his grandson (Timothy, son of Ezra).

UNKNOWN LINEAGE

The following men are possible descendants of Joseph Gard, Jr., Elisha Gard, or William Gard (other sons of Joseph Gard, Sr. of Stonington, CT):

SERGEANT JEREMIAH GARD, SR.

Sergeant Jeremiah Gard, Sr. was born in PA in 1756. Served in the Revolution as a Sergeant and in the War of 1812 under *Captain Collins*. He was buried in Concord Cemetery in Preble County, Ohio. Who was this Jeremiah? His military burial record says he was born in PA in 1756, which puts the Gard family in PA long before we previously suspected. This could mean that one of Joseph Gard, Sr.'s other sons – Joseph, Jr., Elisha, or William may have gone directly to PA from Stonington, not Morristown, New Jersey. However, only Moses Gard and Jeremiah Gard appear on the first census of Uniontown, Fayette, Pennsylvania, so it must have been another part of the state where this Jeremiah lived. The second grave registration card was likely for his son.



GRAVES REGISTRATION CARD — PREBLE COUNTY DIXON TOWNSHIP

Name GARD, JEREMIAH

Address Dixon Township Ohio

Date of Death ? Place Dixon Twp.

Cause Not Known Date of Burial ?

Date of Birth - - 1756 Place Pennsylvania

Name of Cemetery Concord Location S.W. Eaton Intersection Concord & Fair Haven Rd. & C. H. #197

Lot No. (Grave Marker Destroyed) Section No. Block No. Grave No.

Marker: Flat Upright None

Next of Kin: ?

(Name) (Address)

Williams Preble Co. Hist. D.A.R. Roster Of Ohio SERVICE RECORD Off. Ros. War 1812

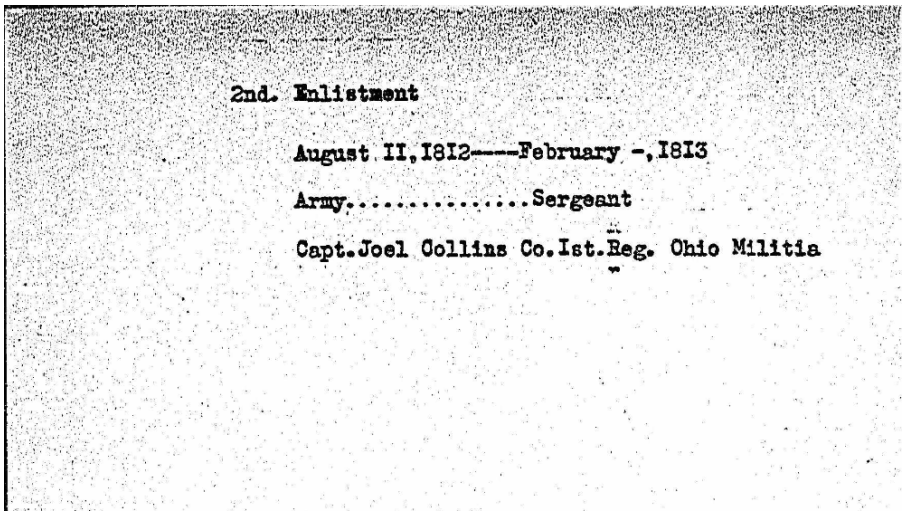
War Served In: Revolutionary & 1812 Wars

Date Enlisted ? Date Discharged ? Serial No.

Branch of Service Army Rank Sergeant

Company, Outfit or Ship Pennsylvania Militia

Over

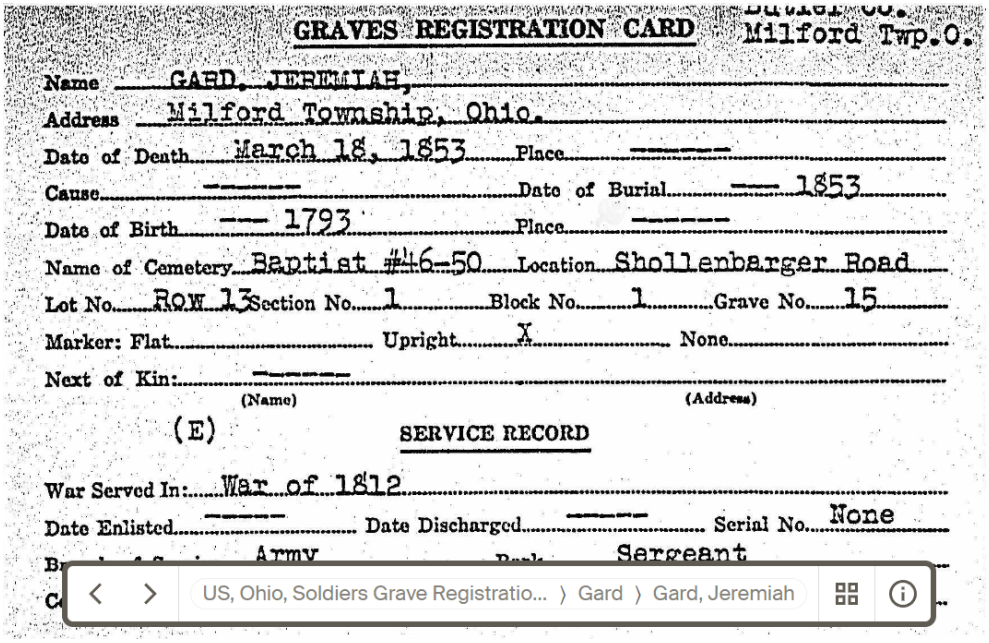


2nd. Enlistment

August II, 1812----February -, 1813

Army.....Sergeant

Capt. Joel Collins Co. 1st. Reg. Ohio Militia



GRAVES REGISTRATION CARD Milford Twp.O.

Name GARD, JEREMIAH,

Address Milford Township, Ohio.

Date of Death March 18, 1853 Place -------

Cause ------- Date of Burial --- 1853

Date of Birth --- 1793 Place -------

Name of Cemetery Baptist #46-50 Location Shollenbarger Road

Lot No. Row 13 Section No. 1 Block No. 1 Grave No. 15

Marker: Flat ..... Upright X None .....

Next of Kin: -------

(Name) (Address)

(E) SERVICE RECORD

War Served In: War of 1812

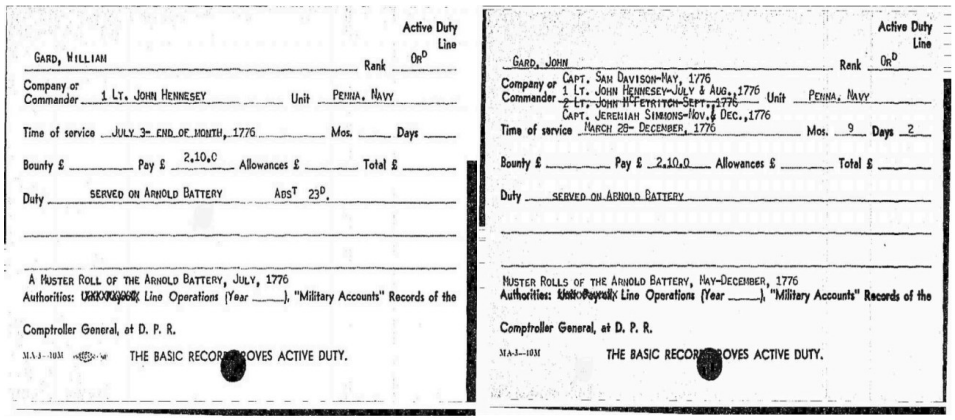
Date Enlisted ------- Date Discharged ------- Serial No. None

Army Sergeant

US, Ohio, Soldiers Grave Registratio... 〉 Gard 〉 Gard, Jeremiah

WILLIAM AND JOHN GARD

There were two other Gard Men of Pennsylvania who served in the Revolution. They were William Gard and John Gard who served on the same ship, one from March—Dec of 1776 and one only during the month of July. Their serving together indicates they were related, probably brothers. Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1744) had a brother named John, but not William. His brother John was two years older and still in Morristown in 1762. There is no mention of a William Gard in Morristown church records. So, it is not clear what the relation of these two may have been to Jeremiah.



GARD, WILLIAM — Active Duty Line — Rank — OR[D]
Company or Commander 1 LT. JOHN HENNESEY — Unit PENNA. NAVY
Time of service JULY 3- END OF MONTH, 1776 — Mos. — Days —
Bounty £ — Pay £ 2.10.0 — Allowances £ — Total £ —
Duty SERVED ON ARNOLD BATTERY — ABS[T] 23[D].
A MUSTER ROLL OF THE ARNOLD BATTERY, JULY, 1776
Authorities: [illegible] Line Operations (Year ____), "Military Accounts" Records of the Comptroller General, at D. P. R.
THE BASIC RECORD PROVES ACTIVE DUTY.

GARD, JOHN — Active Duty Line — Rank — OR[D]
Company or Commander CAPT. SAM DAVISON-MAY, 1776; 1 LT. JOHN HENNESEY-JULY & AUG., 1776; ~~2 LT. JOHN HETRITCH-SEPT., 1776~~; CAPT. JEREMIAH SIMMONS-NOV. & DEC., 1776
Time of service MARCH 28- DECEMBER, 1776 — Mos. 9 — Days 2
Bounty £ — Pay £ 2.10.0 — Allowances £ — Total £ —
Duty SERVED ON ARNOLD BATTERY
MUSTER ROLLS OF THE ARNOLD BATTERY, MAY-DECEMBER, 1776
Authorities: [illegible] Line Operations (Year ____), "Military Accounts" Records of the Comptroller General, at D. P. R.
THE BASIC RECORD PROVES ACTIVE DUTY.

These were perhaps the sons of other Gard cousins who settled in the area prior to the arrival of Jeremiah Gard, Jr.

LEVI GARD

There is a good history of Levi Gard given in the History of Preble County. It is said that he walked to Ohio from Pennsylvania next to his father, Jeremiah, who rode the family mare. Then he returned to Pennsylvania to marry his wife before bringing her and their belongings back to Ohio on a flatboat. Online accounts of this family assume his father, Jeremiah, was Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b.1744). I find that to be unlikely, as Jeremiah Gard, Jr. was the owner of Hutchinson Mill and had no reason to leave Pennsylvania. Whereas the Jeremiah listed above who was a Sergeant would have received land for his service. It appears Levi and the younger Jeremiah may have been brothers, as they lived next door to one another according to the 1800 census. The only discrepancy is that Levi served in the Ohio Militia during the War of 1812, whereas both Jeremiahs listed above served out of PA under Captain Collins.

MOSES GARD 1794-1852

Moses Gard is the subject of the next chapter. My approach to learning about the Midwestern Gard settlers came from seeking to find the father of Moses Gard (1794-1852), who was my 4th Great-Grandfather. (Some sources, for instance his burial record, indicate that his date of birth was 1792, however, according to his age on the 1850 Census, it was 1794. Since that is a self-reported record, as opposed to one that relies on the report of a

relative, we will use that date.) Despite extensive research across military, census, land, and probate records, no direct primary source has been found that names his parents.

PART FIVE: THE 1800’S

THE AMERICAN FRONTIER

In the early 19th century, the American frontier expanded rapidly westward into the territories and newly formed states of Kentucky (1792), Ohio (1803), Indiana (1816), and Illinois (1818). Life was challenging but full of opportunity. Families like the Gards joined thousands of settlers seeking cheap land, independence, and freedom from the crowded Eastern seaboard.

Most settlers lived in hand-hewn log cabins, raised with the help of neighbors. Isolated communities fostered a spirit of self-reliance. Daily life revolved around subsistence farming of corn, wheat, and vegetables while livestock and wild game provided essential food. Barter was common where money was scarce. Gristmills, sawmills, and carding mills were often family-run, turning local resources into flour, lumber, and wool. For the Gards, whose traditions included both farming and forging, such enterprises were familiar and vital.

The Ohio River served as the great highway of migration, with flatboats and keelboats carrying families westward. Roads were little more than muddy tracks, often impassable in winter, until improvements like the National Road opened trade and settlement further inland.

Religion anchored frontier society. Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches doubled as schools and gathering halls, while the fervor of the Second Great Awakening swept the frontier, drawing entire communities to days-long revival meetings. Yet dangers remained: frontier families lived with the uncertainty of conflict, especially in Indiana and Illinois during the wars of Tecumseh's Confederacy, the Battle of Tippecanoe (1811), and later the Black Hawk War (1832). Veterans of the Revolution and the War of 1812 often received land grants, shaping both settlement and defense.

Life in the early 1800s was defined by hard labor, neighborly cooperation, and a restless push westward. For the Gard family, these decades marked a turning point: leaving behind New Jersey's rocky soil and the comfort of the Pennsylvania settlement, they staked their future along the Ohio and beyond, their struggles and successes mirroring those of a nation still finding its place on the frontier.

The Ohio River Valley was not an empty wilderness awaiting settlers but the homeland of powerful Native nations, including Shawnee, Miami, Delaware, and Wyandot. Their villages, hunting grounds, and trade routes defined the landscape long before American families like the Gards arrived. Settlement in the Symmes Purchase and surrounding lands came only after decades of conflict, treaties, and displacement. Leaders such as Tecumseh and Blue Jacket resisted the flood of settlers, culminating in wars that reshaped the balance of power in the region. For settlers, the land represented opportunity; for Native communities, it meant survival under immense pressure. The Gard family's move into Butler County, Ohio, therefore unfolded against a backdrop of cultural exchange, uneasy truces, and violent clashes that were part of the contested frontier world.

The painting entitled American Progress perhaps captures the period in a way that no other can. Though at the time it was painted it may have evoked different feelings than it does today.

American Progress—Crofutt, George A. – circa 1873

Though not named directly in Eckert's ***The Frontiersmen***, the Gards were among the families who migrated into the lands opened by Judge John Cleves Symmes' Miami Purchase. Their settlement in Butler County, Ohio, places them squarely within the same frontier wave described by Eckert's narrative. His book, the first in his series called **Winning of America**, gives first-hand accounts about life on the frontier and is a highly suggested narrative.

As the Gard family and other pioneers descended the river systems from Pennsylvania into the Ohio Country around the turn of the 19th century, they entered a landscape steeped in centuries of The Ohio River was not just a corridor of westward expansion—it was a lifeline

for the Shawnee, Miami, Delaware, Wyandot, and other tribal nations who had lived, traded, and fought along its banks long before European settlers arrived. These tribes had only recently suffered the crushing effects of military campaigns and forced land cessions, including the Treaty of Greenville in 1795, which opened vast swaths of southern Ohio to white settlements.

THE GUARDS AND THE SHAWNEE DISPLACEMENT

When the Guard family established themselves in Dearborn County, they entered a landscape only recently taken from Native control. The Miami and Ohio River valleys had long been home to Shawnee villages, stretching along the Great and Little Miami Rivers and spilling into the Whitewater and Ohio basins. Through the mid-1700s the Shawnee had defended this territory against French traders, British soldiers, and American settlers alike.

The Northwest Indian War (1785–1795) marked the turning point. For a decade, a Shawnee-led confederacy resisted the encroaching settlements. General Arthur St. Clair's defeat in 1791 was the greatest Native victory in American military history, but General Anthony Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794 forced the Treaty of Greenville (1795), compelling the Shawnee and allied nations to cede most of southern Ohio and Indiana to the United States. This agreement opened the very ground on which Alexander Guard would later build his cabin and where his sons would raise their families.

Yet even after Greenville, Shawnee leaders such as Tecumseh and his brother Tenskwatawa, the "Prophet," sought to hold onto the Ohio Valley. Their villages and preaching grounds stretched into Indiana close to Dearborn County. The Battle of Tippecanoe (1811), where William Henry Harrison defeated Tenskwatawa's followers, and the War of 1812, in which Tecumseh was killed, broke this resistance. By the time Bailey Guard cleared Samson's Island in the Miami River in the 1820s, most Shawnee villages in the region had been abandoned under pressure of removal, with survivors moving first into Missouri and later into Kansas.

Thus, when the Guards opened their store in Lawrenceburgh (as it was then called), operated their tannery, and launched flatboats and steamboats south to New Orleans, they were working land that a single generation earlier had been Shawnee fields and hunting grounds. The presence of militia musters, forts, and memories of raids lingered in the community. For settlers like the Guards, opportunity came directly on the heels of Native displacement—their prosperity layered upon a landscape of contested sovereignty and forced removal.

Southern Indiana Abolitionist Movement and the Guard Family

During the early decades of the nineteenth century, the Society of Friends (Quakers) maintained a quiet but steady presence in southeastern Indiana, including Dearborn County and the neighboring Ohio counties. Their testimony against slavery was long-standing, and by 1820 Friends in the region were actively petitioning legislatures and publishing minutes that condemned both the holding of slaves and the harsh restrictions being imposed on free Black people in Indiana. In Dearborn County, Quaker influence was felt less through large, formal meetings than through their alliances with antislavery Baptists and Methodists, and through their insistence that free African Americans were entitled to legal protection and fair treatment. Newspapers from Lawrenceburg in the 1820s occasionally reprinted statements attributed to the "Society of Friends," including reminders that free people of color living in Indiana should not be harassed or forced out of their homes.

Some early frontier Baptist congregations, especially in free territories like Ohio and Indiana, took strong antislavery positions. Ministers like Rev. Francis Clark, who helped organize the North Bend Baptist Church in Alexander Guard's cabin, preached against slavery. The Great Revival (1800s–1820s) created real divisions: "Regular Baptists" often accommodated slavery, while "Separate" and "Missionary Baptists" leaned antislavery. Baptists in the Ohio River Valley were not monolithic on slavery, but the Guards' early Baptist ties would have put them in circles where antislavery ideas overlapped strongly with Quaker (Society of Friends) convictions. Although not Friends themselves, their household practices mirrored the Quaker abolitionist environment nearby. The Guard cabin in North Bend was also the

first meeting place for the Methodists, though the Guards had moved to Dearborn County, Indiana by that point. Their family intermarried into Baptist families there.

Dearborn County was an anomaly in the United States in the early part of the 17th century. A newspaper article (below) from 1822 shows the census totals for the enslaved versus free population and then breaks it down by state. The fact that the Guard families living there had so many free persons of color living in their household was extraordinary.

THE CENSUS.

The National Intelligencer of the 12th instant, has published the details of the late census, from which it appears that there are 1,531 436 slaves in this free country. The free colored persons in the United States amount to 238,398, and in the state of Ohio to 4463. We have made the subjoined extract, which shows the total amount of population in each state and territory, and the Representative numbers, or the numbers by which the representation in Congress is to be apportioned, including three fifths of the slaves; by which it will be seen that Ohio will be represented in the next Congress as the fourth state in the Union.

State & Territories	*Total Amount*	*Rep Nos*
Maine,	298 335	298 335
New Hampshire,	244 161	244 161
Massachusetts,	523 287	523 287
Rhode Island,	83 059	83 058
Connecticut,	275 248	275 208
Vermont,	235 764	235 764
New York,	1,372,812	1 368 775
New Jersey,	277.575	274 55
Pennsylvania,	1,049 398	1,049 313
Delaware,	72 479	70 943
Maryland,	407 350	364 389
Virginia,	1,065 366	895 303
North Carolina,	638 829	556 821
South Carolina (except Kershaw,)	490,309	389 594
Georgia,	340 989	281 126
Alabama,	127,901	120 339
Mississippi,	75 448	62 320
Louisiana,	153 457	125,779
Tennessee,	422 813	390 769
Kentucky,	564 317	513 623
Ohio,	581 434	581 434
Indiana,	147.178	147 102
Illinois,	55,211	54 843
Missouri,	66 586	62,496
Territory of Michigan,	8 896	
Territory of Arkansas,	14.273	
District of Columbia,	33,039	
	9,625,734	

The Indiana Oracle and Dearborn Gazette—Sat, Feb 02, 1822 ·Page 3

WESTERN STATESMAN.

"THE CONSTITUTION—WISDOM, JUSTICE, MODERATION"

VOL. I.] LAWRENCEBURGH, INDIANA; WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1830. [No. 16.

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No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid (unless at the option of the Editors); and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the year will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

THE STATESMAN.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

At the request of several of our esteemed friends, we have inserted, in the succeeding column, a large portion of the Address of HENRY CLAY, Esq. delivered before the Kentucky Colonization Society, at Frankfort, December 17, 1829. We recommend it to the attention of all. No man has rendered a more acceptable service to the cause than MR. CLAY.

"In considering the project of the American Colonization Society, our first inquiry should be into what it really is, then, what it has done; and, finally, what it is capable of achieving. It is a voluntary association, formed for benevolent purposes, as must be freely acknowledged by all, if they should even prove the experiment to be impracticable. Its aim is to transport to the Western shores of Africa, from the United States, all such free persons of color as choose voluntarily to go. From its origin, and throughout the whole period of its existence, it has constantly disclaimed all attention whatever, of interfering, in the smallest degree, with the rights of property, or the object of emancipation, gradual or immediate. It is not only without incitation, but it is without power, to make any such interference. It is not even a chartered or incorporated company; and it has no other foundation than that of Bible Societies, or any other Christian or charitable unincorporated companies in our country. It knows that the subject of emancipation belongs, exclusively, to the several States in which slavery is tolerated, and to individual proprietors of slaves in those States, under, and according to their laws. It hopes, indeed, (and I trust this is not incapable of yielding satisfactory proof,) that there is nothing improper or offensive in the hope) that, if it shall demonstrate the practicability of the successful removal to Africa, of free persons of colour, with their own consent, the cause of emancipation, either by States or by individuals, may be incidentally advanced. That hope is founded not only on the true interest of both races of our population, but upon the assertion, so repeatedly made, that the great obstacle to emancipation arose out of the difficulty of a proper disposal of emancipated slaves. Its pecuniary means, applicable to the design of the Institution, are voluntarily contributed by benevolent States or individuals. The States of Virginia and Maryland, besides numerous private or generous persons the right of the United States, have aided the Society.

"Such was the object of the American Colonization Society, organized at the City of Washington, about thirteen years ago. Auxiliary institutions have been formed in various parts of the Union, to aid and co-operate with the parent association, which have limited their exertions chiefly to the transmission to the Treasurer of the Society, of such funds as they could collect by the voluntary contributions of benevolent and charitable individuals. The auxiliary Society for the State of Kentucky, which I now address, was organized at the commencement of the present year.

"The American Colonization Society, so constituted, with such objects and such means, shortly after its formation, went into operation. It transacts its business at home, principally through a Board of Managers, which, for the sake of convenience, is fixed in the Metropolis of the Union, and in Africa, through an agent abiding there, and acting under instructions received from the Board. The Society has an annual session in the City of Washington, which is attended by its members, and by representatives from such of the auxiliary institutions as can conveniently devote them, at which session the Board of Managers submit a report of the general condition of the affairs of the Society, during the previous year.

"It would be an unreasonable trespass upon your time, to enter into a minute narrative of all the transactions of the Society from its commencement up to this time. Those who choose to examine them particularly, will find them recorded in the several reports of the Board of Managers, which, from time to time, have been published under its direction and authority. It will suffice, at present, to say, that one of the earliest acts of the Society was to despatch a competent agent to Africa, to explore its coasts and the countries bordering upon them, and to select a suitable spot for the establishment of the contemplated colony. The Society was eminently fortunate in the choice of its agent, as it has been generally in those whom it subsequently engaged in its service. A selection was finally made of a proper district of country, a purchase was effected of it from the native authorities, to which additions have been made, as the growing wants of the colony, actual or anticipated, required. The country so acquired, upon terms as moderate as those on which the Government of the Union extinguishes the Indian title to soil within the United States, embraces large tracts of fertile land, capable of yielding all the rich and varied products of the Tropics, possesses great commercial advantages, with an extent of sea coast from 150 to 200 miles, and enjoys a salubrious climate, well adapted to the negro constitution, and not so fatal to that of the whites as many thickly peopled parts of the U. States.

"Within that district of country, the Society has founded its colony, under the denomination of Liberia, established townships, laid off plantations for the colonists, and erected military works for their defence. Annually, and as often as the pecuniary circumstances of the Society would admit, vessels, from the ports of the United States, have been sent to Liberia, to carry such emigrants as it was intended, previously, to settle there. Notices have been issued, in order that all who were willing, and whose circumstances would allow them to go, might make known their wishes. The rate of expense of transportation, and subsistence, during the voyage, per head, was another matter to be ascertained. It was, subsequently, ascertained at $ 30, and is believed to be susceptible of considerable further reduction. The number of colonists, at both times, amounts now to about 1500.

"The Colony, as the first epoch of its existence, had some difficulties with the native tribes, which rose to such a height, as to break out in open war, about two or three years ago. The war was conducted by the late gallant Reverend Mr. Ashmun, with singular prowess and valour, and was speedily brought to a successful close. It had the effect to impress upon the natives a high idea of the skill, bravery, and power of the colonists, and, having since become better acquainted with them, perceived the advantages of the Colony, and gradually acquired a taste for its commerce and arts, so that no subsequent disturbance with them is apprehended, and the Colony is daily acquiring a salutary influence over them.

"The Colony has a Government adequate to the protection of the rights of persons and property, and to the preservation of order. The head of the Society combines the functions of Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and highest judicial officer. The colonists share in the Government, and elect various officers necessary to the Administration. They appoint municipality Boards or Committees, and Public Wardens, for the poor, and of health, which are charged with the supervision twice of those important interests. It has established schools for the instruction of youth, and erected houses of public worship, in which divine service is regularly performed. And, it has a public library of useful works in bound volumes, and a printing press, which issues periodically a gazette.

"The colonists follow the mechanical arts, or agriculture, or commerce, as their inclination or interests prompt them. The land possesses rare, valuable, native, and all kinds of garden vegetables. It has a soil capable of yielding sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, all the productions of the Tropics. It is richly wooded, and yields two crops of many articles in the course of a year. They carry on an advantageous commerce with the natives, by exchanges for camwood, dyewoods, drugs, and other articles of African growth, for the manufactures of Europe and America, and which necessarily, last year, to $ 60,000, is the produce of the colony, and in objects is equal to, or little less than the natives' previous commerce, when a class of American and other merchants engaged in this traffic.

"The Colony, at the commencement of the Society, was visited with the blessing of Providence, with a most healthful season, which encouraged the settlers, and induced many to go over. How the Society could, without more enlightened principles, and a more correct knowledge of the subject, have ever been induced to send emigrants to the Colony, at the season of the year when they were sent, is inconceivable. But, with the blessing of Providence, which, in the progress, it has constantly manifested, in the midst of discouragements, and even of the most fearful calamities, the Colony has survived its infancy, and is now in a prosperous condition, in character, though, it is confessed, not in numbers, as great, and, probably, greater than the real settlement of distant colonies, in foreign lands, amidst ignorant and untutored savages. A large portion of the colonists which have taken place may be attributed to rash enjoyment, and other ungenerous circumstances, and neglect, and neglect in the acclimating process, to a strange climate. But the Colony can triumphantly exhibit its bills of mortality, in comparison with that of other colonies, in their early formations, on this or any other continent. And experience has proved that the acclimation of carefully and temperate diminish with the augmented population, means, and strength of the Colony.

"But at home, in the parent country, here in the United States, notwithstanding the concurrence of an almost powerful nature, recommending success to the benevolent objects of the Society, and met with the most unanimous opposition and bitter denunciation. At one period it has been represented as a scheme to forge stronger and perpetual chains for the slaves among us. Then, that it had a concealed design to colonize those that were already free. Then, with all their imperfections, it was upon society. Those who judged less unfavorably of the purposes of the institution, pronounced it a laudable vision, impracticable in its nature, and Utopian in its end. Then, in unfortunately, in every community, a class of men, and, usually, devoted themselves of the energy necessary to achieve any noble enterprise, and affecting to penetrate, with deeper eagle, into the prospects of others, pronounce their schemes futile. With self-complacency, and challenge, by anticipation, the entire of prudent wisdom. Unfortunately, in this country of ours, the spirit of speculation, founding to the vindications which time and experience have so fully, has proceeded steadily and encouragingly in its great work. It has not been deterred. It has every where found most generous patronage and support. The Legislatures of more than half the States of this enlightened Union, among which I am happy to be able to mention our own, have been pleased to express their approbation of the science. It has conciliated the cordial support of the whole clergy of every denomination in the United States. It has been countenanced and aided by that race, which is ever prompt to contribute its treasure to works of charity and benevolence, because it always sees from the generous impulses of pure and exalted religion. And the Society counts among its members and patrons, some of the most distinguished of our country, in its Legislature, Executive and Judicial departments. We should be guilty of no unpardonable error, if we did not, on this occasion, single out experience with those of the whole people of our State, on account of a beneficial death of one of them, which has recently occurred. He was the first Governor of the State of Connecticut, and filled its office with distinguished talents and virtue. He was the early friend of the Father of his Country, his illustrious relative, whose name he bore, and whose affections he enjoyed, he was mild and gentle, firm and patriotic. The Bench, of which he was an ornament, and the Bar, of which he was the delight, feeling his great loss, deeply share with us all in the grief which it produces.

"The Society presents to the American public, no project of emancipation, no new claims in those who are unhappily in bondage, no scheme that is impracticable. It has no power, and it seeks none. It relies to emancipation, and it contents to employ exertions, to which additions have been made, as the growing wants of the colony, actual or anticipated, required. The country so acquired, upon terms as moderate as those on which the Government of the Union extinguishes the Indian title to soil within the United States, embraces large tracts of fertile land, capable of yielding all the rich and varied products of the Tropics, possesses great commercial advantages, with an extent of sea coast from 150 to 200 miles, and enjoys a salubrious climate, well adapted to the negro constitution, and not so fatal to that of the whites as many thickly peopled parts of the U. States.

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"But at home, in the parent country, here in the United States, notwithstanding the concurrence of

“The Colonization Society…proposes to remove, with their own consent, to the Western shores of Africa, from the United States, such free persons of color as may choose to emigrate…By this course the country is essentially relieved of an ignorant and degraded population, and the emigrants themselves are placed in circumstances where they may rise to the dignity of free men.”

By 1830, tensions surrounding the presence of free Black people in Indiana were acute. The *Western Statesman*, Lawrenceburg’s newspaper, devoted its front page to the American Colonization Society’s vision of exporting free Blacks to Liberia. The Society portrayed this as a patriotic act that would “relieve” white society of an “ignorant and degraded population” while offering Black emigrants dignity abroad. Such rhetoric makes it clear that the Guards’ households—David, Ezra, and Moses among them—stood at the center of a volatile local debate. Their unusually high numbers of free Black persons, recorded in the 1820 census placed the Guards directly in the crosshairs of a heated national conversation echoed in their own town paper. It is difficult to imagine that the families of Lawrenceburg were unaware of the stark contrast between their neighbors’ households and the colonizationist vision.

By the 1830s, the debate over slavery and freedom was not abstract in Dearborn County. The *Western Statesman* of Lawrenceburg carried a long editorial on June 23, 1830, defending the American Colonization Society, which sought to remove free Black people from the United States and resettle them in Africa. The piece insisted that colonization was “a voluntary act of benevolence,” portraying it as both charitable and patriotic, but in practice it revealed the deep unease white residents felt about free Black communities in the Ohio River Valley. While there is no surviving record of a formal Colonization Society chapter in Dearborn County, the presence of such arguments in the local press demonstrates that the issue was actively discussed in the Guards’ community. Combined with the extraordinary number of free Black persons listed in the households of David, Ezra, Bailey, and Moses Guard in the 1820 census, these debates suggest that local tensions over race, freedom, and labor were running high in the years when Moses Guard first appears in Dearborn County.

RAPID FRONTIER TRANSFORMATION: 1800–1903

The span between 1800 and 1903 marked dizzying change across Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. In 1800, Native nations such as the Shawnee, Miami, Delaware, Wyandot, and others held ancestral territory, anchored by treaties like Fort McIntosh (1785) and Greenville (1795). Yet within mere decades, this landscape transformed. Settlers—bolstered by federal land policies, infrastructure projects like the National Road, and waves of migration—filled the region rapidly. By 1903, centuries of Native stewardship had given way to farmland, towns, and industrial sites.

This sweeping transformation reshaped the lives of families like the Gards. Born of New Jersey roots, they joined a wave of pioneers—many Revolutionary and War of 1812 veterans—who claimed land in the Ohio Valley and pushed further west into Indiana and Illinois. Their frontier journeys unfolded alongside treaties, removals, and wars that cleared the way for settlement. The Gards, forging churches, farms, and mills, helped build the American frontier just as it extracted itself from centuries of Native control, emblematic of a larger, contested transition from shared landscape to private property and national expansion.

THE BACKGROUND FOR MOSES GARD 1794-1852

Before we can discuss Moses Gard (b. 1794), the subject of the next chapter, we must first discuss his birth family, which cannot be pinpointed. We know that he was born in Pennsylvania and therefore is a descendant of Jospeh Gard and Mary Ball. We just have not been able to prove his birth family with primary sources or secondary sources. He was a pioneer who lived during a time when record-keeping was scarce.

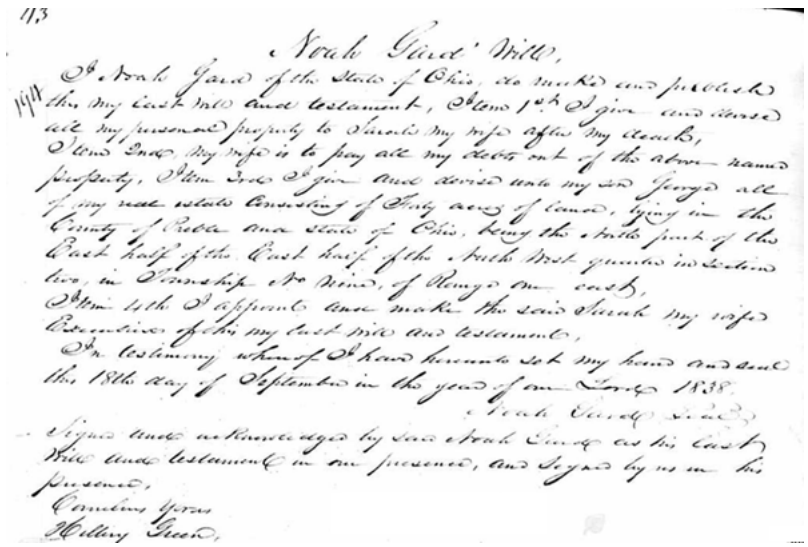
This is who has been considered and explanations for why they were ruled out or why they are still considered a candidate. An asterisk has been placed next to the most likely candidates:

CANDIDATES FOR THE BIRTH FAMILY OF MOSES GARD (B. 1794)

Captain Jacob Gard (son of Daniel Gard b. 1711)—The prevailing assumption in many online family trees has been that Moses Gard (1794-1862) was the son of Captain Jacob Gard of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. However, the 1800 federal census for Jacob Gard shows no male under the age of ten in his household when Moses would have been six. This *rules him out* as being the father of Moses, but he could have been his grandfather.

> **Three Sons of Captain Jacob Gard**—Captain Jacob Gard had three sons still living in his household in 1800 who would have been old enough to have fathered Moses. Of the total fourteen people in that household, none were males under the age of ten. Therefore, none of those sons had a son who was the age of Moses and therefore they can be *ruled out*.
>
> ***Noah Gard (b. 1774), Another Son of Captain Jacob Gard—**Next door in 1800 was Captain Jacob's presumed son, Noah Gard. He is considered a *strong candidate* as the father of Moses Gard (1794-1852) because he had three sons under the age of ten that year when Moses would have been about six. However, it cannot be proven. Noah was still in Pennsylvania in 1810. He then moved to Preble County, Ohio where

he was found in the 1820 and 1830 Census records, which were before household members were named. His will was dated 1838 and it lists a son named George Gard and his wife, Sarah, but not Moses or another son:



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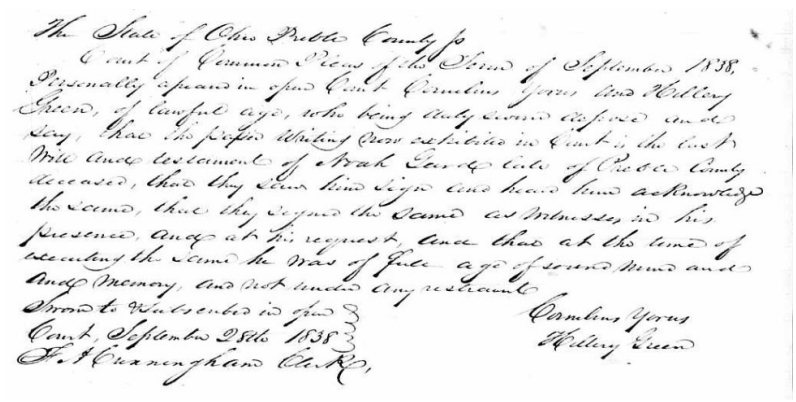
Noah Gard' Will,

194 I Noah Gard of the State of Ohio, do make and publish this my last will and testament, Item 1st I give and devise all my personal property to Sarah my wife after my death, Item 2nd, my wife is to pay all my debts out of the above named property, Item 3rd I give and devise unto my son George all of my real estate consisting of Forty acres of land, lying in the County of Preble and state of Ohio, being the North part of the East half of the East half of the North West quarter in section two, in Township No nine, of Range one east, Item 4th I appoint and make the said Sarah my wife Executive of this my last will and testament, In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of September in the year of our Lord 1838.

Noah Gard Seal

Signed and acknowledged by said Noah Gard as his last will and testament in our presence, and signed by us in his presence,

Cornelius Yorus
Hillery Green,



The State of Ohio Preble County ss

Court of Common Pleas of the Term of September 1838, Personally appeared in open Court Cornelius Yorus and Hillery Green, of lawful age, who being duly sworn deposed and say, that the paper writing now exhibited in Court is the last will and testament of Noah Gard late of Preble County deceased, that they saw him sign and heard him acknowledge the same, that they signed the same as witnesses in his presence, and at his request, and that at the time of executing the same he was of full age of sound mind and and memory, and not under any restraint

Sworn to & subscribed in open Court, September 28th 1838
F. A. Cunningham Clerk,

Cornelius Yorus
Hillery Green

Transcription:

Noah Gard's Will

I, Noah Gard of the State of Ohio, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament.

Item 1st. I give and devise all my personal property to Sarah my wife after my death.

Item 2nd. My wife is to pay all my debts out of the above-named property.

Item 3rd. I give and devise unto my son George all of my real estate consisting of Forty acres of land, lying in the County of Preble and State of Ohio, being the South part of the East half of the East half of the South West quarter in section two in Township No. Nine, of Range one east.

Item 4th. I appoint and make the said Sarah my wife Executrix of this my last will and testament.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of September in the year of our Lord 1838.

Noah Gard (Seal)

Signed and acknowledged by said Noah Gard as his last Will and Testament in our presence and signed by us in his presence,
Cornelius Yours
Holley Green

The State of Ohio, Preble County
Court of Common Pleas of the Term of September 1838

Personally appeared in open Court Cornelius Yours and Holley Green, of lawful age, who being duly sworn dispose and say that the paper writing now exhibited in Court is the last Will and Testament of Noah Gard late of Preble County deceased, that they saw him sign and heard him acknowledge the same, that they signed the same as witnesses in his presence and at his request and that at the time of executing the same he was of full age of sound mind and memory and not under any restraint.

Sworn to and subscribed in open Court September 28th, 1838

J. F. Cunningham, Clerk
Cornelius Yours
Holley Green

Nothing further was found in subsequent census files for either Sarah or George Gard. The fact that Moses Gard (1794-1852) was still alive and not named makes me *hesitate to conclude* that Noah was his father, however, we'll see that there are no other candidates from Pennsylvania who were quite as likely.

Noah was part of a large Gard settlement in **Preble County, Ohio** whose inhabitants came from Pennsylvania. There were also Gards in the adjacent **Butler County, Ohio.** Since Moses Gard (1794-1852) was born in Pennsylvania, it is likely that he was part of this group.

Noah's daughter, Mahala Gard, married her cousin Jeremiah Gard (b. 1805), son of Sergeant Jeremiah Gard (b. 1756).

Sergeant Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1756)—Sergeant Jeremiah Gard was the right age to be the father of Moses Gard (b. 1794), but he already had a son with the name Moses, so he is *ruled out*. Sergeant Jeremiah's father was either Joseph Jr., Elisha, or William – sons of Joseph and Mary Ball Gard. His sons were Corporal Moses Gard (b. 1780), Levi Gard (b. 1779), and Jeremiah Gard (b. 1793). Corporal Moses Gard (b. 1780) had a son, Moses Gard, Jr. (b. 1836). Levi and his wife, Sophia, had Jeremiah Gard (b. 1805) who married his cousin, Mahala, daughter of Noah Gard (above). They have all been *ruled out* as the father of Moses Gard (b 1794) due to age, but these were certainly cousins.

Corporal Moses Gard (b. 1780) – Corporal Moses Gard was likely another son of Sergeant Jeremiah. If this is true, then Moses Gard (b. 1794) would not have been Sergeant Jeremiah Gard (b. 1756)'s son. He had a son named Moses Gard, Jr. (b. 1736) who was born in Ohio and went to Arkansas. (See more about him below in the section about men with the name Moses Gard.)

Levi Gard (b. 1779) was born in Pennsylvania and lived in Preble County, Ohio. He was too young to be the father of Moses Gard. He served in the War of 1812 out of Preble County, Ohio.

Jeremiah Gard (b. 1805) – Married Mahala, daughter of Noah Gard (b. 1774).

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (b. 1793)—served under Captain Collins in the War of 1812, alongside his father.

Simeon Gard (b. 1777) – Not much is known about Simeon Gard. He remains a *candidate*.

Littel John Gard (b. 1802) was born in Pennsylvania and lived in Preble County, Ohio. He was born after Moses Gard, but he could be a sibling. Littel is often misspelled as "Little."

Gershom Gard (b. 1738, brother of Captain Jacob) – Gershom Gard's children were well-documented and there was not a Moses Gard, so he has been *ruled out*. His sons were more of the right age, though:

***Job Gard (b. 1763)** Job Gard put an advertisement out on Nov. 8, 1793 that he had 'Lost, at little above North Bend, Parchment Pocket-Book, containing a number of valuable papers of no use to any person but the owner, whoever finds, and returns it to the Subscriber should have the above reward. (Four dollars).' This was one year before Moses Gard (b. 1794) was born in Pennsylvania. However, we can consider him a *candidate* for being the father of Moses if we assume he was prospecting land and would return to Pennsylvania to retrieve his family once procured.

Daniel Gard (b. 1767) of Preble County, Ohio was probably the son of **Gershom Gard** (Captain Jacob's brother.) He appears in 1820–1830 censuses in Preble County. However, if he is the son of Gershom Gard, he was living in Ohio by 1790, as evidenced by a letter from Judge John Cleves Symmes who recounted him being accused of burning down a fence. Since Moses was born in Pennsylvania in 1794, Daniel can be *ruled out as his father*.

Seth Gard (b. 1775)—Seth Gard was born in New Jersey, lived in Preble and Butler counties in Ohio. He served in the War of 1812 and sold his acquired land to his cousins. He married Mary Brown and had twin sons named Reason and Justice, among many other children. He settled in Illinois at a place he named Gard's Point, and he died there in 1845. In the Gard Family of North America (not a primary source), there is a long excerpt about Seth Gard, which lists his children, and none were named Moses, so he is *likely ruled out*. The excerpt also mentions that he built a chimney for Peter Keen, which does tie him to the Cincinnati/North Bend area.

***Jedediah Gard** (b. abt. 1746) was probably born in Stonington, CT and lived in Morristown, NJ. His son, John, died there in 1792. The names of his wife and children are not known. There is a census for 1820 in Butler County, Ohio for a woman named Mary and her household of adult children and younger children. Perhaps this was the family of Jedediah as they lived near property owned by his brother, Gershom Gard. Since we have no more information on Jedediah, he remains a *candidate*.

OHIO RIVER VALLEY MEN NAMED MOSES GARD

The Men Named Moses Gard in the Ohio River Valley During These Years—Since there will be several men named Moses Gard discussed here, I will give them nicknames to help keep them straight: Private Moses Gard, Jr. (b. 1782), Corporal Moses Gard, Sr. (b. 1780), New Jersey Moses Gard, and Moses Gard (1794-1852).

The first three were soldiers in the War of 1812 and they each received a land grant, which was the right to a certain number of acres on government land. This differed from a land patent, which was the deed to a particular trac of land. In searching for the birth family of the fourth, we need to rule out the possibility that he could have **been** one of the three military men.

> **Private Moses Gard, Jr. (b. 1782)**—There is a military record for a Private named Moses Gard who served out of Preble County, Ohio during the War of 1812. That Moses Gard received land in Hancock, Indiana as a patent. The 1840 census shows that he was in Preble County, Ohio and the household consisted of multiple young children, including two boys under five and others under ten, which does not match the known children or age structure of Moses Gard (1794-1852), whose children would have been 20, 18, 11, 8, and 4 that year. In addition, there is a will for Private Moses Gard in Hancock County, Indiana made in 1866 that lists his wife as Elizabeth. The 1830 census in Butler County (the same year the other Moses (b. 1794) was found in Cincinnati, Ohio), the 1840 Census, wife's name, his will, and his date of death *rule out* this Moses Gard as *being* the Moses Gard who died in KY in 1852. There are 1820

and 1830 census records in Butler County for this Moses Gard. He was the son of Moses Gard, Sr. (b. 1751) and the grandson of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). The family history complied by Robert Gard errors in naming this Moses Gard as being the Moses Gard who died in Kentucky in 1852, but at the same time his work provides invaluable information that will help prove other aspects of the history, which we'll return to in the next chapter.

***New Jersey Moses Gard (b. 1776)**—Another soldier named Moses Gard served in the War of 1812 out of New York as a Corporal and received a land patent in Indiana. He was born in New Jersey. He is a *strong candidate for being the father* of Moses Gard (1794-1852) because he would have been eighteen in 1794 – young, but not unheard of. In addition, his land was in Dearborn County, Indiana, which is where some children of Moses were born and lived as young adults and where there is a census for Moses G**u**ard who matches Moses Gard (b. 1794). To prove Moses (b. 1776) as the father, we would need to find evidence of his having lived in Pennsylvania when Moses Gard (1794-1852) was born. Since Captain Jacob, Moses, and Jeremiah Gard, Jr. all came from New Jersey to Pennsylvania this Moses could have been one of their brothers/cousins.

There was one son of Joseph Gard and Mary Ball named William Gard (b. 1705) who married Mary Springer in Monmouth County, New Jersey in 1739. This was located between Stonington, CT and Morristown, NJ. If this couple had children, a son could have been the father of New Jersey Moses Gard. However, no evidence of their descendancy has been located.

Proofs needed: He served in New York and was a Corporal – what was his unit and was it close to New Jersey? Did he ever live in Pennsylvania? When did he receive his land grant and exactly where was the land?

Corporal Moses Gard, Sr. (b. 1780)—Yet another Moses Gard served as a Corporal in the Pennsylvania militia under Captain Joel Collins during the War of 1812 and

received land in Robinson, Illinois. This Moses had a son also named Moses Gard, who settled in Illinois and Indiana. The fact that we can trace his son by the same name *rules him out* as the father of Moses Gard (1794-1852). The fact that he and both the men named Jeremiah Gard listed above served under the same Captain out of PA makes the case they are tied together. To further that connection, Jeremiah Gard received a land patent in Hancock County, Indiana.

So, the conclusion is that possible fathers for Moses Gard (b. 1794) include Noah Gard (b. 1744), Job Gard (b 1763), Jedediah Gard (b. 1746) and New Jersey Moses Gard (b. 1776).

SAMUEL MORRISON'S ACCOUNT OF THE GUARD FAMILY

There is a series of newspaper articles by Samuel Morrison from 1874 that gives an incredible detailed history of the Gard family and their settlement in the Ohio River Valley. This is a wonderful account of some of the Gards who migrated west as it was written within the lifetime of their children. Morrison included marriage information for the children and physical descriptions. He uses the spelling of Guard, which was consistent with how Alexander began to spell it. Morrison was a neighbor to the Guard families of Dearborn County, Indiana.

Here is the transcription:

A HISTORY OF THE GUARD FAMILY.
BY SAMUEL MORRISON.

April 16, 1874

PREFACE.—When books containing the rise and fall of Empires, Kingdoms and States, are put into our hands, on examination they are generally prefaced only with great and mighty rulers and victorious Generals, bloody and sanguinary battles through a period of centuries. Our object is of a different character. We only desire to give the names of a few worthy individuals who prepared this country as a landing point for emigrants.

As the Guards were among the first of the Western Pioneers and were among the first in subduing this grand old wilderness, their names should be preserved and handed down to future generations. Here these first settlers of Indiana were eighty-four years ago, few in number shut out as it were almost from civilized world; without a mill, a road, a bridge, or anything beyond their own immediate resources. (the hand mill and hominy block.) No boats on the Ohio river, save the batteau, periorgue, bark and other canoes. Their nearest neighbors were at Fort Washington, (now Cincinnati) above, Louisville, Clarksville, and Post Vincennes, below.

A person passing over this region now cannot form an adequate idea of its condition and appearance, when in 1790 the Guards selected it for their permanent home. Then the country abounded with all kinds of wild and ferocious beasts, and barbarous tribes of Indians with their bark and other canoes. Now beautiful cultivated fields, with elegant mansions, churches and school houses, steam boats, rail road trains passing hourly and the magnetic telegraph sending momentarily news to all parts of the civilized world.

Judge John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, was the purchaser of a large tract of land between the great and little Miami rivers, bordering on the Ohio river. On Judge Symmes' second tour west, in the spring of 1790, among other families accompanying him from New Jersey, were three families by the name of Guard, to-wit: Alexander Guard, Gersham Guard and _____ Guard, cousins. Alexander and his wife Mary Guard and their four children settled at North Bend, and Gersham Guard and family, ***and his brother and family*** settled some five miles east, near what is now Delhi.

The names of the four children of Alexander and Mary Guard, mentioned above were Timothy, David, Ezra and Bailey. At this period there was one company of troops stationed at North Bend, to guard the settlers.

A HISTORY OF THE GUARD FAMILY BY SAMUEL MORRISON

April 23, 1874

From 1793 to 1795 a battalion of troops, under the command of Major Byrd, were stationed at a stockade on the right bank of the Great Miami River, one and a half miles from its mouth,

to guard these exposed settlements. But, notwithstanding this garrison and troops, the Indians occasionally slipped in and murdered the whites and stole horses.

In the summer of 1794, John Tanner, of Tanner's Station—now Petersburg, Ky.—ran a keel boat from his station to Fort Hamilton, for the purpose of supplying the troops at that point with provisions. While rounding an island in the Great Miami, near the mouth of White Water River, the Indians ambushed and fired on his crew, killing a colored man and a bowman. That island ever since goes by the name of "Negro Island." Not long after the above occurrence, Eli Gerard, of the Hayes Station, was sent over west of the Miami to hunt their horses, which had strayed off. While traveling over that second bottom, on which Thomas Miller, Jr., now lives, he discovered three Indians, who immediately gave chase after him. They pursued him to the Miami river, just below the island; Gerard plunged into the river, clothes, and all, and swam across. When the Indians came upon the bank, he was two-thirds of the way over, the foremost one throwing his tomahawk after Gerard, giving the Indian war-whoop, they returned leisurely.

In the autumn of 1794, Isaac Mills, Joseph Kitchell, Joseph Randolph, Garrett Van Ness, Benjamin Cox, Thomas Walters and Isaac Dunn, then a youth, set out on a hog busting expedition west of the Great Miami River. The big bottom, at this period, became the habitation of great numbers of wild hogs, from those planted there by John Tanner. Hence the hunt. In the evening, being tired and weary, they held a council whether to return home, or encamp for the night, on the bank of the Double-lick run, a short distance south-west of where the stone marks the line between Ohio and Indiana. The majority decided to return home; Cox and Walters were determined on staying, and stay they did. About midnight the reports of guns were heard in the direction of Cox and Walters' encampment. In the morning, a company of armed men repaired to the fatal spot, and to their utmost horror, found the mangled bodies of Cox and Walters, shot, tomahawked and scalped. From the appearance of the ground and the distance of the body of one of them, from the campfire, this one had even given the savages a terrible fight. Their bodies were taken over to the station and buried. This for a time broke up their hog busting expeditions.

Mr. Alexander Guard, died about the year 1810, leaving Mrs. Guard a widow with four minor children, three girls and one boy, to-wit: Sarah, Elizabeth, Chalon and Hannah Guard. Mrs.

Guard lived some twenty years or more after the death of her husband; she lived to see her children all married and settled in life.

To show the connection between the Guard, Miller and Hayes families, it will be necessary to give their marriages: Timothy Guard married Rebecca Hayes (sister of Joseph, William and Jacob Hayes); David Guard married Bush Miller; Ezra Guard married Polly Miller (both daughters of Thomas and Catherine Miller); Bailey Guard married Rachel Hayes, daughter of Joseph Hayes, Sr.; Sarah Guard married Aaron B. Tombush; Elizabeth Guard married William Cloud, of Ky.; Chalon Guard was married down at Shawneetown, Ill., and to whom not known; Hannah Guard married Hardin C. Perry, of Harrisonburg.

To be continued.

April 30, 1874

Some time prior to the war of 1812, Timothy and David Guard went on that beautiful table land, where E. G. Hayes, Esq., now lives, and cut down a very large poplar tree, of which that flat land abounded with in those days, and made it into a periuogue, and hauled it with oxen to the Miami river where they launched it. They then loaded it with flour and bacon, then descended the Ohio river, passing over the falls in the Ohio, and arriving safely at Shawneetown, exchanged their produce for a load of salt, which they brought back to Lawrenceburgh. This periogue was of capacity sufficient to carry sixty barrels of flour, and take one barrel on the side and one lengthwise by the end of the other to fill the periogue from one gunwale to the other. How long they continued to run this periogue is not now known. They subsequently sold it to Mr. A. Morgan, who run it for a couple of seasons between Lawrenceburgh and Cincinnati, and was the beginning of his extensive operations on the river.

Timothy Guard, after the death of his wife removed to the Saline Salt Works in Illinois and there made his permanent home. David Guard, resided in Lawrenceburgh and had a store there in 1813, his youngest brother Chalon Guard acting as clerk. Ezra Guard lived some three and half miles north of Lawrenceburgh on his farm. Besides his farming operations he acted as Justice of the Peace, one or two terms, and also carried on a tannery, in partnership with his brother David. Bailey Guard, lived some two miles still further north on his farm. This is prior to A. D. 1824, subsequent to this time, David, Ezra and Bailey Guard, were in an extensive partnership business in trading to the New Orleans market, which they kept up for over twenty years. They bought Sampson's Island in the Miami; to this Island Bailey Guard removed and built fine improvements, cleared it all off and cultivated it in corn. In their extensive boating operations they bought several old steam boat hulls, and loaded them with

cattle, hogs, sheep, flour, bacon, corn and hay. Then have them towed by steam boats to the New Orleans Market where they disposed of their cargoes.

Previous to the year 1824. Chalon Guard the youngest brother removed to Shawneetown, Ill., and settled near the Saline Salt Works, and made that place his permanent home. He and his brother Timothy Guard went into business together at Equality, in the manufacture and trading in salt. Subsequently William Cloud, (who married Elizabeth Guard) and family removed to Equality, Ill. Several other members of the Guard family removed to Illinois, and five to Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1832.

Of their families, towit: David and Balah Guard's children, Thomas, Eliza, John, Mary, William, Martha, Frances, David and George. of this family all have passed away but William, David and George; Ezra and Polly Guard's children, Hiram, Timothy, Simeon, Rachel, James, Nancy, David and Mary Jane, of this family all have passed away but Timothy—Timothy and James Guard married the two only daughters of Enoch Hayes, Rebecca and Lucy. Bailey and Rachel Guard's children, Alexrnder, Hannah, Mary, Joseph, Sarah, Chalon and Ezra, of this family all have passed away but Alexander and Joseph, and this too since 1845. Of the old stock of Guard's yet living is Chalon and Elizabeth Cloud of Equality, Ill. David Guard served one term in the State Legislature.

[To be continued.]

May 7, 1874

Ezra Guard was the most expert manager of a canoe in those early times; he would stand in the stern with his pole in hand, first pushing on one side then the other, managing to give the canoe as little side motion as possible. I watched him one time in passing up over a swift ripple in the Miami river, how dexterously he managed his canoe, shifting his pole from side to side as quick as thought, keeping his eye fixed on the bow of his canoe. He was also very expert in spearing fish, seldom ever missing when he threw his long handle spear. In the course of an hour he would kill enough fish to last the family a week. I knew him one time, after returning from his fishing expedition, on landing his canoe, rush to the top of the bank and throw his spear in a numerous flock of turkeys, killing two of them. The instrument we called a gig, or spear, had a socket with three short prongs, the middle one had a barb on each side, the two outside prongs had only one barb each on the inner side; the handle would consist of a neatly made pole from 12 to 15 feet long, inserted into the socket of the spear, to be opened and would be attached a long line, so as to pull back the spear after throwing it at the fish and often bringing the fish with it. As there was so little time to spare from labor in

those days, the night season was the most usual time for this sport. Their mode was to make a platform on the bow of the canoe, on this platform to make a bright fire of hickory bark, procured for the purpose. These excursions usually took not less than three persons, one to manage the canoe, one to handle the spear and one to keep up the fire. When satisfied with their sport, and taken as many fish as they wanted, they landed their canoe where their horses and sacks for the fish awaited them. The next day all the neighbors would receive a share of these fish.

Mr. Alexander Guard was a large man, six feet in height, sandy hair and blue eyes, his wife Mrs. Mary Guard, was of medium size, brown hair and eyes. According to Walker's theory on intermarriages, this union would be productive of intellectual offspring. This, so far as I was able to judge, held good in the Guard family, they were all of energetic and useful men in society, and considerably above mediocrity. These five sons of Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Mary Guard, were all large and fine looking men, all above six feet in height. Timothy, had sandy hair and eyes; David had brown hair and eyes; Ezra, sandy hair and blue eyes; Bailey, brown hair and eyes; Sarah and Elizabeth, sandy hair and blue eyes; Chalon, brown hair and eyes; Hannah, sandy hair and blue eyes. It is to be remarked as a fact that three of these brothers and two sisters passed their whole lives within seven miles of North Bend, where they and parents landed in A.D. 1790. They all lived in round log cabins, with clapboard roofs and puncheon floors, with greased paper windows, these gave place in 1812, in many instances, to hewed log-houses, shingle roofs and puncheon floor of blue ash, greased windows, brick chimneys with cranes and iron andirons (called dog irons.) These afterwards gave place in A.D. 1850, to stately brick and stone mansions, some of them. Thus, our primitive log-cabin homes, houses of our childhood's "glorious days" have passed away and nearly all who loved one we like to remember.

I dedicate this brief sketch to the historical society of Dearborn County.

SAMUEL MORRISON

A man named Rev. Oliver M. Spencer was a member of the same community in Columbia, Ohio where members of the Gard family first settled. He was taken captive, later to be rescued. He wrote this book about the experience and it is very insightful about what Ohio was like during this time. Spencer described his memory of first seeing Ohio:

“When unused to the destructive wave of the steamer, or the more desolating axe of the later settler, the unbroken banks of the beautiful Ohio were seen, on one side, first gently sloping from the pebbled shore fringed with willows, then gradually ascending a few rods, covered with cotton wood, linden, and soft maple, then with steep ascent rising to their summit, crowned with elm and sycamore, and bounding the ample bottom, where the stately beech and poplar, the noble ash and walnut, the tall hickory and the majestic oak, had withstood the storms of ages. Here too were seen the flowering buckeye, the guarded honey tree, dropping its sweets, the fragrant spicewood and sassafras, affording tea, and the maple, yielding sugar to the early settlers.

On the other side were seen the hills bounding these fertile bottoms, and forming a vast amphitheatre; sometimes breaking abruptly in huge masses of rock, interspersed with cedar, and opposing an unyielding barrier to the stream; and now terminating with precipitous descent, covered with lofty trees quite down to the water’s edge. There seemed to be blended with the beauty, and the lovely scenery of the Ohio, inspiring pleasure, a wildness and a solitude, which struck the beholder with mingled fear and awe.”

MOSES GARD 1794-1852

ESTABLISHING PARENTHOOD

Moses Gard (b. 1794) was the son of ?, the grandson ?, the great-grandson of ?, the 2nd great-grandson of Joseph Gard, Sr. (b. 1675), the 3rd great-grandson of John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647), the 4th great-grandson of John Gard, Sr. (b. 1617), and the 5th great-grandson of Roger Garde (b. 1585).

Establishing his parentage has been particularly difficult. He was associated closely with Alexander Guard who married Hannah Keen[6] and settled in Dearborn County, Indiana. His son was born in 1820. His place of birth differs on every record (1850, PA; 1860, IN; 1870, KY; Death Cert, OH) and that does not help with establishing a migration timeline.

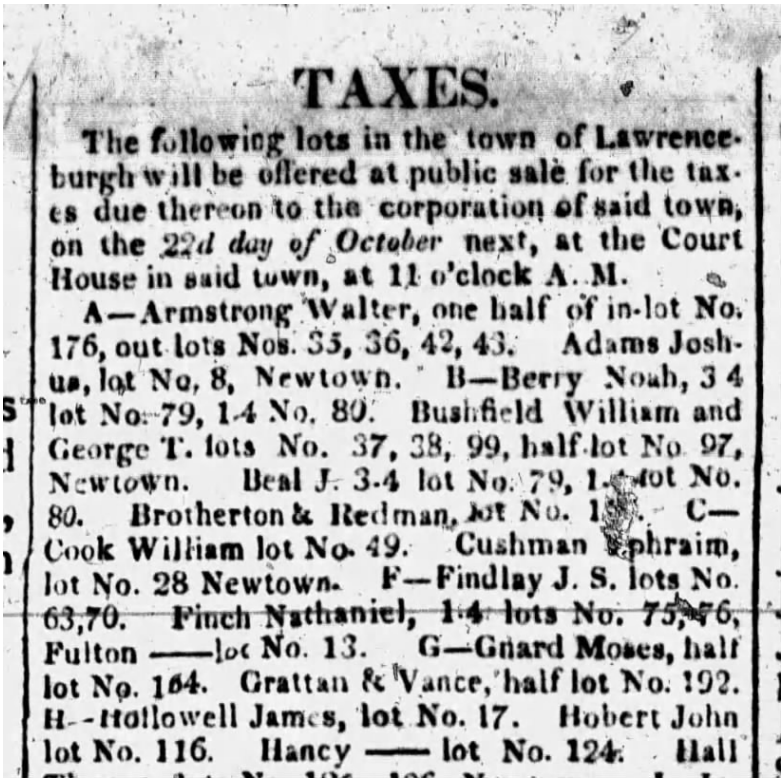
His oldest daughter was born in Indiana in 1822. His daughter, Caroline, was born in Cincinnati in 1829. His daughter Elizabeth was born in Ohio in 1832. His daughter, Sarah, was born in Indiana in 1836. This gives the pattern of the family's movement before they settled in Kentucky.

There is an 1820 census for Moses Gard (spelled Guard) in Dearborn County, Indiana that matches the household age composition. It includes two additional non-white free persons. Now, if Jason were born in PA, that would give Moses and Deborah five months to get to Indiana and establish a large household with the responsibility of five additional free persons of color. However, if he were born in Indiana, that would be entirely possible.

In addition, there is a newspaper notice about a tax sale for property belonging to Moses Guard from October 13, 1821, that indicates that Moses possessed a small piece of property

[6] Marriage records list her name as Hannah Keen. Newspaper articles by Samuel Morrison refer to her as Mary.

located in the downtown area of Lawrenceburg near the waterfront. This would not have been the same property that sustained a household as large as his but perhaps indicates that he had a warehouse or involvement with river commerce.



TAXES.

The following lots in the town of Lawrenceburgh will be offered at public sale for the taxes due thereon to the corporation of said town, on the *22d day of October* next, at the Court House in said town, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A—Armstrong Walter, one half of in-lot No. 176, out lots Nos. 35, 36, 42, 43. Adams Joshua, lot No. 8, Newtown. B—Berry Noah, 3 4 lot No. 79, 1-4 No. 80. Bushfield William and George T. lots No. 37, 38, 99, half lot No. 97, Newtown. Beal J. 3-4 lot No. 79, 1-4 lot No. 80. Brotherton & Redman, lot No. 1[illegible]. C—Cook William lot No. 49. Cushman Ephraim, lot No. 28 Newtown. F—Findlay J. S. lots No. 63,70. Finch Nathaniel, 1-4 lots No. 75,76, Fulton ——loc No. 13. G—Guard Moses, half lot No. 164. Grattan & Vance, half lot No. 192. H—Hollowell James, lot No. 17. Hobert John lot No. 116. Hancy —— lot No. 124. Hall

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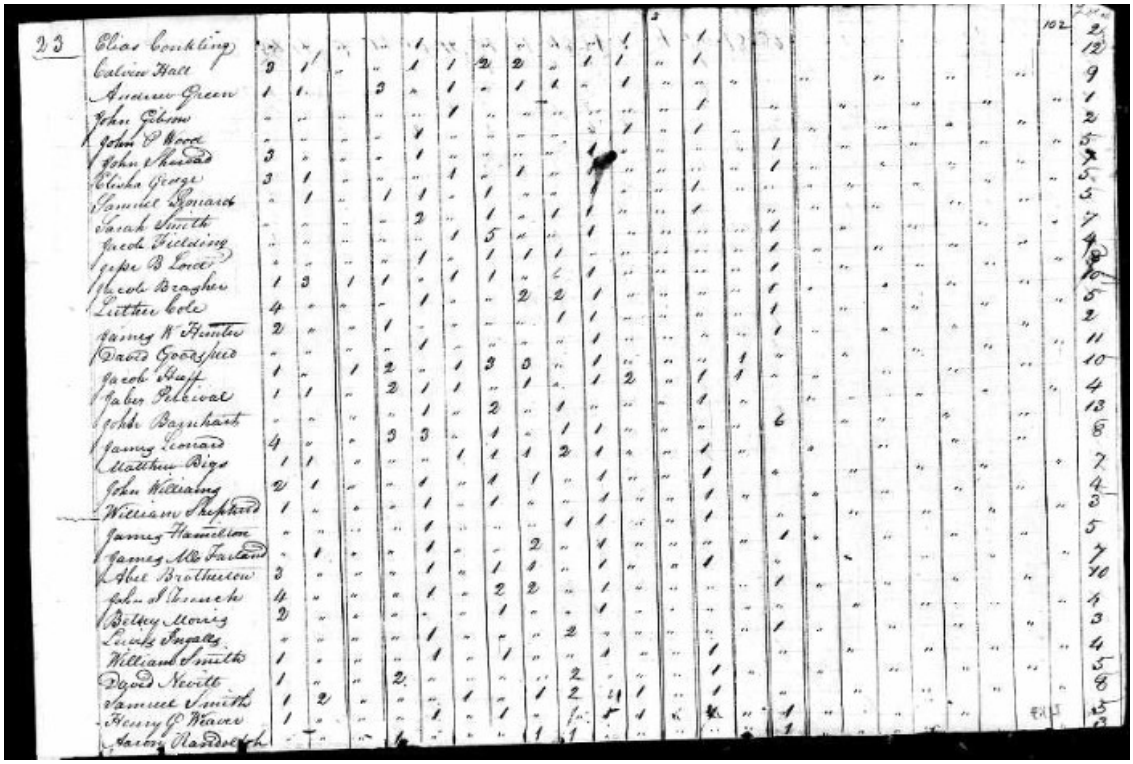
Another piece of evidence is found by checking the 1820 census files and finding that on the next page, ten families apart from Moses Guard, was Andrew Greene. Andrew has been identified by user-submitted information to varies historical societies as the father of Deborah Greene. Andrew's household, like that of the Guards in Dearborn County, also consisted of a larger-than-normal number of free Black persons. The proximity and household structures help to verify this connection.



Name	**Andrew Green**
Enumeration Date	7 Aug 1820
Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana, USA
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	1
Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 15	1
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	3
Free White Persons - Males - 45 and over	1
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15	1
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Females - 45 and over	1
All Other Persons Except Indians not Taxed	9
Free White Persons - Under 16	3
Free White Persons - Over 25	2
Total Free White Persons	9
Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other	18

We have a census file showing that Moses moved to Cincinnati by 1830 and then to northern Kentucky by 1850. The 1840 census is missing so far.

Some researchers have tried to connect them to the Gard and Green families found in Gallatin County, Kentucky in 1830 and 1840. This association likely arose because an Andrew Green, a Revolutionary War pensioner, lived in Gallatin and died there in 1833, and because a Moses Gard also appears in the 1840 census for Gallatin County. However, the evidence shows these Kentucky families were unrelated to "our" Moses and Deborah. The Andrew Green of Gallatin was a documented pensioner tied to Harmour's Company as early as 1813, with a continuous presence in Kentucky until his death in 1833 while the Andrew Greene who appears alongside Moses in Dearborn in 1820 is clearly a different man. Likewise, the Moses Gard in Gallatin in 1840 cannot be the same as Deborah's husband, since Deborah and Moses's connections remained in Dearborn County with their extended family and with the unusual number of free Black persons who appear in their households there. To avoid confusion, it should be emphasized that the Gallatin County Gards and Greens represent a separate branch, and the 1840 census entry for Moses and Deborah Gard remains unlocated.

We can account for Private Moses Gard, Jr. in Ohio and Indiana consistently from 1820-1860 and the records contradict the census records for both known and suspected households of Moses Gard (b. 1794) and this rules out Moses Gard (b. 1794) as being the son of Moses Gard, Sr. (b. 1751) and rules in Private Moses Gard, Jr. (b. 1782) as being that son. However, it does not tell us who his father actually was. We just know that he was likely connected to Alexander Guard's family. So was Private Moses Gard, Jr., as he was his nephew. But there were two, distinct men—Private Moses Gard, Jr. (b. 1782), and Moses Gard (b. 1794) – the latter who has not been identified as anyone's son definitively.

Moses' two youngest daughters went to Dearborn County after they married soon after Moses was killed. Alexander was the son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). In addition, naming conventions of the children of Moses match this part of the Gard family strongly. The names

Sarah and Elizabeth reoccur in many of these families, including that of Moses. Elizabeth Johnson was Jeremiah Gard, Sr.'s wife and therefore the grandmother of many of the Gard men who moved to this area.

As discussed in the previous chapter, the extensive search for the parents of Moses Gard (b. 1794) included tracing the descendants of all of Joseph Gard's sons and weighing consideration as being his father.

In review, Jeremiah Gard, Sr.'s sons were Jeremiah, Jr., John, Cornelius, Moses, Sr., Timothy, Private Daniel, and Alexander. The two most likely candidates from this family who could be the father of Moses (b. 1794) are Timothy or Alexander.

- John – moved to West Virginia from Pennsylvania. His children were listed in first sources as Richard, Ephraim, John, Jeremiah, Samuel, Ann, and Rachel. No Moses was listed.
- Cornelius – moved to Virginia then Washington County, Ohio.
- Moses, Sr. – no record after the 1790's in Fayette County, PA. It is believed he died there around 1797. His children were Jeremiah, Ephraim, Moses (b. 1782), Jacob, Ezekiel, Aaron, and Phebe.
- Timothy Gard – many census, tax, and land records for him in Fayette County, PA and Tuscarawas County, Ohio. No primary sources list his wife or children. The Gard Family of North America states that there is a will in Fayette County, PA dated 1819 that leaves land in Tuscawaras County to his children. It states that his wife was Hannah and his children were Sarah, Mary, Lydia, Hannah, Casiah, Phebe, John, Jeremiah, and Timothy. However, the only will located does not list children, only the sale of his estate. More verification is needed.
- Daniel – remained in Morristown, New Jersey until he died and his children are well documented in the pension records.
- Alexander—went to North Bend, Ohio and later to Dearborn County, Indiana. His children are well-documented and there is no mention of Moses. They were Ezra,

Bailey, Sarah, Chalon, David, Timothy, Hannah, and Elizabeth. However, Moses Gard (b. 1794) settled amongst them.

Captain Jacob Gard was the brother of Jeremiah, Sr. and he possibly had a son that was the father of Moses Gard (b. 1794). However, the names of Captain Jacob's children are not known, other than Noah Gard. This leaves the possibility of an unknown son being the father of Moses.

- Noah – moved to Preble County, Ohio, and married Sarah Clark. He had two children, Mahala and George. Mahala married her cousin, Jeremiah Gard, son of Levi Gard, son of Sergeant Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1756).

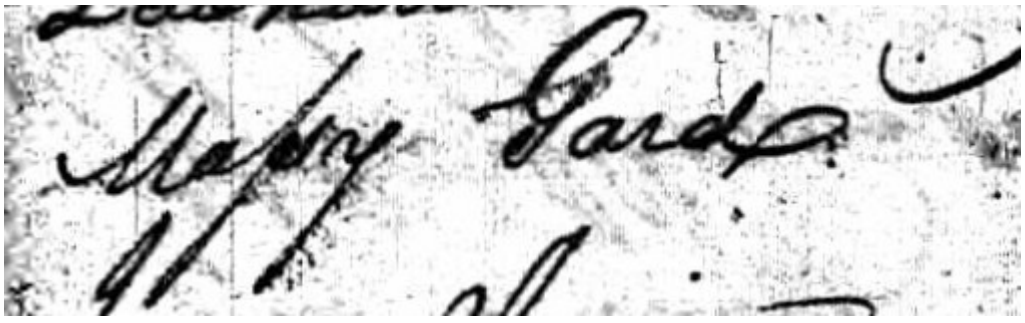
An extensive search yielded no results for Moses Gard (1794-1852) in the 1800 or 1810 census files where the only indication would have been a hash mark under an age category, not a name. The fact that he appeared as the head of a large household consisting of free persons of color, a wife and young children, and others in 1820 Dearborn County, Indiana means that he would have been there for some time in order to establish that level of settlement, but he must have been within the household of someone else prior to 1810.

After careful study, Moses Gard and family who were listed in Hanover, Butler County, Ohio in 1820, were strongly considered as being Moses Gard (1794-1852). They had a son under ten (Jason was born in 1820), a daughter under ten, and a daughter between 10-15 years old. Moses and his wife were each twenty-six that year and the census has them as between 26-44 years old, so that matches. However, the daughter who was between 10-15 makes this household incompatible because both Moses and Deborah would only have been around fourteen to sixteen years old in 1810 and therefore could not have had a child who was that age. Also, by 1830, in Hanover, Butler County, Ohio Moses Guard (spelled with a "u" that year) was still present, aged 40-49, with his wife 30-39 and six children, whereas that is the year Moses Gard (1794-1852) was listed on the 1830 Census in Cincinnati. So, this completely rules out Moses of Butler County as being the same person as Moses (1794-1852). The Moses Gard/Guard of Butler County was the soldier who served in the War of 1812 out of Preble County. He is often mistaken for Moses Gard (1794-1852) and online

trees combine their details into one person. However, we know that he eventually moved to Indiana and his will there was dated after Moses Gard (1794-1852) was murdered in Kentucky. The 1830 census, his wife's name, and the will, prove he was a separate person.

An effective way to determine which Gard family of Pennsylvania Moses was related to is to check census files, city directories, land records, and newspapers for the period. We know that many of the Pennsylvania Gards settled north of Cincinnati in Preble and Butler Counties. The census reveals there was another Gard household, aside from the incompatible Moses Gard, in Butler County in 1820. It was headed by a woman whose name appears to be Massy Gard aged over 45 and she had six household members—a female 16-25, two females under ten, two males 16-25, and a male 10-15. This family appears on page one of the six-page census file for Hanover, in which the incompatible Moses Gard was listed on page three. There is a possibility that Moses Gard (1794-1852) and his wife Deborah were living in Massy's household. Deborah would have been pregnant with their first child, Jason, that year. Massy was *strongly considered as a candidate* for being the mother of Moses Gard (1894-1852), as she was listed as "over 45" and the others in the household could have been her children and grandchildren.

It should be noted that many online trees have incorrectly transcribed Massy's name on that 1820 Census as either "Mary" or "Mercy". It was actually spelled as Massy Gard, using a long "s":

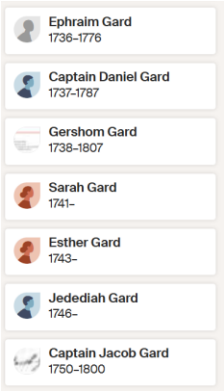


The Long "s" (ſ): In older documents, you may find a character that looks like an "f" but is actually the long "s" (ſ). The long "s" was used at the beginning and middle of words, not at the end.

Massy was probably born in New Jersey, moved to Pennsylvania, then Butler County Ohio. She was likely born around 1785 and married around 1805. Her husband was likely Jeremiah

Gard (1772-1814), and they had a son named Moses Gard (1801-1870). Massy is likely buried in Butler County, Ohio or she may have migrated with her children through Indiana to Illinois and could be buried in either of those places, as well. Though certainly related, this family has been ruled out as the birth family for Moses Gard (1794-1852).

In checking the land patents, only one for Butler County was found. It was for Seth Gard in 1806. Seth was the son of Gershom Gard who died in 1807, leaving a will naming all of his children and there was not a Moses. They included Seth, Job, Elizabeth, Ruth, Betsey, Jemimah, Eunice, and Hannah. His wife was not listed so she was probably deceased. This means Massy was not his wife. Gershom Gard, if you recall, was one of the original settlers of Cincinnati who bought land from Judge John Cleves Symmes. He was a son of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) and brother of Captain Jacob Gard and Captain Daniel Gard. His other brothers included two who were deceased before Moses Gard (1794-1852) was born, Ephraim and Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. Gershom Gard was ruled out as the father of Moses Gard (1794-1852) because his will lists his children and Moses was not a listed name. Captain Jacob Gard was ruled out because the 1800 census listed no male children under ten. There is one more possibility- Jedediah Gard, whom we know next to nothing about. We only know that he had a fourteen-year-old son named John who died in Morristown, NJ in 1772. We do not know the name of Jedidah's wife or other children.



Children of Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711)

Unfortunately, though, there is not a primary source, or even a conclusive secondary source that ties Moses to a particular birth family.

We only know that he was born in Pennsylvania according to census records. This fact proves that Moses is a descendant of the Gards who migrated from Morristown, New Jersey, meaning a direct descendant of Joseph Gard, Sr. and Mary Ball through either Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711) or Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717). There were so many male Gard men in this line, it just is not possible to conclusively determine which was his father.

ABOUT THE ERA

Moses Gard (1794-1852) lived during an exciting time American history. It is amazing to realize that after all the previous generations discussed in this work, we are just now arriving at the George Washington presidency.

After winning Independence from Great Britian and establishing themselves as a new nation, Americans began moving westward in droves. Approximately 30,000 people traveled The Wilderness Road and the Cumberland Gap into Kentucky during the beginning of the new century. There is an informative video that details this, which can be viewed here. The 1800's would prove to be an incredible time of innovation, and the means of migration improved vastly over a lifetime. From traveling on foot and by carriage to flatboats then steamboat then railway, people were able to move their families into Kentucky and the Ohio River Valley, as well as send goods back to be exported to the original settlements and to Europe.

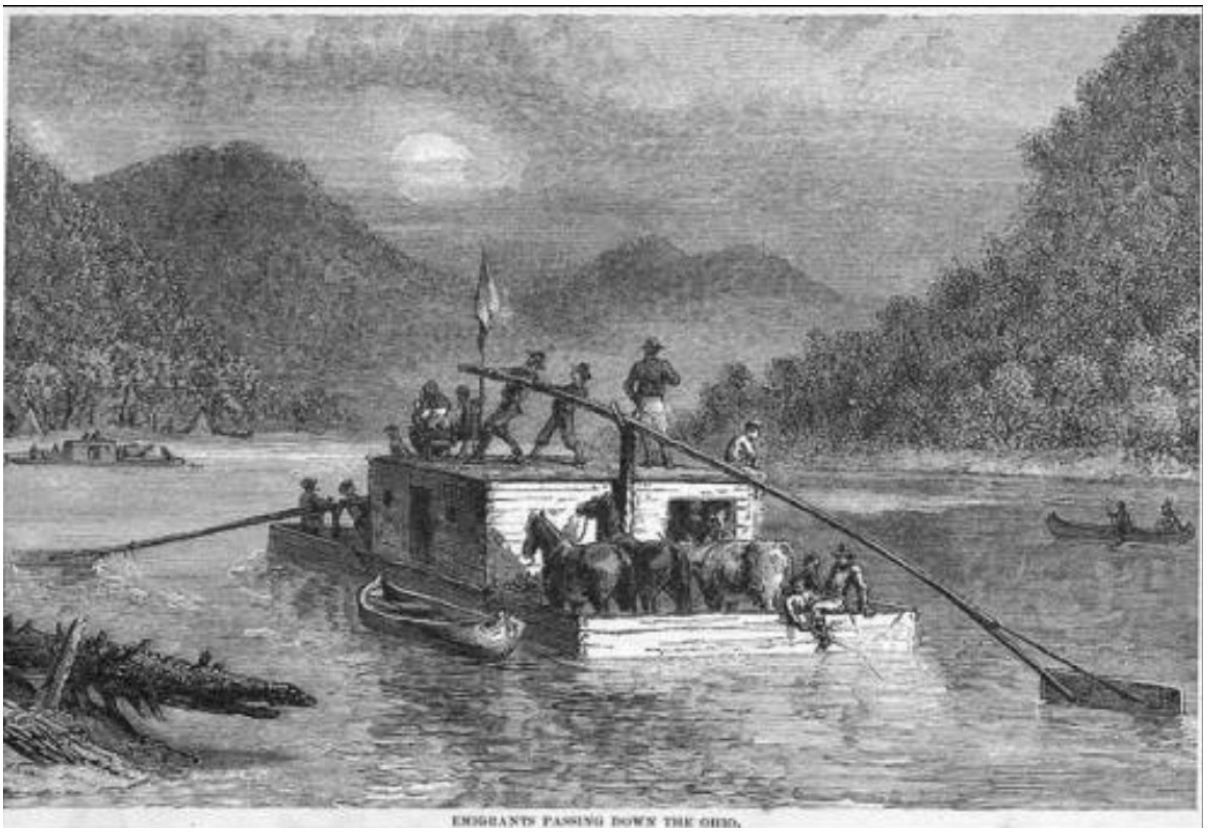
Of course, this period also came with conflict as the settlers encroached upon Native American lands and the young nation began wrestling with the question of slavery and State's rights, which eventually led to the Civil War that broke out the year after Moses died.

EARLY LIFE AND MIGRATION

Moses was born in Redstone Creek, Fayette County, Pennsylvania. The path of migration would have been from Redstone Creek where Jeremiah Gard, Jr.'s Hutchinson Mill was located. Redstone Creek flowed northward to the Monongahela River. The Monongahela, in turn, flowed northwest where it combined with the Allegheny River at what is now Pittsburg,

Pennsylvania, to form the Ohio River. At that time flatboats were used to ship supplies and transport families to the Ohio River Valley. Parts of the Gard family who were known to have migrated westward are said to have come with the second Symmes Party Excursion. Since Moses Gard does not seem to have served in the War of 1812 and didn't receive a land grant, perhaps he travelled with this group after they stopped in Redstone on their way from New Jersey. Moses would have been about eighteen.

Moses married Deborah Greene and they had five children. The Greene family were also some of the original settlers of the Ohio River Valley, but Deborah Greene's lineage has not yet been established. Their oldest child, Jason Gard, was born in 1820 and each primary source for him lists a different place. It is most likely he was born in Indiana like his sister, Lucretia, who was born in 1822.



Kentucky Historical Society

They migrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana directly. There were both Gards and Greenes present in Indiana. There were only heads of households listed by name and everyone else

was marked with a hash mark under their age bracket and gender. To find plausible census files, a record that indicates there were adults living in the household who were a twenty-six-year-old male and a twenty-three-year-old female, with a male child under five, is necessary. The 1820 census was taken on August 7th. Jason was born on March 6, 1820.

There were two routes they could have taken. The overland wagon route From Pennsylvania westward via the National Road (begun in 1811, reaching Wheeling, VA [now WV] by 1818). They would have crossed the Ohio River, then travel downriver or across Ohio into Indiana. The average pace was 10–15 miles per day with wagons, depending on weather and terrain. It would have taken six to ten weeks (300–500 miles depending on start point). Alternatively, they could have taken the river route. They would have travelled overland to Pittsburgh, then floated down the Ohio River by flatboat or keelboat to Cincinnati/Lawrenceburg. The average pace for that route was about twenty to thirty miles per day with the current. It would have taken them two to three weeks of river travel, plus overland prep to reach Pittsburgh.

A Closer Look at the Guards of Dearborn County

There were two men – Thomas and Phineas Greene – who each lived in Franklin County, Indiana. Benjamin Gard lived in Franklin. Aaron and Lott Gard each lived in Wayne, Indiana. If the spelling is changed to Guard, the following households are revealed, and this gives a good indication that the one headed by Moses was for them. Dearborn County coincides with where some of their children eventually settled.

View Record	Name	Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	Number of Slaves	Total Number of All Persons - Colored, Slaves
View Record	Ezra **Guard**	Lawrenceburg, **Dearborn, Indiana**		19
View Record	Hannah **Guard**	Lawrenceburg, **Dearborn, Indiana**		12
View Record	Moses **Guard**	Lawrenceburg, **Dearborn, Indiana**		10
View Record	David **Guard**	Lawrenceburg, **Dearborn, Indiana**		22

The census for Moses Guard matches – there was a male 26-44, a female 16-25, a male under 10, and an additional male 16-25 and female 10-15 who would have to have been siblings or relatives of either Moses or Deborah. There were also five other free, non-white persons in the household.

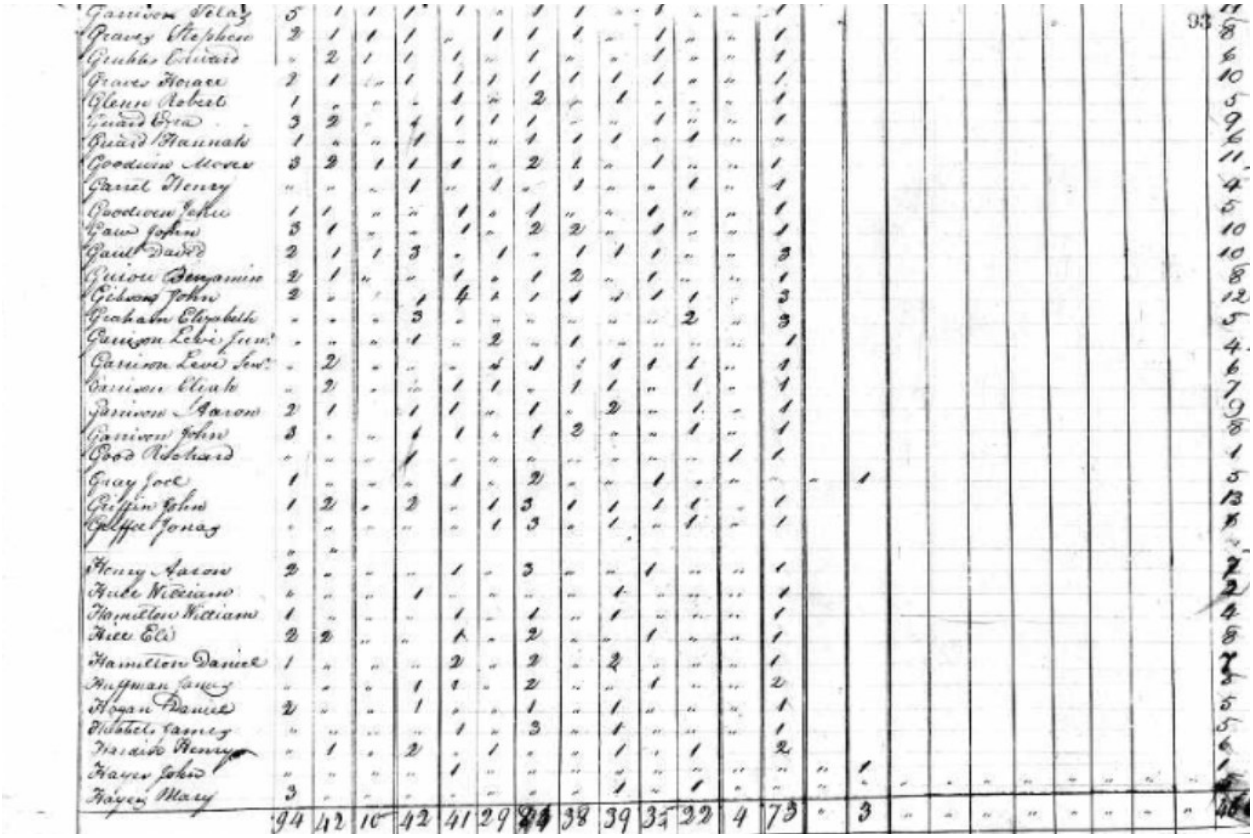
What do we know about these Dearborn County Guard families? Hannah Gard was the widow of Alexander Guard (who was an original settler with the Symmes purchase previously discussed.) Ezra and David were their sons. They did not have a known son named Moses, but this settlement suggests he was a close relation.

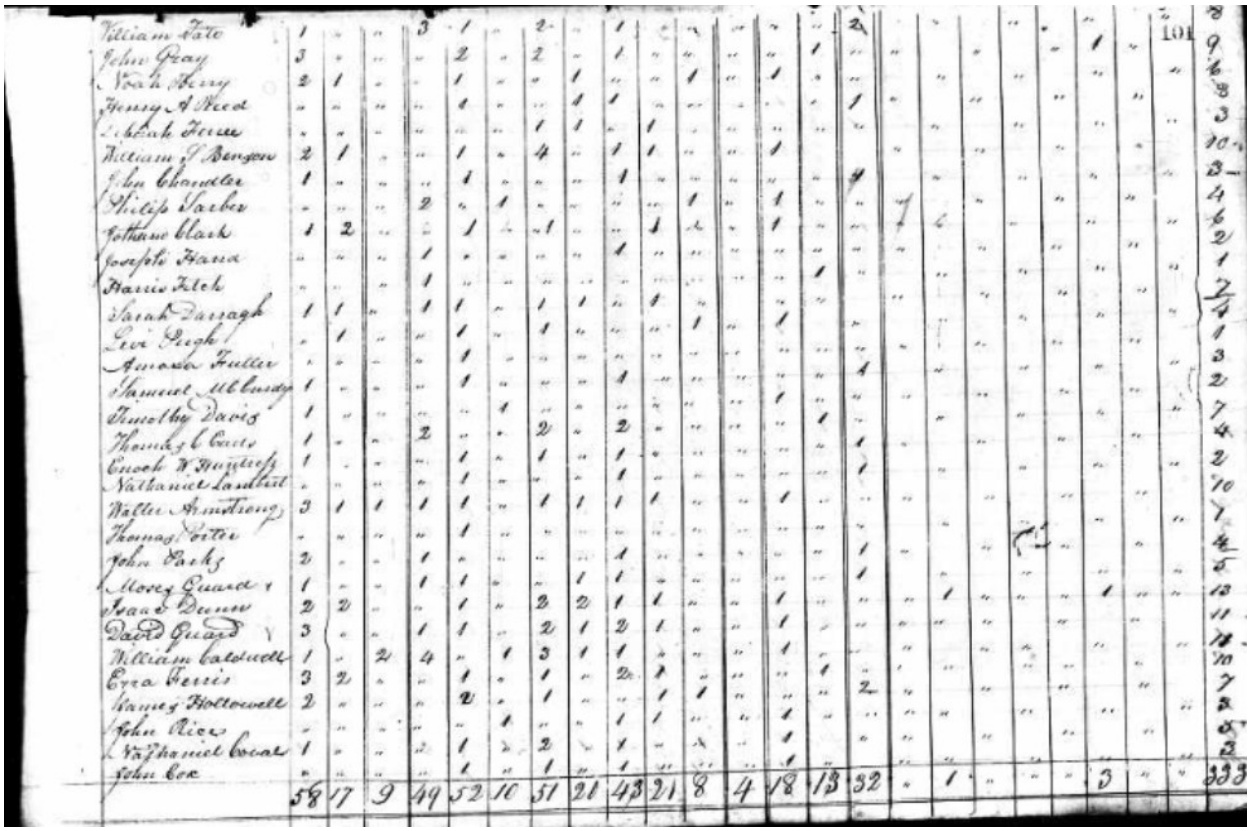
Name	Moses Guard
Enumeration Date	7 Aug 1820
Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana, USA
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	1
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44	1
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15	1
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 25	1
Number of Persons - Engaged in Manufactures	1
All Other Persons Except Indians not Taxed	5
Free White Persons - Under 16	2
Free White Persons - Over 25	1
Total Free White Persons	5
Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other	10

Name	Ezra Guard
Enumeration Date	7 Aug 1820
Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana, USA
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	3
Free White Persons - Males - 10 thru 15	2
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44	1
Free White Persons - Males - 45 and over	1
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10	1
Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44	1
Number of Persons - Engaged in Agriculture	1
All Other Persons Except Indians not Taxed	9
Free White Persons - Under 16	6
Free White Persons - Over 25	3
Total Free White Persons	10
Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other	19

Name	Hannah Guard
Enumeration Date	7 Aug 1820
Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana, USA
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	1
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10	1
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15	1
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Females - 45 and over	1
All Other Persons Except Indians not Taxed	6
Free White Persons - Under 16	3
Free White Persons - Over 25	1
Total Free White Persons	6
Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other	12

Name	David Guard
Enumeration Date	7 Aug 1820
Home in 1820 (City, County, State)	Lawrenceburg, Dearborn, Indiana, USA
Free White Persons - Males - Under 10	3
Free White Persons - Males - 16 thru 25	1
Free White Persons - Males - 26 thru 44	1
Free White Persons - Females - Under 10	2
Free White Persons - Females - 10 thru 15	1
Free White Persons - Females - 16 thru 25	2
Free White Persons - Females - 26 thru 44	1
Number of Persons - Engaged in Agriculture	1
All Other Persons Except Indians not Taxed	11
Free White Persons - Under 16	6
Free White Persons - Over 25	2
Total Free White Persons	11
Total All Persons - White, Slaves, Colored, Other	22





In Indiana, slavery was never legal. The 1820 census was a federal form, uniform to all states, free or slave, which is why that category existed on the Indiana census.

In the 1820 census of Dearborn County, Indiana, the households of Moses, Ezra, Hannah, and David Guard all stand out for listing unusually large numbers of "All Other Persons Except Indians Not Taxed," which census law reserved for free Black or mixed-race residents. Moses counted five, Ezra nine, Hannah six, and David eleven—*far above* the typical figures for white households in Indiana at the time. Because census instructions excluded white relatives from this category, these entries clearly reflect a substantial free Black presence within Guard households.

This aligns with Dearborn County's reputation as a hub of abolitionist activity and a critical link on the Underground Railroad, connected across the Ohio River to Cincinnati's large free Black community. While enumerators did not list fugitive enslaved outright, many free Black residents in the county were part of the same networks that sheltered and assisted freedom seekers.

Dearborn was also home to Quaker communities (the Society of Friends), who were well known for their abolitionist convictions, further shaping an environment in which free Black families could live and where escape routes northward were quietly maintained. The Guards' census records, taken together with this broader context, strongly suggest that their households were enmeshed in one of Indiana's most abolition-friendly landscapes.

Most non-Guard households recorded zero or small numbers of "All Other Persons." The Guards' households stand out not just for having one or two, but clusters of five to eleven individuals, suggesting either laborers, tenants, or extended free Black families living under their roof or on their property. This makes the Guards highly unusual compared to their immediate neighbors. They may have been more open to hiring or sheltering Black residents, while most other families did not (or at least were not recorded as doing so).

Unlike many Indiana counties where free Black families formed isolated enclaves, Dearborn's records reveal them living in white households and scattered throughout the countryside. This pattern aligns with the county's reputation as both a haven for free African

Americans and a key station on the Underground Railroad. Lawrenceburg, only a short distance from the Guards' farms, was home to Elijah Anderson, a free Black blacksmith whose signals from his anvil guided fugitives across the Ohio River. The presence of five to eleven free Black persons in each Guard household suggests the family's direct role in sheltering or employing free African Americans—whether as laborers, neighbors in need, or possibly as participants in clandestine networks that funneled freedom seekers toward safety in Ohio, Michigan, and Canada. With Quaker abolitionist influence nearby and anti–slave-catcher laws already enacted in Indiana, Dearborn County offered a rare refuge on the turbulent frontier, and the Guards appear to have been quietly at the center of that story.

While no records attest to the Guard family holding membership in the Society of Friends, their household patterns—marked by notably large numbers of free Black individuals—strongly align with the abolitionist climate fostered by Quaker communities in eastern Indiana. Though not Quakers themselves, Moses, Hannah, Ezra, and David Guard appear to have shared in the cultural and moral network that upheld sanctuary values in Dearborn County, placing them at the heart of a region shaped by Quaker-driven anti-slavery convictions.

While Indiana's landmark Supreme Court rulings in 1820 and 1821 ended both slavery (Polly Strong) and indentured servitude (Mary Bateman Clark), these decisions had uneven enforcement. In Dearborn County, census records show the Guard families housing unusually large numbers of free Black individuals—far more than other households—suggesting an exceptional level of connection or support. Though early methods like indenture were widely used to exploit labor, the Guards' location in an abolitionist stronghold makes sanctuary or voluntary arrangements more probable than exploitation.

A closer look at the 1800 and 1810 census is needed to discern if Moses and Deborah arrived with the original Alexander Guard party. At this point it is looking increasingly that they came as children with the original Symmes Party and established a homestead in Dearborn County.

Guard's Island: At the Mouth of the Great Miami River

Guard's Island lay at the confluence of the Great Miami and Ohio Rivers, where the Indiana–Ohio state line meets the river's broad curve below Lawrenceburg. Early deeds and sheriff's sale notices describe it as a distinct island bounded on the south by the Ohio River and on the north and west by a narrow side channel of the Great Miami known locally as Island Gut. In the early nineteenth century, this made it a natural site for river operations: close to the main current yet protected from flooding and ice drift. The Guards' steamboat and flatboat ventures launched from here, carrying livestock and produce downriver to New Orleans.

Over time, the river itself reshaped the land. Sediment gradually filled the side channel, attaching the island to the Indiana mainland. When the Markland Locks and Dam was constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, the raised water level and channel realignment submerged the last traces of its original separation. What remains today—still called Guards Island on maps—is technically a peninsula, the remnant high ground of that earlier island. Historically, though, it belonged equally to the Ohio and the Great Miami Rivers, and it served as the central base of the Guard family's trade and community life along this strategic stretch of the frontier.

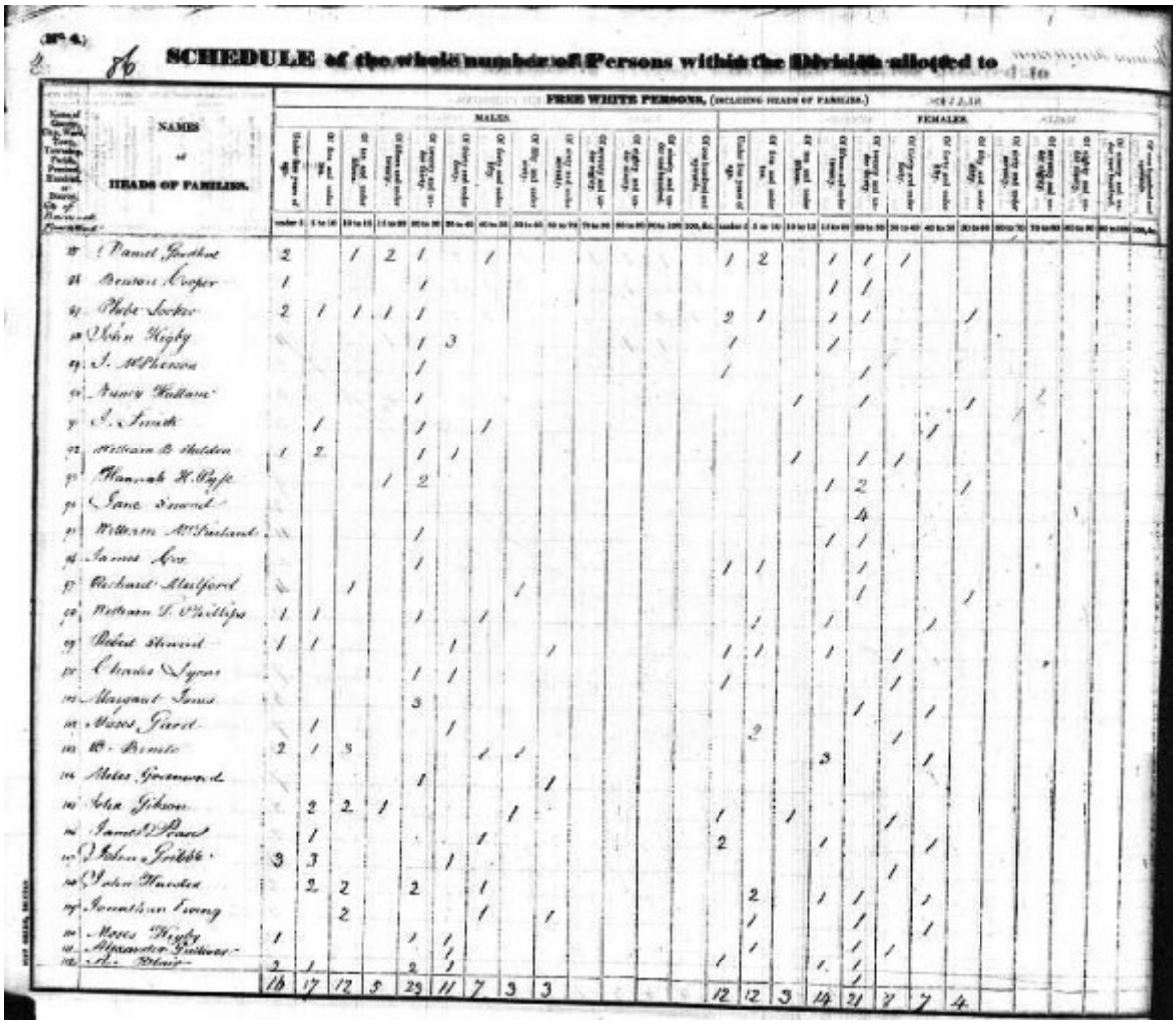
How the strategic location of Guards Island played a role in the abolitionist movement, the possible employment of free people of color, or the household composition arrangements of the Guard families of Dearborn Counties in the early 1800's is not explicitly known. The facts are that the Guards had boats that transported livestock and other commodities to New Orleans from the Ohio River Valley, that they had an unusual number of free persons of color in their households, and that they had large farms, which suggests that they employed newly freed people.

Move to Cincinnati

Moses Gard (1794-1852) and his wife and children appeared in Cincinnati in 1830. That census listed the parents as between 30-39 (they were each 36) and a son aged 5-9 (Jason was nine), two daughters aged 5-9 (Lucretia was eight and Caroline was an infant or in utero,

so this means there was one other daughter who never appeared on future census records, meaning she likely died.)

Name	**Moses Gard**
Home in 1830 (City, County, State)	Cincinnati Ward 4, Hamilton, Ohio
Free White Persons - Males - 5 thru 9	1
Free White Persons - Males - 30 thru 39	1
Free White Persons - Females - 5 thru 9	2
Free White Persons - Females - 30 thru 39	1
Free White Persons - Under 20	3
Free White Persons - 20 thru 49	2
Total Free White Persons	5
Total - All Persons (Free White, Slaves, Free Colored)	5

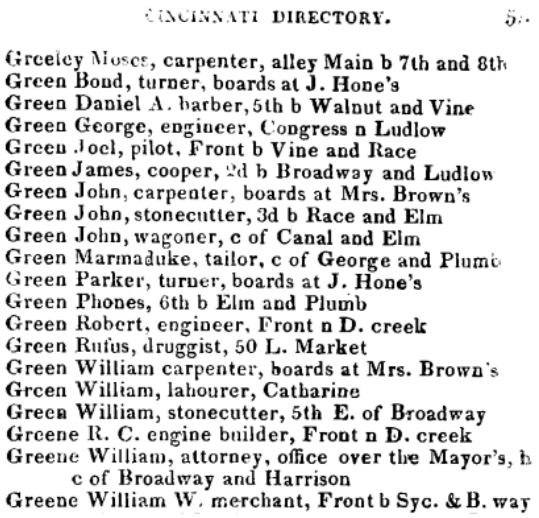


SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the District alloted to

NAMES of HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.) MALES													FEMALES												SLAVES												FREE COLORED PERSONS												
	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 & upwards	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 & upwards	Under 14	14 to 26	26 to 45	45 & upwards								Under 14	14 to 26	26 to 45	45 & upwards							
Daniel Gardner	2		1	2	1		1							1	2		1	1	1																													
Benton Cooper	1				1												1	1																															
Robt Locker	2	1	1	1	1									2	1		1	1		1																													
John Higby					1	3								1			1																															
J. McPherson					1									1				1																													
Nancy Gallaher					1												1	1																													
J. Smith		1			1		1											1		1																											
William B. Shelden	1	2			1	1											1	1	1																											
Hannah H. Hyde				1	2													1																													
Jane Simard																		1																													
William McFarland					1													1																													
James Ayre					1									1	1			1																													
Richard Mulford		1					1											1																													
William T. Phillips	1	1			1	1									1			1		1																									
Robt Simard	1	1				1		1						1	1		1		1																												
Charles Lyons					1	1								1				1																													
Margaret Jones					3													1																													
Moses Garrel		1				1									2				1																												
W. Bonsto	2	1	3				1	1										3		1																									
Moses Greenwood					1			1																																						
John Johnson		2	2	1			1							1		1																														
Samuel Pearce		1				1								2			1		1																												
John Gibbs	3	3				1																																							
John Harden		2	2		2		1								2		1	1		1																									
Jonathan Young			2				1		1						1			1		1																											
Moses Higby	1				1	1									1			1																												
Alexander Gallaher						1																																							
A. Blair	2	1			2	1								1				1																												
	16	17	12	5	29	11	7	3	3					12	12	3	14	21	7	7	4																									

There was a person named Rachel Gard who was listed in her own household in 1830, also in Cincinnati. She was listed as head of household and there are no hashmarks listing anyone else or indicating her age, so her identity is not known. Unfortunately, a check of the Williams Street directory for 1829-1831 yields no results for anyone named Gard.

There were several listings for people named Green, and two named Greene, which was Deborah's family name. Perhaps this was a connection.



CINCINNATI DIRECTORY. 57.

Greeley Moses, carpenter, alley Main b 7th and 8th
Green Bond, turner, boards at J. Hone's
Green Daniel A. barber, 5th b Walnut and Vine
Green George, engineer, Congress n Ludlow
Green Joel, pilot, Front b Vine and Race
Green James, cooper, 2d b Broadway and Ludlow
Green John, carpenter, boards at Mrs. Brown's
Green John, stonecutter, 3d b Race and Elm
Green John, wagoner, c of Canal and Elm
Green Marmaduke, tailor, c of George and Plumb
Green Parker, turner, boards at J. Hone's
Green Phones, 6th b Elm and Plumb
Green Robert, engineer, Front n D. creek
Green Rufus, druggist, 50 L. Market
Green William carpenter, boards at Mrs. Brown's
Green William, labourer, Catharine
Green William, stonecutter, 5th E. of Broadway
Greene R. C. engine builder, Front n D. creek
Greene William, attorney, office over the Mayor's, h
c of Broadway and Harrison
Greene William W. merchant, Front b Syc. & B. way

Cincinnati City Directory 1829-1831

All available city directories for Cincinnati between the years 1825-1850 were checked for Moses Gard, or anyone named Gard, and no entries were found. Based upon the birth places of the children (which do vary wildly by source) it seems they remained in Ohio until at least 1832 and then went to Kentucky.

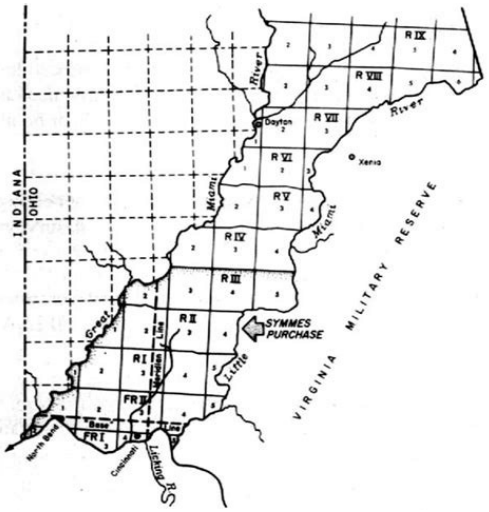
KENTUCKY

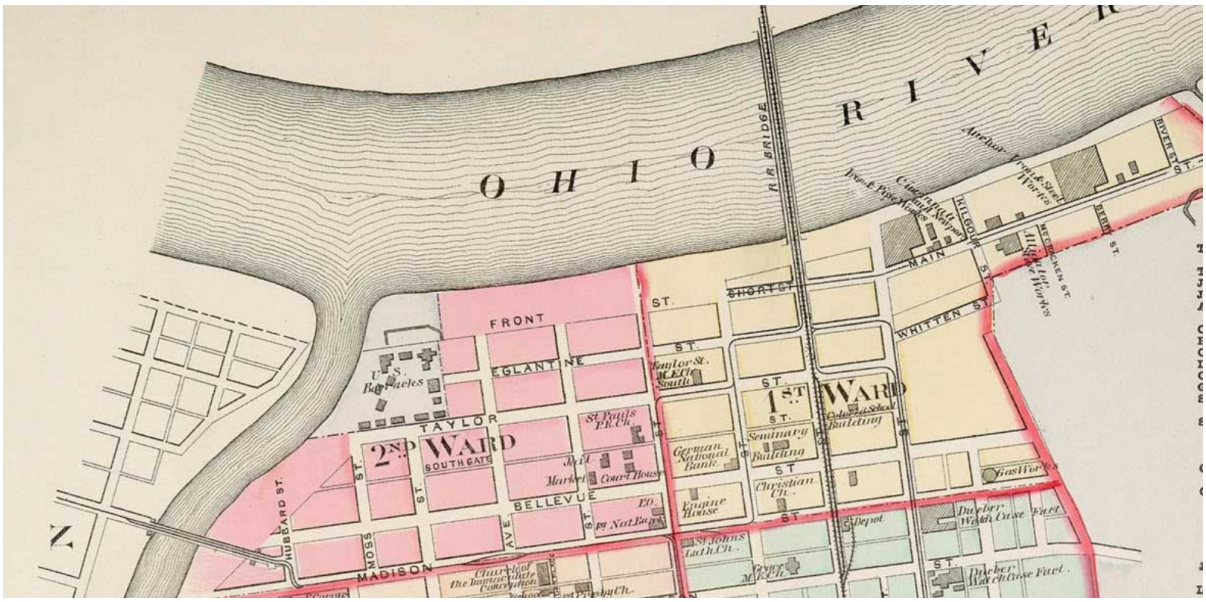
In 1840, a man named Moses Gard appeared in Gallatin County, Kentucky, but this record does not refer to the same individual.

Newspaper notices confirm that Moses continued receiving mail in Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Indiana, as late as 1838, suggesting he remained active in that community at the time. Sometime between 1838 and 1850, he and his family relocated to Newport, Campbell County, Kentucky, directly across the river from Cincinnati. His surname appears interchangeably as Gard and Guard in local records.

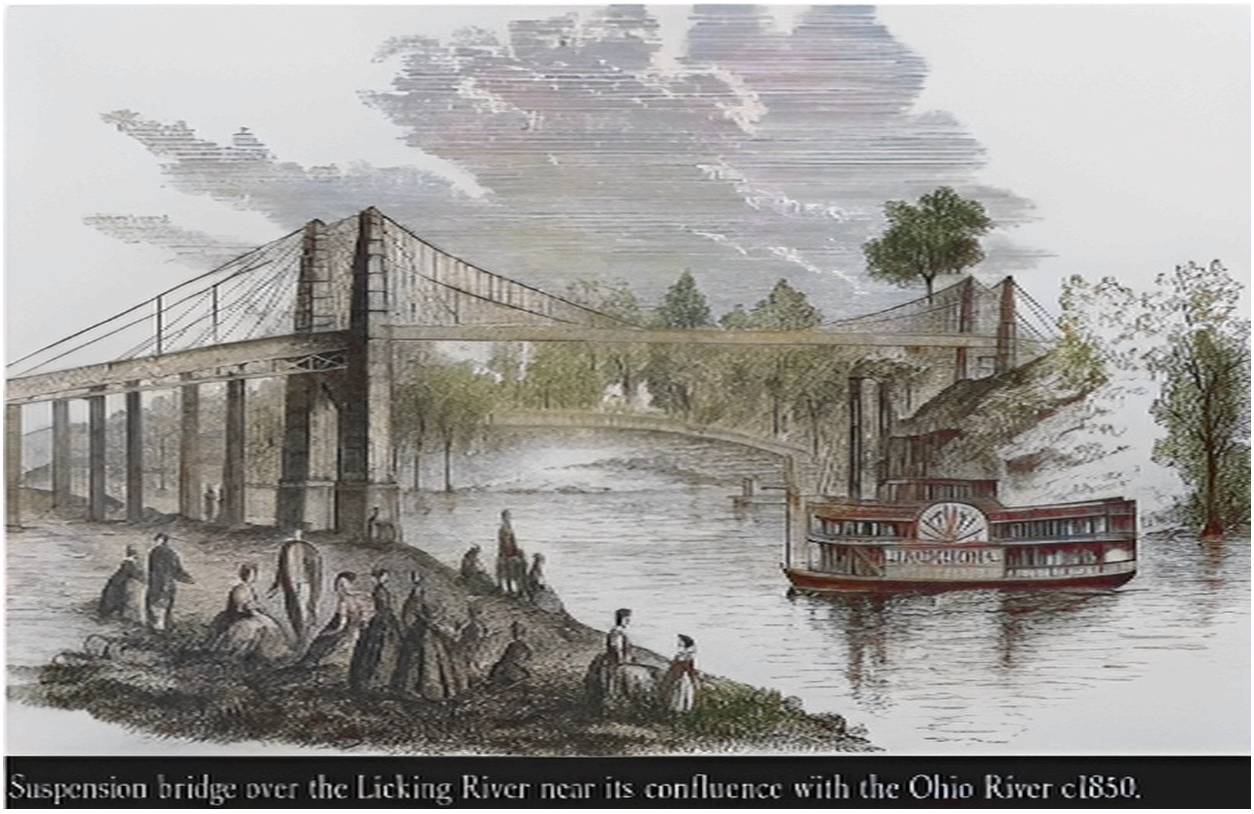
By 1850, the family was well established in Newport, living in the 2nd Ward of Campbell County near the banks of the Ohio River. The census listed Moses as a farmer with $1,100 worth of real property, a modest but respectable estate for the time—equivalent to over forty-five thousand dollars today. Other records describe him as both a farmer and carpenter, typical of frontier tradesmen who built and maintained their own homesteads.

The family's home stood near Leitch's Station, the original settlement of the region, which later developed into Southgate, historically known as Six Mile Lock.





https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8054/images/4193961-00151?pId=16963305



https://digital.cincinnatilibrary.org/digital/collection/p16998coll6/id/5996/rec/1 Title Suspension bridge over the Licking River

Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965 for Moses Guard

Death Records, 1852-1910 > ALL > Film 994030: Calloway, Campbell, Carlisle, Carroll, Carter

Kentucky, U.S., Death Records, 1852-1965 for Moses Guard

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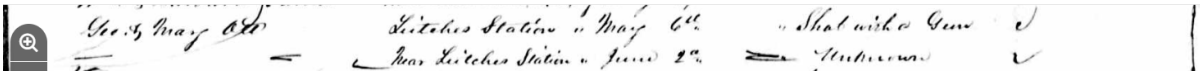

P1: Moses Gard, age 60, male, married, Carpenter, resided Near Leitcher *[sic]* Station, was born in Pennsylvania.

P2: Parents not listed, Occurred near Leitch's Station, on June 2, 1852, Cause of Death Unknown

1

This house is on AA Hwy
Left side going towards Alexandria

LEITCHS STATION TRACT

David Leitch's home as it appears today purchased 2-27-1858 by Balthuser and Ulrich Ziegler from Thomas L. & Mary K. Jones the granddaughter of Keturah Moss Leitch Taylor. The Zieglers added two rooms of stone to the rear, behind the sheeting is the Log House. Now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Britt Combs 1309 Licking Pike, Wilders, Ky.

For many years the historical marker of Leitch's Station was located on Licking Pike (Route 9) at Tippenhauer Road. It will now be placed on the Station Tract at the entrance to Knepfle's and Port Hosea on the west side of the road. A short distance south on the east side of the road is a gravel lane that goes up to the house. In this house to Ulrich and Maria Ziegler November 16, 1875 was born a son, John H. who joined hands with Helena Marshman Dec. 1, 1897 to this marriage in this house Luella Ziegler Hemer and Thelma Ziegler Stevens (my wife) were born.

By: Wm. R. (Rus) Stevens, September 8, 1978.

Moses and Deborah Gard/Guard
Land was part of Major David
Leitchs survey

(on Deed #12)

If have any Information on
Deborah and Moses
Please contact Robert Gard
825 Lytle Ave
Elsmere, Ky 41018 - 606-342-9135

Deborah Keepher
name Guard
the children dropped
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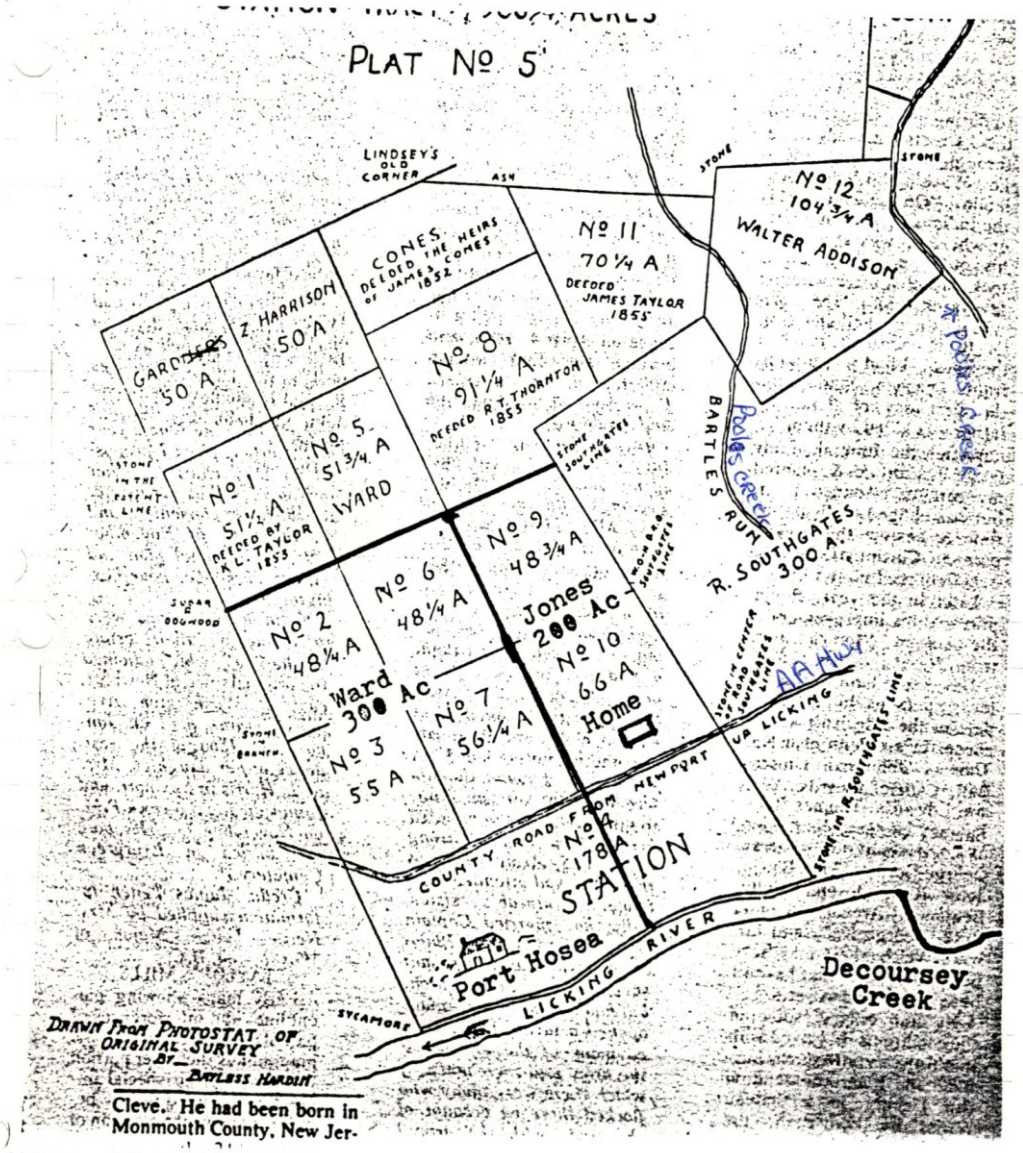
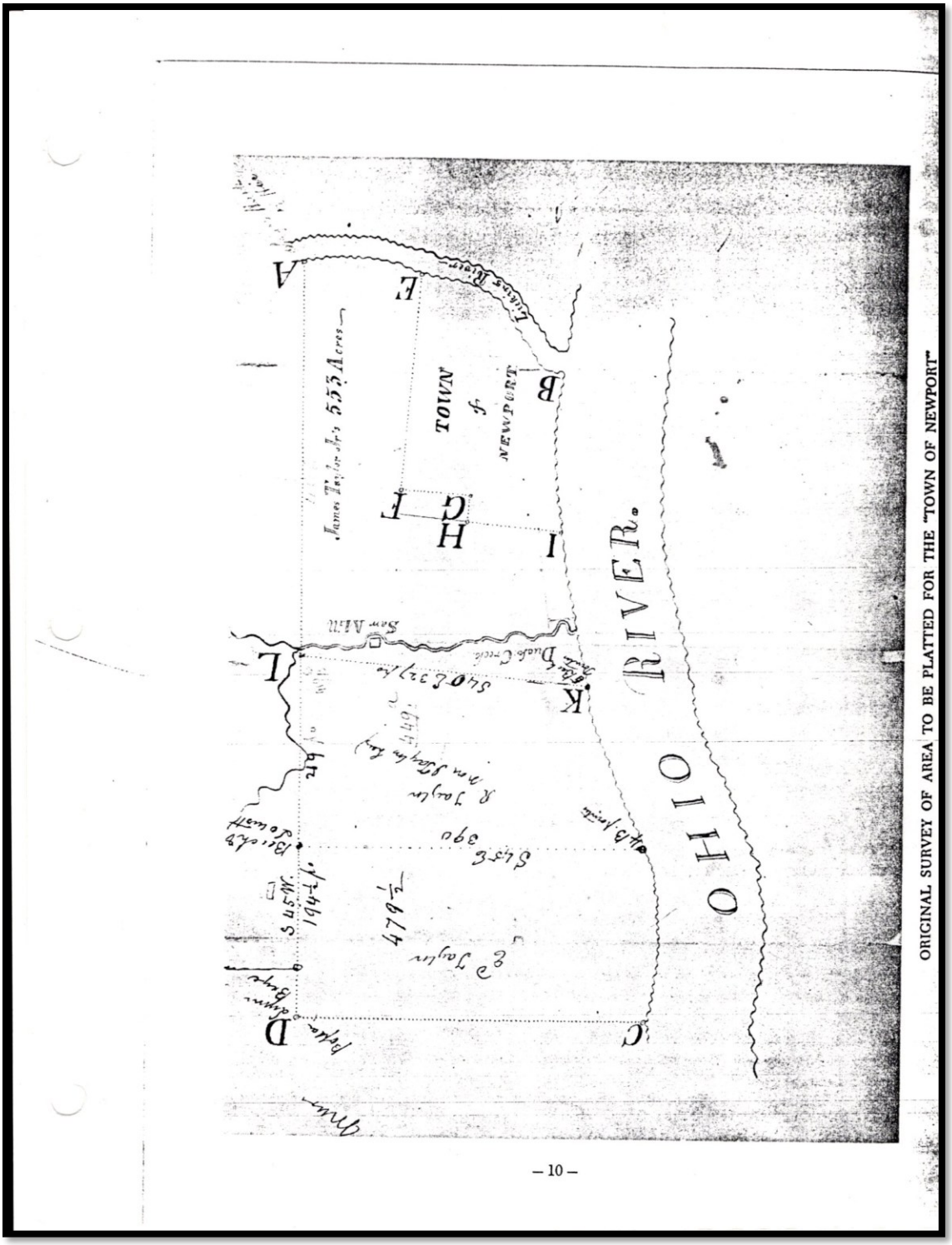
From **The Decendents *[sic]* of Moses and Deborah Gard**, Robert Gard 1998.

2



Cleve. He had been born in Monmouth County, New Jer-



Reproduced from Decendents *[sic]* of Moses and Deborah Gard, 1998 Robert Gard

THE MURDER OF MOSES GARD

In June of 1852, Moses Gard was murdered by a man named Robert Roberson (often recorded as Robertson). The incident was widely reported in newspapers from Kentucky to Vermont, but early accounts failed to mention how deeply the families involved were intertwined.

Moses lived near the Crawford family, listed as Families 45 and 49 in the 1850 Campbell County census. The Crawfords' daughter, Harriet, was married to Robert Roberson, and the Robersons lived next door to the Lightfoot family. The Lightfoots' eldest daughter, Mary, was married to Harriet's brother, William Crawford. All four families—the Gards, Crawfords, Robersons, and Lightfoots—appeared on consecutive census pages in the same small community known as Six Mile Lock, near Leitch's Station along the Licking River.

The trouble began when Mary Lightfoot Crawford quarreled with her father, John Lightfoot, and her husband struck him over the head with a club. The Covington Journal reported that Lightfoot's injuries were so severe that "it was thought he could not recover." The paper dismissed him as a "childish old man." Lightfoot's was a large family, including an infant under a year old, and it is clear this was a violent domestic fight. He did, in fact, recover, but his young son Thomas Jefferson Lightfoot who was two and a half years old, died on August 10, 1852, two months after this attack.

The next day, Robert Roberson, furious over the attack by his brother-in-law, armed himself and went to confront William Crawford. What happened next depends on which paper you read. In one account, Moses Gard, a well-liked neighbor and carpenter, stepped in to prevent Roberson from shooting his brother-in-law. In another, Roberson and Gard exchanged words before the gun went off. Most versions agree that Gard raised the hoe he was using in his field to knock the weapon aside, and the gun fired—hitting him in the abdomen. He died within minutes.

The early report in the Frankfort Commonwealth simply called the event a "horrid crime," describing Gard as "a respectable citizen of that vicinity." Later coverage made the situation clearer: Roberson had entered the Crawfords' field "giving [William Crawford] fifteen

minutes" to settle things, and when Gard intervened, he was shot. Some papers claimed the fight began "over a dog," but the evidence shows it was a domestic dispute that spiraled into murder.

Roberson was arrested, tried, and convicted. His case drew regional attention. During his imprisonment and trial, he maintained that the shooting was accidental, even attempting suicide before his execution. On September 3, 1853, Robert Alexander Roberson was hanged at Alexandria, Kentucky, in front of about 1,500 people. In his final speech from the scaffold, printed in several newspapers, he claimed innocence and insisted that Gard had struck the gun "in self-defense," causing it to fire. Yet his elaborate confession, in which he also bragged about past crimes, suggests a man used to deceit and self-justification.

By all available evidence, Roberson was 27 years old, married to the 19-year-old Harriet Crawford, with a toddler daughter named Malisa. The census shows his family lived beside his parents, who had emigrated from England. His brother Solomon lived with Robert and his family—later marrying Robert's widow and having another daughter after the execution. The Crawfords, Lightfoots, and Gards were their near neighbors, all carpenters, farmers, and laborers living within a few houses of each other.

The 1850 census lists Moses Gard as a 58-year-old farmer, with his wife Deborah and several of their children at home: Jason (20), Adeliza (18), and Sarah (16). His married daughters, Caroline Whitton and Lucretia Thacker, lived nearby. It is not hard to imagine that the commotion of that day—fueled by family loyalties and neighborhood proximity—drew everyone into the scene.

Newspapers from Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Vermont printed the story. Together, they form a rare, if tragic, glimpse into mid-19th-century rural life in Campbell County, where family ties, tempers, and misjudgments could turn deadly in a single summer afternoon.

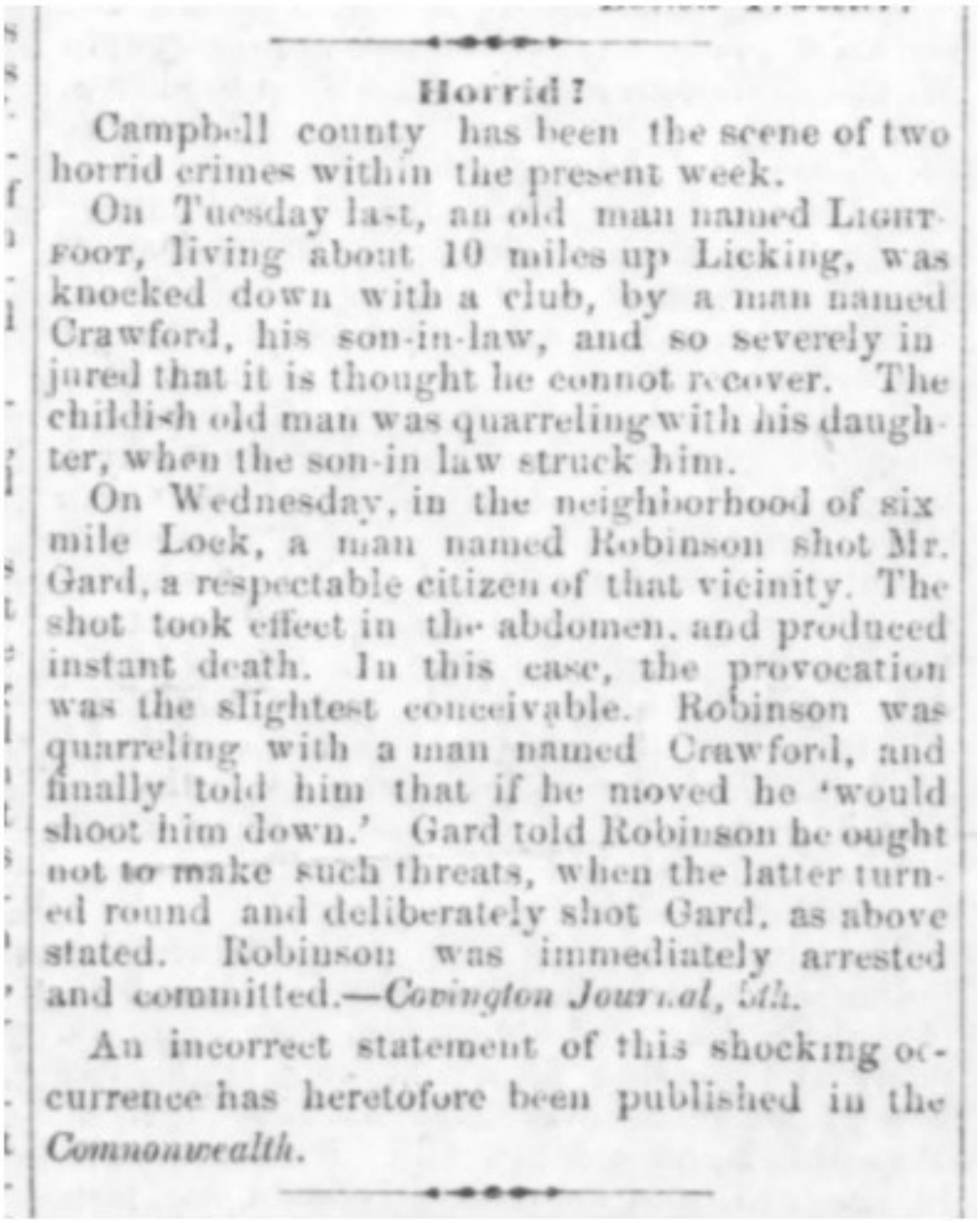
Brooke Crawford and his family moved to Illinois by 1860.

William H Crawford and Mary Lightfoot Crawford remained in Kentucky and had a large family. William did not appear to receive consequences for brutally attacking his father-in-law, which ultimately resulted in the murder of Moses Gard.

John Lightfoot and his family continued living in Newport, Kentucky.

Harriet married her brother-in-law, Soloman Roberson and had another child.

Deborah Gard remained nearby with her older daughters and grandchildren.



Horrid!

Campbell county has been the scene of two horrid crimes within the present week.

On Tuesday last, an old man named Lightfoot, living about 10 miles up Licking, was knocked down with a club, by a man named Crawford, his son-in-law, and so severely injured that it is thought he connot recover. The childish old man was quarreling with his daughter, when the son-in law struck him.

On Wednesday, in the neighborhood of six mile Lock, a man named Robinson shot Mr. Gard, a respectable citizen of that vicinity. The shot took effect in the abdomen, and produced instant death. In this case, the provocation was the slightest conceivable. Robinson was quarreling with a man named Crawford, and finally told him that if he moved he 'would shoot him down.' Gard told Robinson he ought not to make such threats, when the latter turned round and deliberately shot Gard, as above stated. Robinson was immediately arrested and committed.—*Covington Journal, 5th.*

An incorrect statement of this shocking occurrence has heretofore been published in the *Commonwealth.*

The Frankfort Commonwealth Frankfort, Kentucky • Tue, Jun 15, 1852, Page 2

Confession of a Murderer.

The following is the confession of Robert A. Robertson, hung at Alexandria, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 2d, 1853, for the murder of Moses Gard:

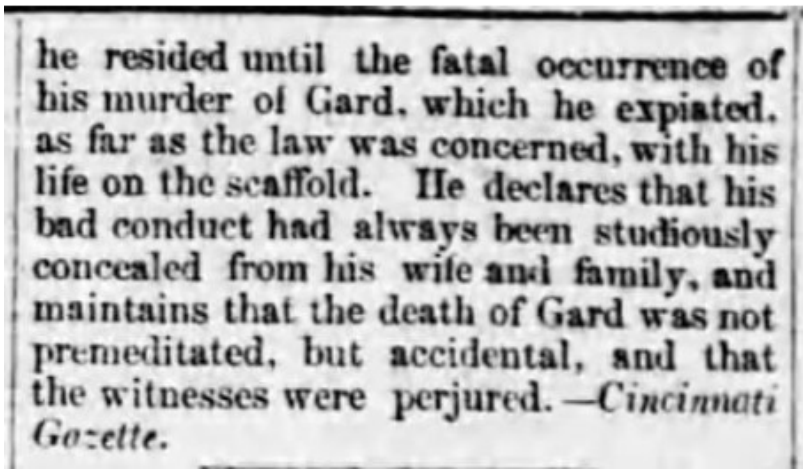
He says that he was born in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, Pa., and on the 2d of August 1817. He was not blessed with the advantages of education, and could neither read nor write. At the age of 16, he came with his father to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1839. He left this place for Quebec, and afterwards returned to Dayton, Ohio. He was arrested in 1842 upon the charge of stealing money from a widow lady residing in Campbell county, Ky. The explanation of the manner in which he innocently became connected with the theft, as he says, was that for rowing a man named Charles Bennett, whom he could not afterwards find, across the river at Six Mile Ripple, he received a purse, which he afterwards presented to a young lady, and being identified, was traced to him, and for this he was, on the 19th of October, 1842, confined in the Penitentiary, on a sentence of two years. He left Frankfort in May, 1844, determined to find Charles Bennett, if in the United States.

A short time afterwards, he says, $300 was offered to mob a house near the Licking river, and their gang attacked it; one of them residing in Campbell county, was killed by a blow on the head, and was buried by him and his companions on the bank of the river. A very improbable statement is here made, of there being fifteen of the inmates of the attacked house killed, as was supposed; the house being fired and burnt to the ground. He was himself shot in the thigh and secreted for three months in a barn near the Queen City Race Course, a negro boy being his nurse and physician.

After recovery he resumed his old occupation of brick moulding, at a yard near the foot of Fifth streets in this city, near which a man having attempted to steal $28 out of his pocket, was shot by him and left bleeding on the floor, the wife having discharged the contents of a shot gun into Robertson, on his escape from the window. To obtain a cure of his wounds he spent fifteen days at his father's house, and six weeks in Francisville, Boone county, Ky. He relates that having got well, he was soon notified to take part in a bank mob in Cincinnati, in which he participated.

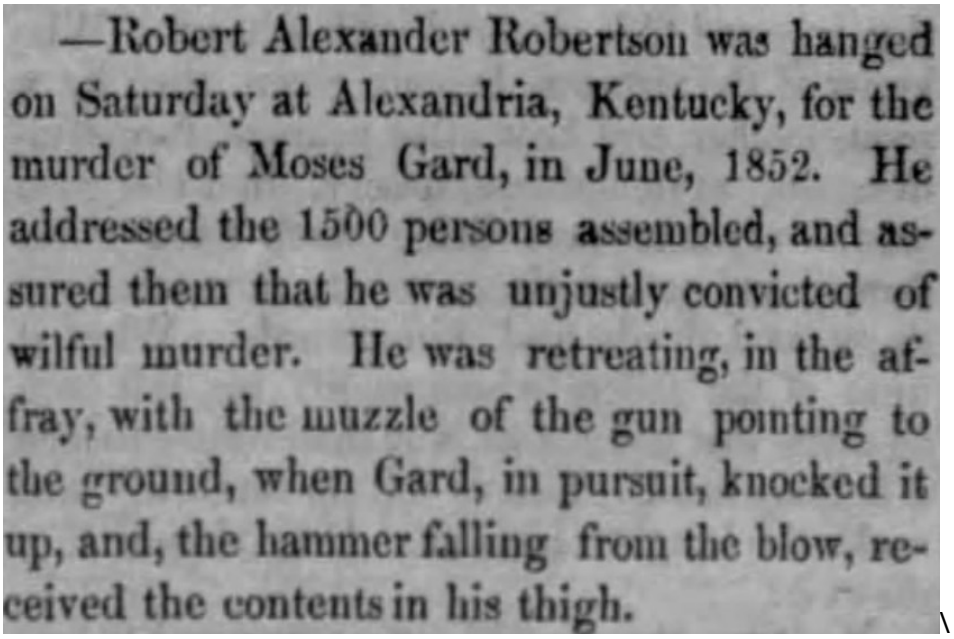
The next transaction in which he was engaged was, in the language of the pamphlet, "the burning of a Pork House on Walnut street, in Cincinnati, belonging to Shaw & Co., (Query: Pugh & Co.,) for which three hundred dollars were paid," of which his share was seventy-five dollars. In June, 1847, with the assistance of others, the family of a flat-boat in the Licking were tied hand and feet, and the boat removed to the mouth of Mill Creek, on our side of the river. He speaks of the sentence of hanging having been passed upon by his companions, for not obeying orders on that occasion, which was afterwards overruled; of his obtaining as his reward the contents of the store-boat, but he does not mention the fate of the inmates.

On the 2d of October he left the Club, and on the 2d of February, 1848, he was married. In 1850 he removed to Pool Creek Station in Campbell county, where



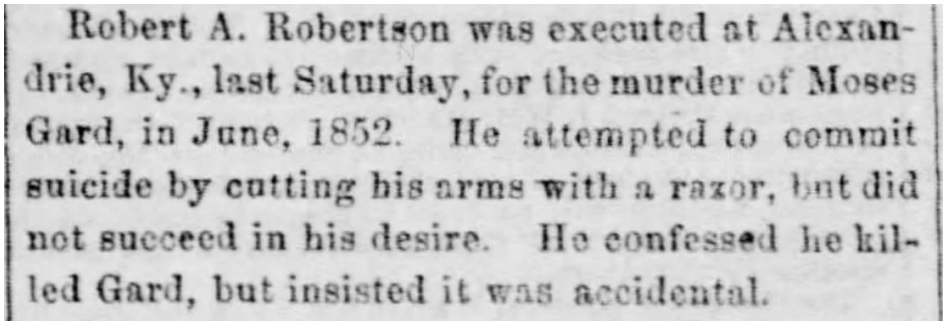
he resided until the fatal occurrence of his murder of Gard, which he expiated, as far as the law was concerned, with his life on the scaffold. He declares that his bad conduct had always been studiously concealed from his wife and family, and maintains that the death of Gard was not premeditated, but accidental, and that the witnesses were perjured.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Washington, District of Columbia Fri, Sep 23, 1853 · Page 1



—Robert Alexander Robertson was hanged on Saturday at Alexandria, Kentucky, for the murder of Moses Gard, in June, 1852. He addressed the 1500 persons assembled, and assured them that he was unjustly convicted of wilful murder. He was retreating, in the affray, with the muzzle of the gun pointing to the ground, when Gard, in pursuit, knocked it up, and, the hammer falling from the blow, received the contents in his thigh.

The Brattleboro' Eagle Brattleboro, Vermont Fri, Sep 16, 1853 · Page 2



Robert A. Robertson was executed at Alexandrie, Ky., last Saturday, for the murder of Moses Gard, in June, 1852. He attempted to commit suicide by cutting his arms with a razor, but did not succeed in his desire. He confessed he killed Gard, but insisted it was accidental.

The Pittsburgh Post Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Tue, Sep 13, 1853 · Page 2

EXECUTION OF ROBINSON FOR THE MURDER
OF MOSES GARD

On Saturday last, Robert A. Robinson suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of Moses Gard. The murder was committed in june,1852. at the December term of the Circuit Court, the case was heard but the jury did not agree upon a verdict. At the june term last, Hon.H.C.Harris Special Judge,the cause was again heard,and the jury after a brief retirement returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was then sentenced to be hung on the 1st Saturday of September,1853.

On Friday night the unfortunate man attempted to take his own life, by opening some of the arteries of his arms with a razor,but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose by the timely discovery of his design by the guards. He,however,lost considerable blood,and was so weak that he fainted on the scaffold,Saturday,at 12:30 o'clock,everything being ready,the trap fell, an Robinson was launched into eternity. The body,after hanging about 30 minutes, was delivered to friends an buried the following day.

A speech made by the unfortunate man from the scaffold,has been extensively published and created doubts in the minds of some of some persons as to the justice of his sentence. Thefollowing is the speech:

"My dying friends,this is my last appearance,I am very feeble,but am much better than expected to be,in consequence of excessive loss of blood. I have been in costody nearly fifteen months.During this time every attentin has been shown me by the Jailer Mr.spillman,the Sheriff and allthe others of the court, for which I am very grateful. My dying friends-I presume I have some friends here,nad some enemies also-My sentence was unjust,I am not guilty of willfull murder,but,although it is an unjust dept,I pay it willingly. I was convicted by perjured witnesses,(he here asked if he had better mention names but he did not.) and the people were prejudice against me . Unfortunatly I can neither read nor write. If I might perhaps address you better. I have made a confession to my friend,Spillman,who has written it down. He read it to me last evening,it is as I wanted it, in every particular,I have mentioned names in it,an from it you can learn all. I freely forgive all my enemies,and hope they will forgive me. I also wish to mention that some of my friends wrote to the Governor for a resprite,but through the interference of Mr. Baker,they were unsucessful,for that interfence I thank Mr.Baker,and forgive him.I am perhaps better prepared to die now than I should be two months hence.I certainly am not guilty of willful murder,and I hope this may be a warning to all juries in the future upon similar occasions. I had taken the gun from the hands of another: I had brought the breach to my shoulder, with the muzzle pointing towards the ground, and was in the act of letting the hammer down. Retreating towards the fence,intending to strike with the gun in self defence. At that moment Gard struck the gun with his hoe,elevating the muzzle,and it was discharged, the contents entering the thigh. If I had intended to have killed him. Should not have aimed there. My friends. I trust you may all discharge your respective duties to this life,and may GOD bless you all."

PAGE 2

It is proper to add to this statment the facts as they were presented to the jury.The Newport Messenger gives them as follows:

"It was proved that on the 2nd day of June,1852,the prisoner came armed with rifle ,to the field where Gard and some others were at work,hoeing potatoes, that he commence an altercation with a young man by the name of Crawford,about dog,and threatened to kill him,giving him fifteen minutes;that afterwards he asked the deceased,what he had said about his wife,and commenced a quarrel with him,and prepared to attack him,when Gard raised his hoe,and the prisoner raised his gun ,shooting him in the thigh,causing his death in five minutes,that he had threaten the women,he left them,to attack crawford. And if Gard said anything to blow him through.For he laid it up for him sometime. That he told the wife and daughter of the deceased and others that he had done it,and would do it again; that he had intended it for four months,and courage had made him do it."

Gard was 60 years old;Robertson 35.

Let it be said to the credit of the people of Campbell county that comparatively few were present at the execution.

From **Decendents *[sic]* of Moses and Deborah Gard** by Robert Gard, 1998

AFTER THE MURDER

After the murder of Moses, Deborah had a personal estate valued at $1,600 and she worked as a seamstress. Living in her household were her daughter, Caroline Whitton, and her four grandchildren. Property and estate files show that a trust had been set up for Deborah and the children before the murder.

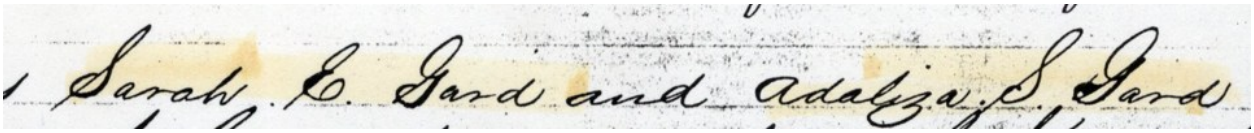
Lucretia Gard who was married to Louis Thacker in 1840, before her father died had three daughters – Alice, Ila, and Laura Thacker – born between 1856-1861. She remained with her family in Kentucky throughout her life.

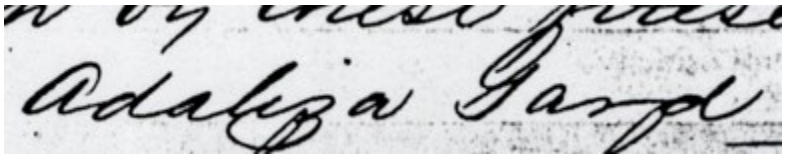
Jason moved to Covington, Kentucky where he was a boatman with a personal estate valued at $700. He had a wife and two children by 1860.

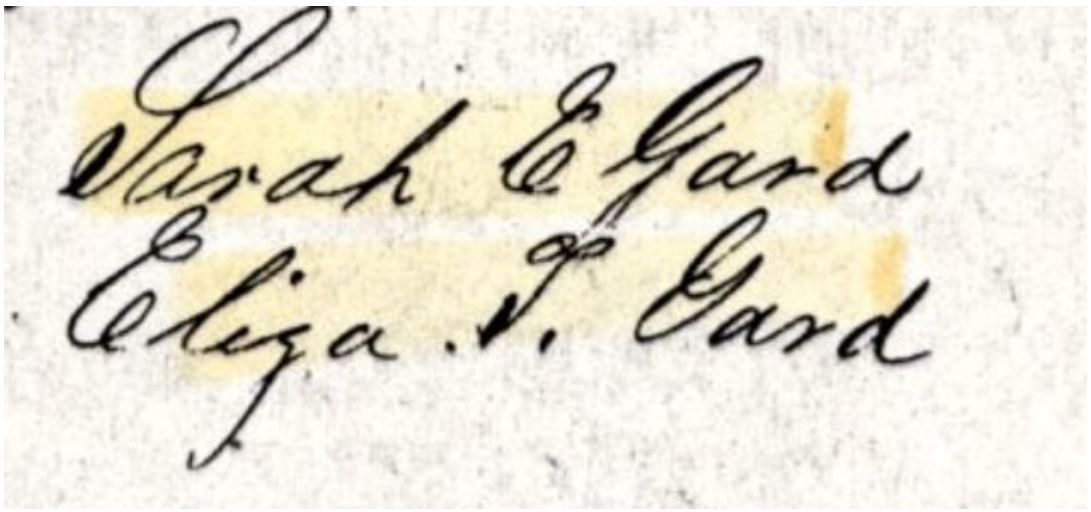
Eliza left Kentucky and went to Indiana. She and Oliver T. Johns were newly married in 1860 and did not yet have children. Oliver was the son of Edmund Johns and Julia Ann McMillan. After his father died, his mother married John Green. It is very possible that John Green was a relative of Eliza's mother, Deborah Greene Gard. The Green/e and the Johns families were some of the earliest settlers in Dearborn County, Ripley County, and Jennings County, Indiana.

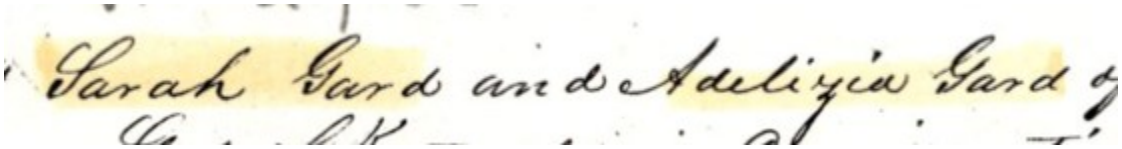
Sarah married James Thompson, and she lived next door to her sister, Eliza, in 1860. She had a new baby named John. Both Oliver T. Johns and James Thompson were Coopers.

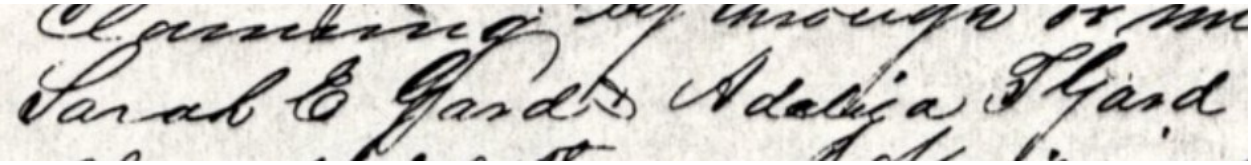
The fact that Deborah and Jason Gard had personal estates was well-documented in handwritten wills and deeds. Also, in that paperwork, it became apparent that Adeliza (Eliza) Gard's actual name was Adeliza S. Gard. (So, the sisters were Sarah Elizabeth Gard and Adeliza Sarah Gard?) She signed her name as "Eliza" and census and marriage records show Eliza A. Gard. The following shows the diverse ways her name was written, sometimes within the same court document, found in multiple property records.

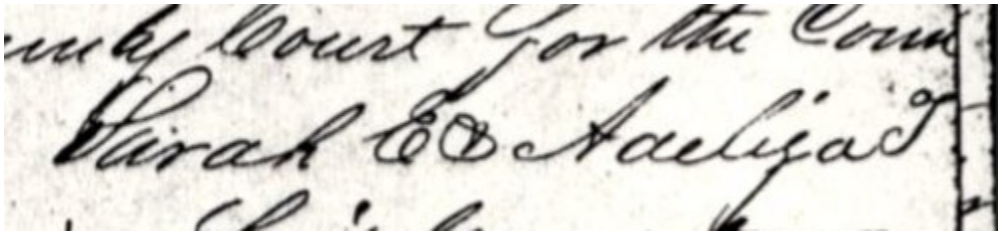


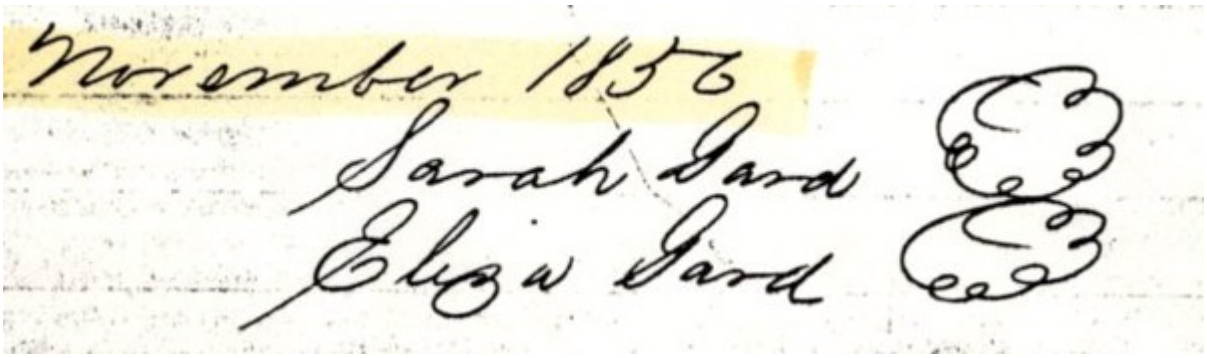


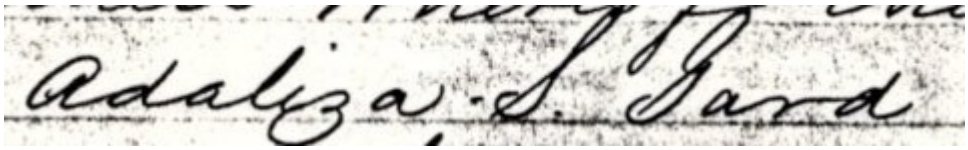












In 1869, their mother, Deborah died. She is buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Campbell County, Kentucky with Moses.

Estate Proceedings and Land Transfers After Moses Gard's Death (1852–1856)

Following the death of Moses Gard in 1852, his widow Deborah Gard and their children began the lengthy process of settling his estate and redistributing the family's land holdings in Campbell County, Kentucky, near the Six Mile and Leitch's Station areas. The series of deeds recorded between 1848 and 1856 in the Campbell County Clerk's Office provide one of the most detailed surviving accounts of the family's structure and property lines.

The earliest of these transactions, dated April 19, 1848, shows James Taylor and Rachael D. Taylor of Campbell County transferring land to Deborah Gard, widow of Moses Gard, in trust for the children of Moses Gard and for her own benefit. This deed establishes Deborah's

legal claim to the family property even before Moses's death, suggesting the land had been secured for her and the children as part of a family arrangement.

After Moses's death in 1852, several follow-up deeds documented how the heirs divided and conveyed portions of the estate. These records confirm that Deborah Gard was the administrator and that the family's property included tracts purchased originally from James Taylor and other early Newport landowners such as Richard Southgate. The first posthumous transactions were recorded in June 1852, when Louis and Lucretia Thacker (Lucretia being a daughter of Moses and Deborah) and Frederick and Caroline Whitton (Caroline being another daughter) conveyed their inherited interests back to Deborah Gard in trust. This ensured that the widow retained authority over the estate's disposition and continued management of the land for the benefit of all heirs.

Subsequent filings from April 1853 and April 1855 show that the remaining children—Jason C. Gard, Sarah E. Gard, and Adaliza (Eliza) S. Gard—joined in similar conveyances. These documents collectively relinquished their legal claims and consolidated ownership under Deborah Gard, while also identifying the heirs by name and residence. Each deed was witnessed and recorded by James H. Parker, Clerk of the Campbell County Court, and attested by local officials such as Mayor George R. Hynes of Newport.

The final records, dated November 1856, indicate that Sarah Gard and Eliza (Adaliza) Gard concluded the series of conveyances, selling or transferring their remaining interests to Jason Gard and to other parties. By this point, the family's once-shared property had been fully divided or liquidated.

Together, these documents provide the most complete picture of Moses and Deborah Gard's immediate family. They confirm five children living in Campbell County, Kentucky, during and after 1852:

- Jason C. Gard
- Sarah E. Gard
- Adaliza (Eliza) S. Gard

- Lucretia (Gard) Thacker, wife of Louis Thacker
- Caroline (Gard) Whitton, wife of Frederick Whitton

Through their signatures and legal actions, these heirs formalized the closure of Moses Gard's estate. The careful sequence of deeds, extending from 1848 through 1856, not only settles questions of inheritance but also situates the Gard family firmly within the historical geography of Campbell County's postwar settlements, near Leitch's Station and the early plat divisions of Newport.

The original documents can be viewed in Appendix B.

SUMMARY

Moses Gard

- **Born:** 1794, Pennsylvania
- **Married:** Deborah Greene
- **Children:** Jason, Lucretia, Caroline, Adeliza, Sarah Elizabeth
- **Migrated:** Pennsylvania → Indiana → Ohio → Kentucky
- **Died**: 1852, Campbell County, Kentucky, Murdered
- **Occupation:** Farmer
- **Buried:** Campbell County, Kentucky
- His 1852 murder marked a turning point in the Gard family narrative, connecting several related lines in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio.
- **Born: Redstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, USA (1794)** Redstone was a critical area during the westward expansion, serving as a departure point for settlers moving west. The town was located along the Monongahela River, facilitating trade and the movement of goods and people.
- **Lived: Ohio and Indiana**
- **Died: Campbell, Kentucky, USA (1852)** In the mid-19th century, Campbell County was a rural area with an economy based on agriculture and small-scale industry. Wilder, a small community within the county, was typical of the frontier settlements of the time.

Moses Gard (1794–1852) was born near Redstone Creek in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, part of a frontier network shaped by the descendants of Daniel and Jeremiah Gard of Morristown, New Jersey. Though his precise parentage remains unproven, every line of evidence—census proximity, naming patterns, and regional movement—ties him to the

Gard families who settled along the Ohio River. He married **Deborah Greene**, whose family followed the same migration route westward, and together they raised five children while moving through **Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky**. The 1820 Dearborn County census shows the Gards living among Alexander Guard's descendants, with an unusually substantial number of free persons of color in their household—an indicator of the abolitionist environment surrounding the Guard and Greene families.

Moses worked as both **farmer and carpenter**, owning property near Leitch's Station in Campbell County, Kentucky, where he was **murdered in 1852** while attempting to stop a neighborhood dispute. His death was widely reported in regional newspapers from Kentucky to Pennsylvania, marking a tragic end to a life that bridged generations of pioneers. His family's movements—from Redstone to the Ohio Valley—trace the westward arc of the early republic, linking the post-Revolutionary Gard settlers to the turbulent decades that preceded the Civil War.

ADELIZA GARD 1832-1903

Cincinnati – 4th Street, 1835

EARLY LIFE

Adeliza "Eliza" Gard was born in 1832 to Moses and Deborah Gard, both natives of Pennsylvania. While records vary regarding her birthplace—some listing Indiana and others Ohio—the evidence most strongly supports Ohio, as her parents were documented living in Cincinnati by 1830. Like her siblings, Adeliza spent her early years along the Ohio River valley, where the family's movements between Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky reflected the shifting borders of frontier settlement and trade.

This panorama shows the view of Cincinnati from the Kentucky side of the Ohio River in 1848:

You can view it and zoom in for details here.

By Eliza's era, we finally have more documentation. The rapid growth just before she was born meant that the city she was born into was bustling with activity, people from all over the world, and building and commerce increasing all around her. Steamboats and barges dotted the Ohio River and Cincinnati was truly the Queen City, Gateway to the West.

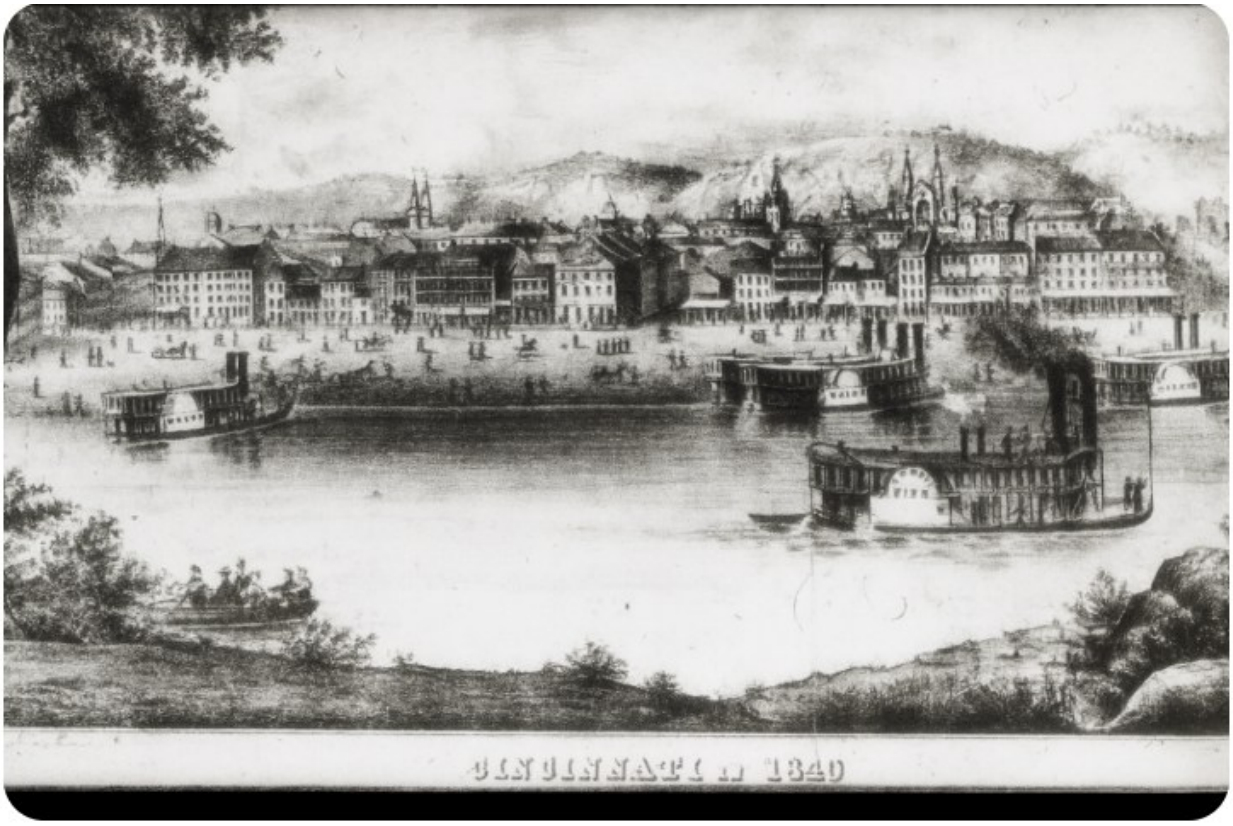


Image courtesy of the Cincinnati & Hamilton County Public Library, Cincinnati History Slide Collection (Identifier: ocp000062slide).

By 1850, Eliza and her family lived in Campbell County, Kentucky in a neighborhood called Six Mile Lock. Her father was a carpenter and a farmer, and he held property worth about $1100. Six Mile Lock was in the area known as Leitch's Station, which was the first part of that area to be settled by people of European descent. It was strategically located on the

Licking River, which was a tributary of the Ohio River, making it ideal for transportation via flat boat.

Eliza had a brother, Jason C., two older sisters, Lucretia and Caroline, and one younger sister, Sarah Elizabeth Gard. In 1850, the siblings ranged in age from sixteen to twenty years of age and lived at home with their parents.

Several families who lived close by in Six Mile Lock had teens and young adults their age. The Crawfords had William, Thomas, and Harriet. The Lightfoots had Mary. The Robersons had Robert, Solomon, and Shannon. Both the Crawfords and Lightfoots also had younger children in their households.

The extent to which the Gards interacted with the other families at that time is not known. The other three families intermarried and quite young. Harriet Crawford (Hattie) was only fifteen years old when she married Robert Roberson. Her brother, William Crawford, married Mary J. Lightfoot when Mary was just eighteen years old.

Their extended family quarrel in June of 1852 led to the death of Eliza's father who attempted to intervene to stop the violence.

Jason, Lucretia, Caroline, Eliza, Sarah, and their mother, Deborah, were left to live amongst the families that caused the death of Moses. Lucretia had married in 1840 and lived nearby. Caroline had been married in 1844 (also young) and was living further away, though still in Campbell County.

In the fifty years since Cincinnati and the surrounding lands were opened to settlement, remarkable progress had turned it into a bustling city that was a melting pot of culture. The number of inhabitants had grown from 750 to 200,000, many of whom were German or Irish. In 1854, there was an English woman traveler named Isabella Lucy Byrd who wrote in detail about the places she visited. Her impression of Cincinnati, which had been by then dubbed The Queen City, gives a clear picture into what it was like:

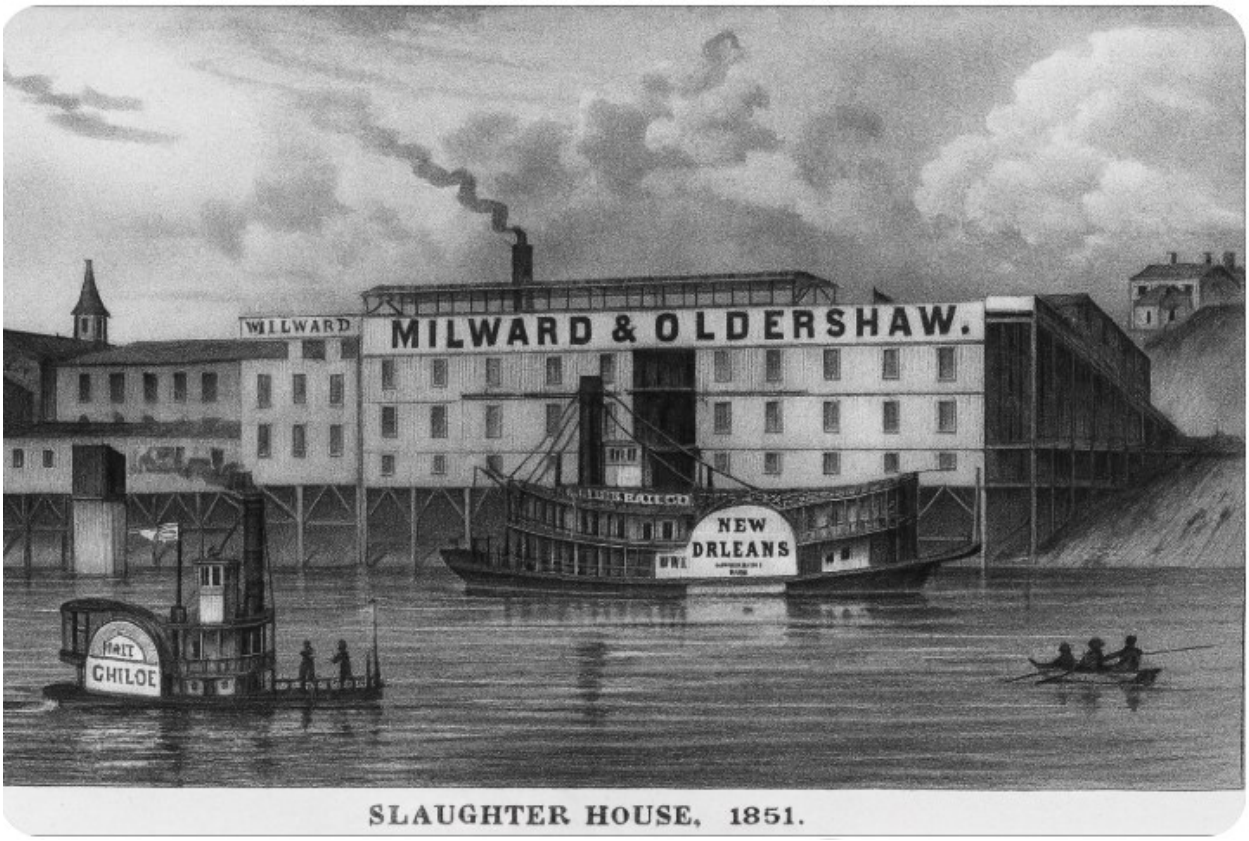
> *"The town of Cincinnati, situated on the navigable stream of the Ohio, 1600 miles from the sea, is one of the most remarkable monuments of the progress of the West.*

A second Glasgow in appearance, the houses built substantially of red brick, six stories high –huge sign-boards outside each floor denoting the occupation of its owner or lessee–heavily-laden drays rumbling along the streets–quays at which steamboats of fairy architecture are ever lying–massive warehouses and rich stores–the side walks a perfect throng of foot-passengers–the roadways crowded with light carriages, horsemen with palmetto hats and high-peaked saddles, galloping about on the magnificent horses of Kentucky–an air of life, wealth, hustle, and progress–are some of the characteristics of a city which stands upon ground where sixty years ago an unarmed white man would have been tomahawked as he stood. The human aspect is also curious. Palmetto hats, light blouses, and white trowsers form the prevailing costume, even of the clergy, while Germans smoke chibouks and luxuriate in their shirt-sleeves–southerners, with the enervated look arising from residence in a hot climate, lounge about the streets–dark-browed Mexicans, in _sombreras_ and high slashed boots, dash about on small active horses with Mamelouk bits–rovers and adventurers from California and the Far West, with massive rings in their ears, swagger about in a manner which shows their country and calling, and females richly dressed are seen driving and walking about, from the fair- complexioned European to the negress or mulatto. The windows of the stores are arranged with articles of gaudy attire and heavy jewellery, suited to the barbaric taste of many of their customers; but inside I was surprised to find the richest and most elegant manufactures of Paris and London. A bookseller's store, an aggregate of two or three of our largest, indicated that the culture of the mind was not neglected."

In contrast, Byrd tells of a marked difference when crossing the river into Kentucky, where slavery was shocking to see in person having come directly from Europe:

"Kentucky, the land, by reputation, of "red horses, bowie-knives, and gouging," is only separated from Ohio by the river Ohio; and on a day when the thermometer stood at 103 in the shade I went to the town of Covington. Marked, wide, and almost inestimable, is the difference between the free state of Ohio and the slave-state of Kentucky. They have the same soil, the same climate, and precisely the same natural

advantages; yet the total absence of progress, if not the appearance of retrogression and decay, the loungers in the streets, and the peculiar appearance of the slaves, afford a contrast to the bustle on the opposite side of the river, which would strike the most unobservant. I was credibly informed that property of the same real value was worth 300 dollars in Kentucky and 3000 in Ohio!"



Milward and Oldershaw Slaughterhouse, along Licking River, 1851

The search for more information about Eliza's family is ongoing, but on paper it seems that much like in the generation before, the family was split on the issue of slavery. While Eliza and her sister went to live in Indiana where their extended family had been responsible for a larger-than-ordinary number of free Black persons in their households, and their husbands fought as Union soldiers, their brother, sisters, and mother remained in Kentucky. They, themselves, were not slaveowners and were perhaps simply there due to the property being so affordable. However, Jason did show sympathies for the Confederate stance.

Jason became the head of household. He signed the marriage contract for Eliza in 1859 when she married Oliver T. Johns, a Cooper from Indiana.

Oliver's parents were Edmund Johns and Julia Ann McMillan, his stepfather then being John Green. Elizabeth Gard's mother was Deborah Greene whose birth family has not been established, but it seems possible that she may have been the sister of Oliver's stepfather.

Oliver T. Johns' father, Edmund, was one of the first settler children born in Jennings County, Indiana. After Edmund's death, Julia married John Green whose family was also part of the early settlement there. Jennings was designed to be a Utopian Community. The city architect was Thomas Jefferson, one of the Founding Fathers.

The fact that both youngest daughters were married soon after the death of their father and seemingly sent to Dearborn County, Indiana very much implies that Oliver T. Johns' relationship to John Green may have been how they were introduced.

After the death of her husband, Deborah was the head of her household in Kentucky, and her estate was worth a substantial amount for the time. She lived with Caroline and her four children; Caroline having been widowed. Deborah worked as a seamstress and lived in Brooklyn, Cambell County, Kentucky – so not the exact neighborhood where her husband was murdered ten years prior, but nearby.

Lucretia and Lewis Thacker had three daughters, Sarah, Ila, and Laura.

Jason's oldest child was born in 1851, a year before Moses was killed. His youngest child, George, was born in 1863, in Indiana. George died when he was fourteen. The cause of death just has hash tags in the death record, and the above entry was Rheumatism. That is not an expected cause of death for a child, it was more likely Rheumatic Fever, which is a complication of strep throat that can cause inflammation in the heart, joints, skin, and brain. In severe cases, rheumatic heart disease could develop, leading to heart failure. This could be fatal, especially in children.

Sarah Gard had married the year earlier, also to a Cooper from Indiana, James Thompson. The person that signed her marriage contract was Hubbard D. Helin. Further research is needed to find his identity, perhaps a lawyer in charge of the estate.

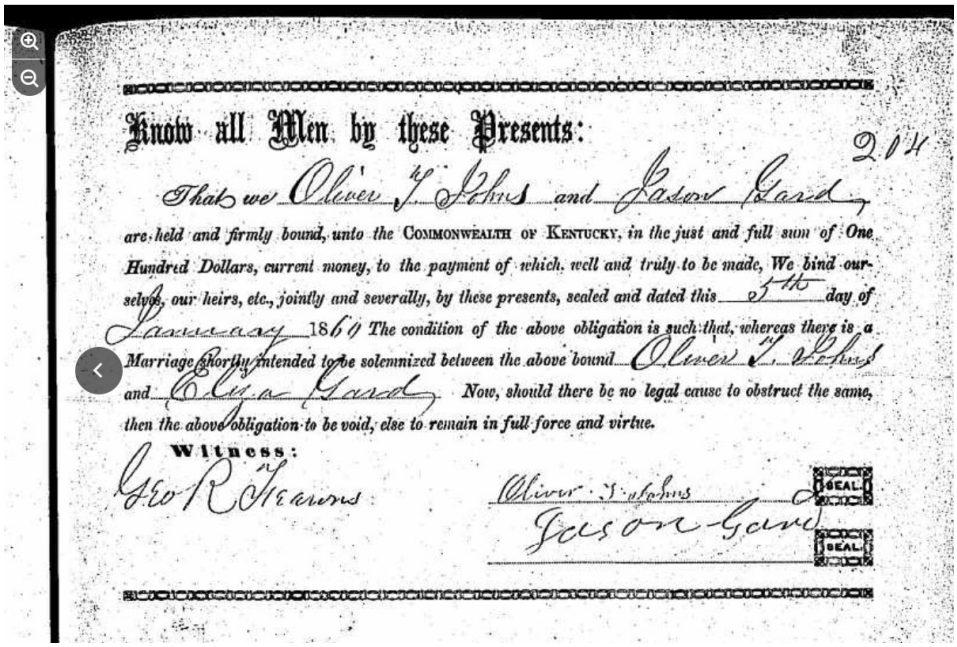
Each new groom was paid $100 at the time the contracts were signed.

Eliza, Sarah, and their new husbands moved to Dearborn County, Indiana and lived next door to one another. Sarah and James welcomed their first child, a son, John, in 1860.

The Civil War was looming.

Kentucky, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1783-1965 for Eliza Gard

Campbell > 1855-1866



Know all Men by these Presents: 204

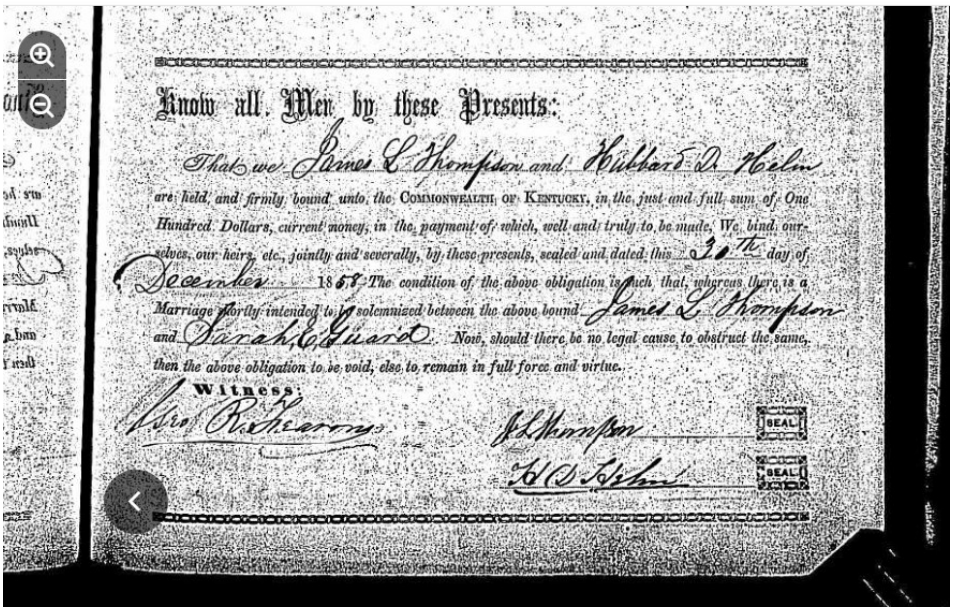
That we Oliver J. Johns and Jason Gard, are held and firmly bound, unto the COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, in the just and full sum of One Hundred Dollars, current money, to the payment of which, well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves, our heirs, etc., jointly and severally, by these presents, sealed and dated this 5th day of January 1860 The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound Oliver J. Johns and Eliza Gard. Now, should there be no legal cause to obstruct the same, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness:
Geo R Stearns

Oliver J. Johns SEAL
Jason Gard SEAL

Kentucky, U.S., County Marriage Records, 1783-1965 for Sarah E. Guard

← Campbell > 1855-1866



Know all Men by these Presents:

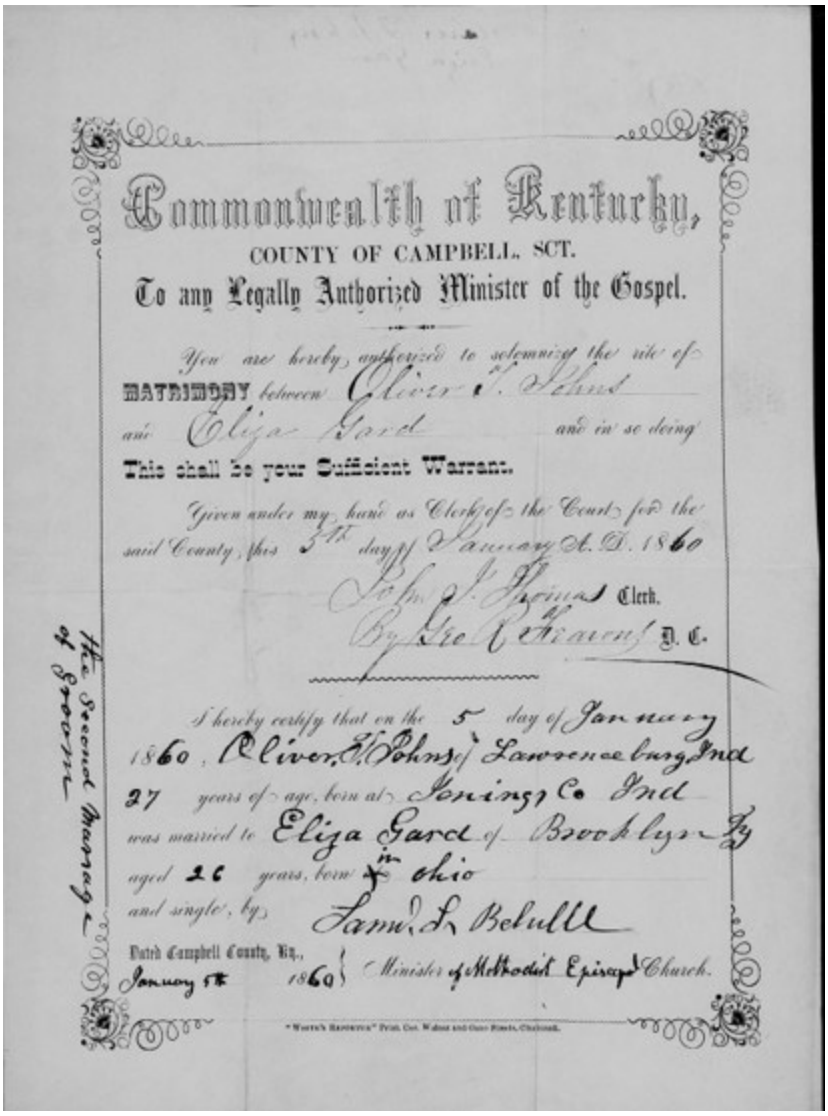
That we James L Thompson and Hubbard D. Helm are held and firmly bound unto the COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, in the just and full sum of One Hundred Dollars, current money, in the payment of which, well and truly to be made, We bind ourselves, our heirs, etc., jointly and severally, by these presents, sealed and dated this 30th day of December 1858. The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas there is a Marriage shortly intended to be solemnized between the above bound James L Thompson and Sarah E Guard. Now, should there be no legal cause to obstruct the same, then the above obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness:

Geo R. Thearon

J L Thompson SEAL

H D Helm SEAL



Commonwealth of Kentucky,
COUNTY OF CAMPBELL, SCT.
To any Legally Authorized Minister of the Gospel.

You are hereby authorized to solemnize the rite of MATRIMONY between Oliver T. Johns and Eliza Gard and in so doing This shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

Given under my hand as Clerk of the Court for the said County, this 5th day of January A. D. 1860

John J. Thomas Clerk.
By Geo R Fravens D. C.

I hereby certify that on the 5 day of January 1860, Oliver T. Johns of Lawrenceburg Ind 27 years of age, born at Jennings Co Ind was married to Eliza Gard of Brooklyn Ky aged 26 years, born in Ohio and single, by Saml L. Belulle

Dated Campbell County, Ky., January 5th 1860 } Minister of Methodist Episcopal Church.

the Second Marriage of Groom

"Worth's Reporter" Print. Cor. Walnut and Gano Streets, Cincinnati.

THE CIVIL WAR OR THE GREAT REBELLION

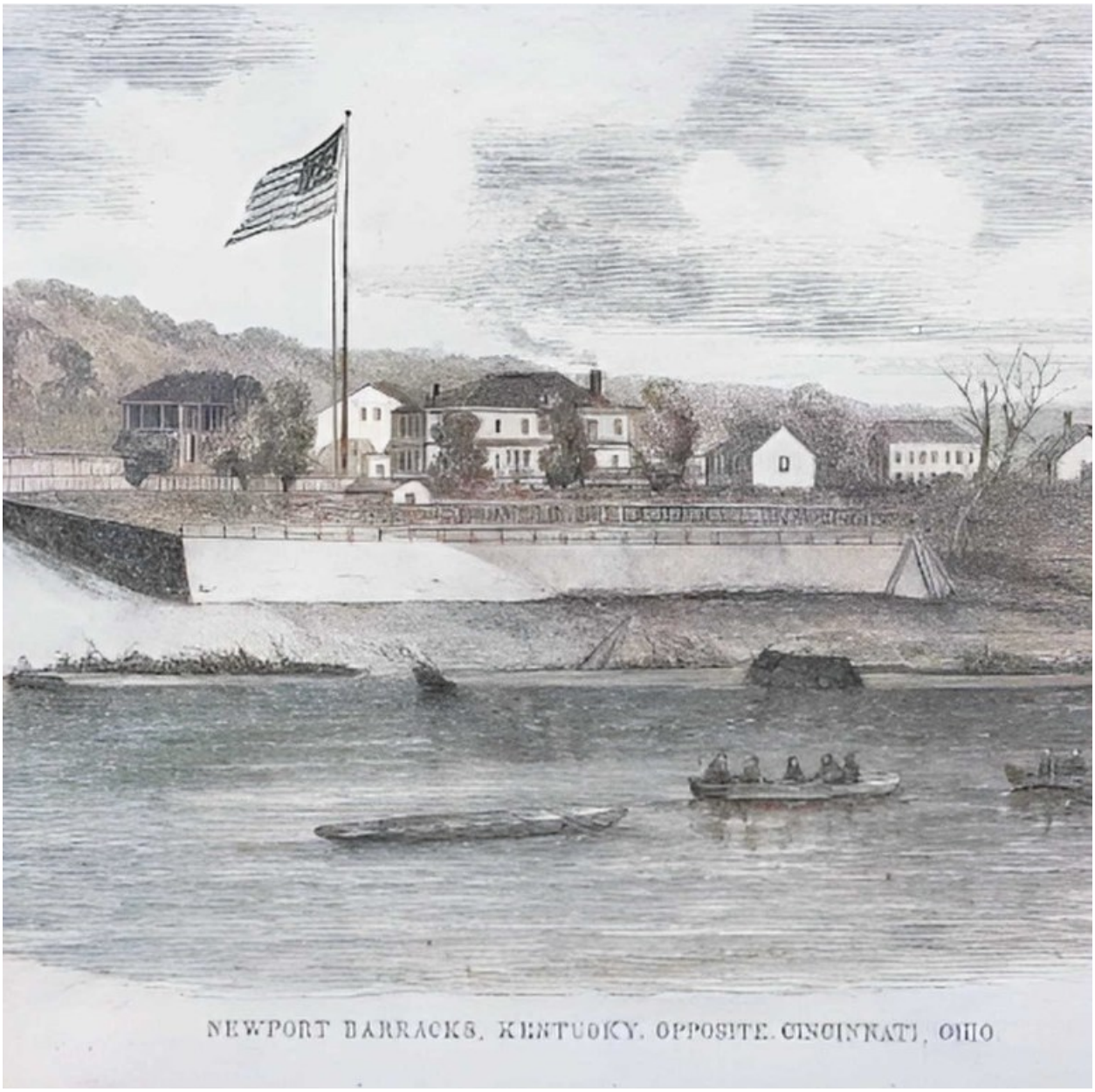
Although it is now called the Civil War, people in the 1860s used other names. Northern newspapers and records often called it the *War of the Rebellion* or the *Great Rebellion*. Southerners used names like the *War Between the States* or the *War for Southern Independence*. Many people at the time just called it "the rebellion" or "the war." The name *Civil War* did not become standard until later in the 1800s.

The war years affected the Ohio River Valley directly. Dearborn County, Indiana sent many men into the Union Army and Navy. Their absence left farms short of labor, and families had

to rely on women, children, and older relatives to keep up with work. Local newspapers printed casualty lists, so news of the war was part of daily life.

Cincinnati became a supply center, producing uniforms, food, and equipment for Union troops. Hospitals and camps were set up in and around the city. At times, the city worried about Confederate attacks, such as during Morgan's Raid in 1863, when citizens built emergency defenses.

In Newport and Covington, Kentucky, loyalties were divided. Kentucky stayed in the Union, but many people had Southern sympathies. Federal troops sometimes occupied the area, and residents were watched closely. Those who refused to pledge loyalty risked arrest or being barred from voting. This was the situation that later led to Jason Gard and others in Campbell County being accused of disloyalty.

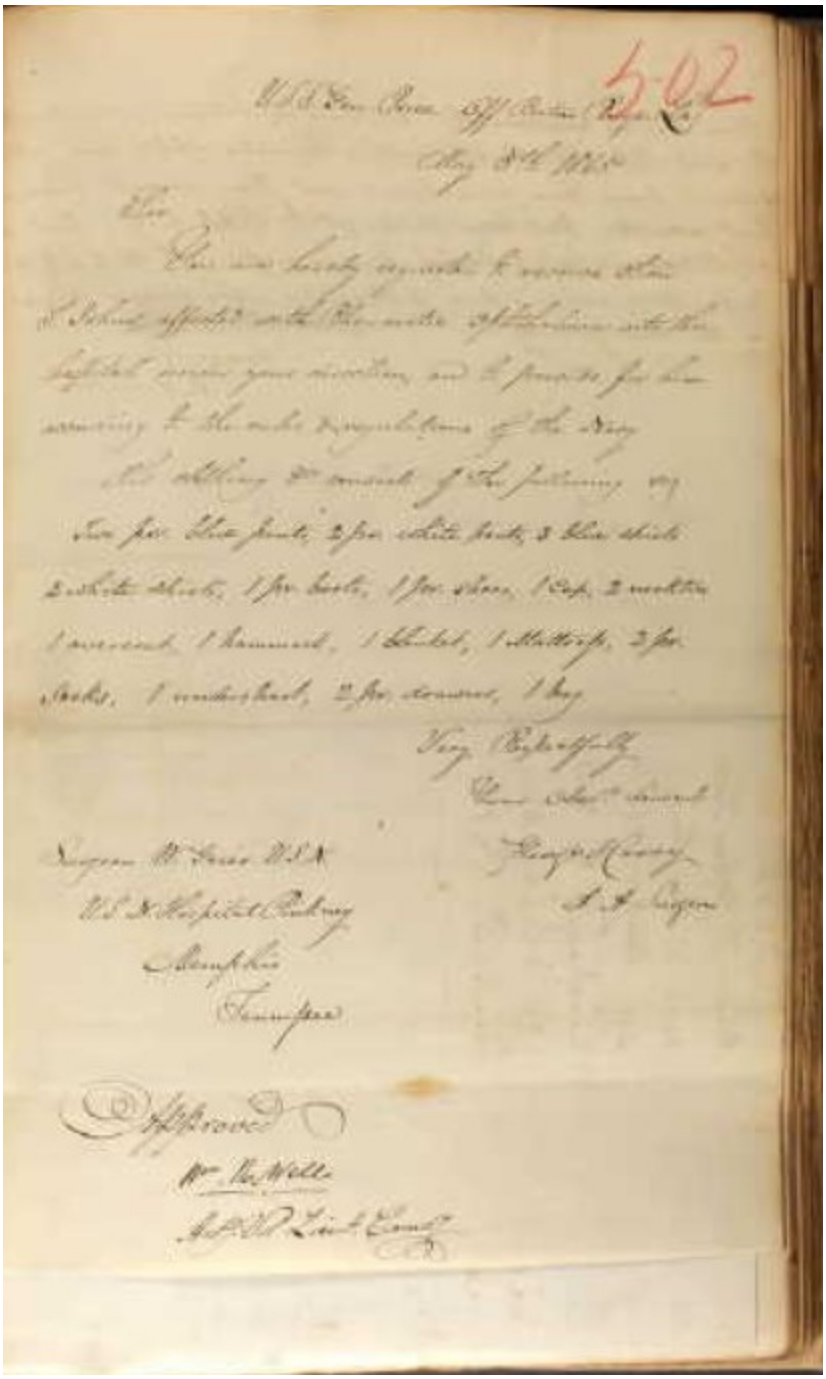


https://digital.cincinnatilibrary.org/digital/collection/p16998coll6/id/3659/rec/1

Oliver T. Johns and James Thompson of Dearborn County both served in the Union military. Oliver's brothers also enlisted, and one, Archibald, died in the war. Oliver joined the Union Navy on September 3, 1864, at the Cincinnati Naval Rendezvous. He was described as 31 years old, with gray hair, hazel eyes, a florid complexion, and a tattoo reading "O. Johns" on his right arm. He served as a seaman on the USS General Price on the Mississippi River.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Defense_of_Cincinnati_Mural.jpg

On May 5, 1865, Oliver was hospitalized in Memphis, Tennessee, with rheumatism, likely caused or worsened by exposure on the river. This condition may have stayed with him after the war. A Navy hospital record dated May 21, 1865, from the U.S. Steamer *General Bragg* listed his transfer to the hospital and recorded his belongings: one hammock, one blanket, one mattress, one pair of sheets, one undershirt, one pair of drawers, and one cap. This confirms his service in Memphis at the close of the war.



JASON GARD AND GENERAL ORDER NO. 51

In the spring of 1865, as the Civil War drew to a close, Campbell County, Kentucky remained sharply divided in its loyalties. The Union army, wary of lingering Confederate sympathies in border counties, enforced General Order No. 51, which barred disloyal persons from voting

or engaging in civic affairs. Under this order, federal troops made a number of arrests, including that of Jason Gard, Eliza's brother, a local boatman and Democrat.

On April 6, 1865, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* reported that Gard had been arrested and jailed at the military prison in Covington. The charge was serious: he was accused of "harboring guerrillas"—likely irregular Confederate fighters such as Morgan's Men, who still moved through the Ohio River valley in small bands. Another Campbell County man, Squire Hodge, was arrested at the same time for horse-stealing and aiding guerrillas.

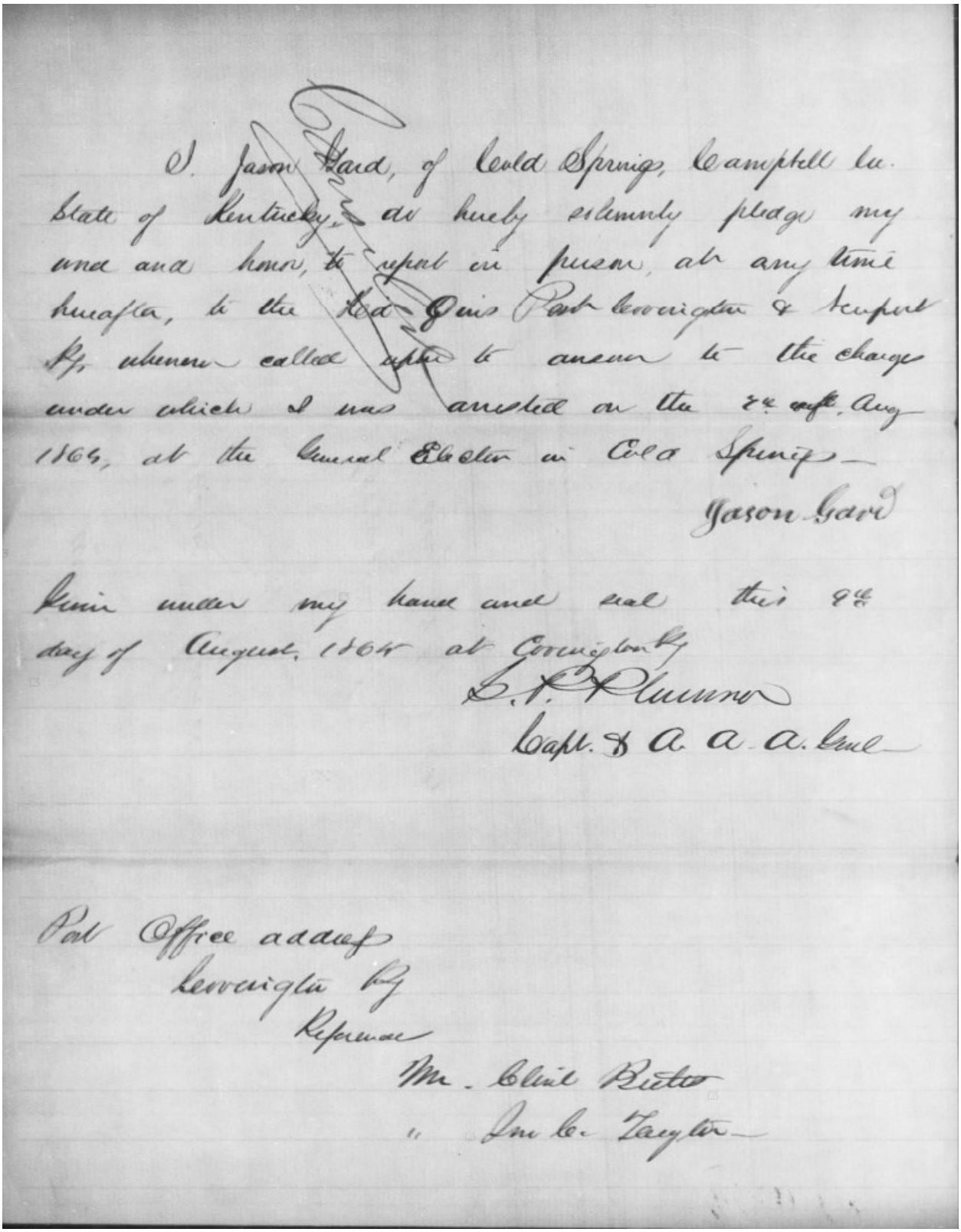
Military documents preserved from the case make the charges explicit. Gard was accused of giving "aid and comfort to persons in rebellion" by concealing them in his home. He was also alleged to have appeared at the polls and voted on August 7, 1865, despite being under disqualification by General Order No. 51. Several neighbors—Joseph H. Horner, James Gray, Shelly Walter, William Webb, and Thomas Jones Elect—were named as witnesses. The charges were signed by Captain J.H. Read of the 53rd Kentucky Volunteers, who was overseeing elections in the district.

Though detained for months, Gard was ultimately never convicted. On August 30, 1865, the *Enquirer* reported that he, along with several other Campbell County men, had been released from arrest and bond. The decision may have reflected insufficient evidence, or it may have been influenced by the broader amnesty policies applied as the nation entered Reconstruction.

Jason Gard's case illustrates the precarious position of Kentuckians caught between Union enforcement and Confederate sympathy. His arrest and release highlight the tension in northern Kentucky communities, where wartime loyalty, political identity, and personal reputation could easily collide in the volatile atmosphere of 1865.

Jason C. Gard was a boatman, and he lived in Covington with his wife and children, with an estate worth about $900. Jason, it seems, was a sympathizer of the Confederates. Though he did not, himself, serve, he did become embroiled in some conflict when he was caught harboring "guerillas" in 1865 at the close of the war. Newspaper articles and court records show that he was a Democrat (at that time the opposite of what it means today) and he was

listed alongside John Lightfoot whose family's argument resulted in the death of Jason's father. John and his brother, George Lightfoot, were actually Confederate soldiers and later associated with Morgan's band, which was a rebel group that was in defiance of the orders to assimilate after the War's close.



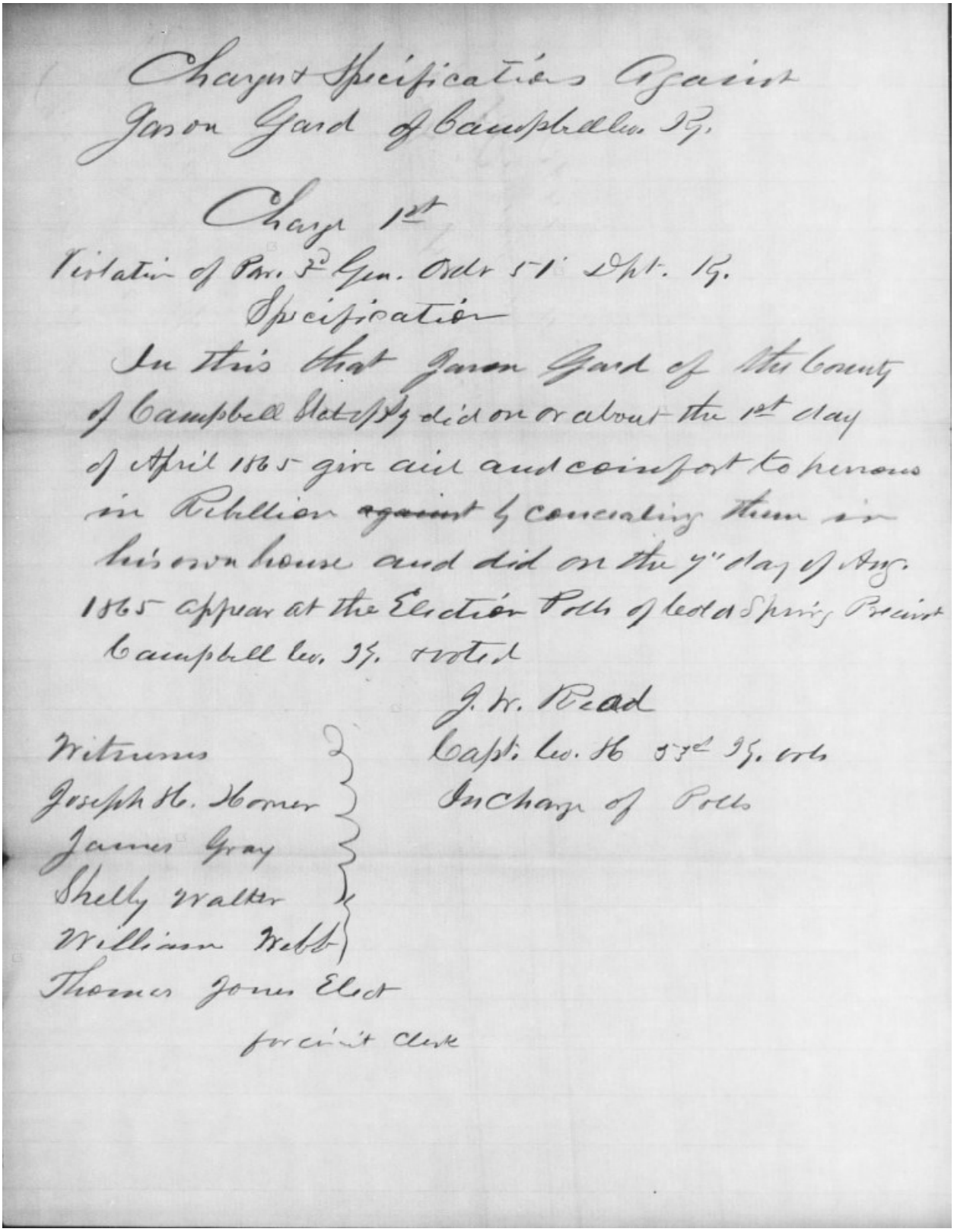
I, Jason Gard, of Cold Springs, Campbell Co. State of Kentucky, do hereby solemnly pledge my word and honor, to report in person, at any time hereafter, to the Hd Qrs Post Covington & Newport Ky, whenever called upon to answer to the charges under which I was arrested on the 2d inst. Aug 1864, at the General Election in Cold Springs —

Jason Gard

Given under my hand and seal this 9th day of August, 1864 at Covington Ky

S. P. Plummer
Capt. & A. A. A. Genl

Post Office address
Covington Ky
Reference
Mr. Clint Bretts
" Jno C. Taylor



Charge & Specification Against
Jason Gard of Campbell Co. Ky.

Charge 1st

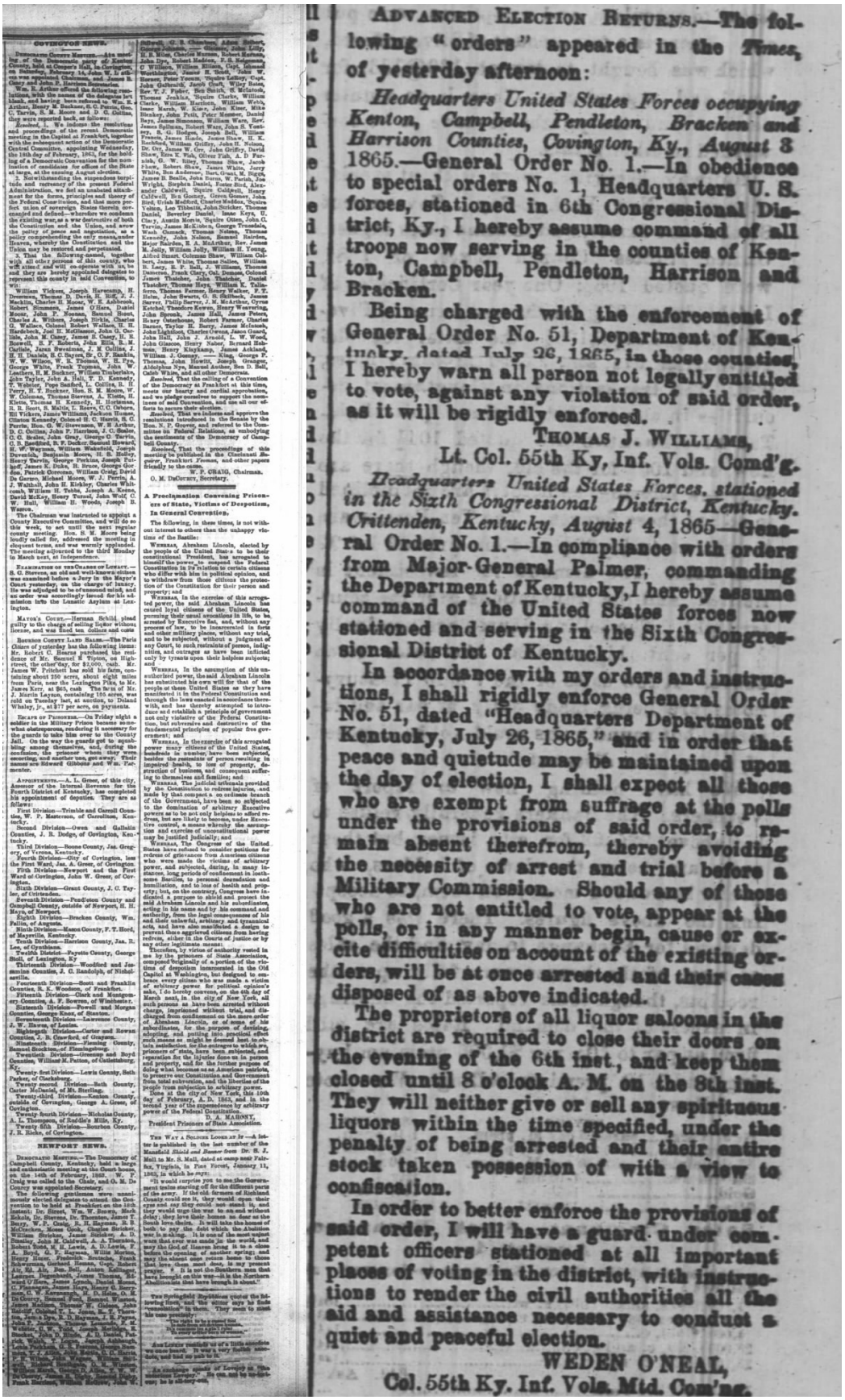
Violation of Gen. 2d Gen. Order 51 Dept. Ky.

Specification

In this that Jason Gard of the County of Campbell State of Ky did on or about the 1st day of April 1865 give aid and comfort to persons in Rebellion against by concealing them in his own house and did on the 7th day of Aug. 1865 appear at the Election Polls of Ledd Spring Precinct Campbell Co. Ky. & voted

J. W. Read
Capt. Co. H 37th Ky. Vols
In Charge of Polls

Witnesses
Joseph H. Horner
James Gray
Shelly Walker
William Webb
Thomas Jones Elect
for Cin't Clerk



COVINGTON NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.—[illegible] meeting of the Democratic party of Kenton County, held at Cooper's Hall, in Covington, on Saturday, February 14, John W. Ellis was appointed Chairman, and James B. Casey and John H. Harrison Secretaries.

Wm. B. Arthur offered the following resolutions, with the names of the delegates left blank, and having been referred to Wm. E. Arthur, Henry M. Buckner, S. G. Perrin, Geo. C. Tarvin, S. M. Moore and D. C. Gollins, they were reported back, as follows:

Resolved, 1. We indorse the resolutions and proceedings of the recent Democratic meeting in the Capitol at Frankfort, together with the subsequent action of the Democratic Central Committee, appointing Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1863, for the holding of a Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for offices of the State at large, at the ensuing August election.

2. Notwithstanding the stupendous turpitude and recreancy of the present Federal Administration, we feel an unabated attachment for the forms, principles and theory of the Federal Constitution, and that more perfect union of sovereign States thereby encouraged and defined—wherefore we condemn the existing war, as a war destructive of both the Constitution and the Union, and avow the policy of peace and negotiation, as a policy comprehending the only means under Heaven, whereby the Constitution and the Union may be restored and perpetuated.

3. That the following named, together with all other persons of this county, who will attend and will co-operate with us, to-day and they are hereby appointed delegates to represent this county in said Convention, to wit:

William Vickers, Joseph Harcastle, H. Drummon, Thomas D. Davis, H. Hill, J. J. Macklin, Charles H. Moore, W. E. Ashbrook, Robert Simmons, James O'Hara, Daniel Moore, John F. Noonan, Samuel Stout, Charles A. Withers, Joseph Birkin, Charles G. Wallace, Colonel Robert Wallace, H. H. Hardesbeck, Joel H. McGlasson, John G. Carlisle, John M. Casey, James B. Casey, R. H. Boswell, R. F. Roberts, John Hill, B. M. Carlisle, Jarad Swesimas, J. M. Collins, J. H. H. Daniels, R. C. Sayers, Sr., O. F. Sanklin, W. W. Wilson, W. R. Thomas, W. H. Pra, George White, Frank Tupman, John W. Leathers, H. M. Buckner, William Timberlake, John Taylor, John A. Hall, T. D. Kennedy, T. Webster, Pope Sanford, L. Collins, R. H. Terry, H. T. Buckner, Hon. H. M. Moore, W. W. Coleman, Thomas Sierrer, A. Klette, H. Klette, Thomas H. Kennedy, H. Hartsman, R. B. Scott, S. Mathe, L. Reese, C. C. Tabors, Hi Vickers, James Williams, Jackson Hunter, Clinton Kennedy, Colonel H. C. Harris, S. C. Perrie, Hon. G. W. Stevenson, W. H. Arthur, D. G. Collins, John P. Harrison, J. C. Shuler, G. C. Scales, John Gray, George C. Tarvin, C. D. Sandford, R. P. Dudley, Samuel Howard, H. W. Wayman, William Wakefield, Joseph Dyerwich, Benjamin Moore, H. S. Hadley, Henry Tarvin, George Perkins, Joseph Patchoff, James K. Duke, H. Bruce, George Gordon, Patrick Corcoran, William Craig, David De Garmo, Michael Moore, W. J. Perrie, A. J. Wahhall, John H. Kickley, Charles Whitcomb, William H. Tubbs, Joseph A. Keane, David McKay, Henry Tarsel, John Wolf, C. W. Hall, William B. Woods, Joseph B. Warren.

The Chairman was instructed to appoint a County Executive Committee, and will do so this week, to act until the next regular county meeting. Hon. S. M. Moore being loudly called for, addressed the meeting in eloquent terms, and was warmly applauded. The meeting adjourned to the third Monday in March next, at Independence.

EXAMINATION ON THE CHARGE OF LUNACY.—S. G. Stevens, an old and well-known citizen was examined before a Jury in the Mayor's Court yesterday, on the charge of lunacy. He was adjudged to be of unsound mind, and an order was accordingly issued for his admission into the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Herman Schild, plead guilty to the charge of selling liquor without license, and was fined ten dollars and costs.

BOURBON COUNTY LAND SALES.—The Paris Citizen of yesterday has the following items: Mr. Robert C. Hearns purchased the residence of Mr. Samuel E. Tyton, on High-street, the other day, for $2,000, cash. Mr. James W. Pritchett has sold his farm, containing about 250 acres, about eight miles from Paris, near the Lexington Pike, to Mr. James Kerr, at $65, cash. The farm of Mr. J. Harvin Layton, containing 150 acres, was sold on Tuesday last, at auction, to Doland Whaley, jr., at $77 per acre, on payments.

DEATH OF PENDLETON.—On Friday night a soldier in the Military Prison became somewhat obstreperous, rendering it necessary for the guards to take him over to the County Jail. On the way the guards got to squabbling among themselves, and during the confusion, the prisoner whom they were escorting, and another man, got away. Their names are Edward Gibbons and Wm. Patterson.

APPOINTMENTS.—A. L. Greer, of this city, Assessor of the Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Kentucky, has completed his appointment of deputies. They are as follows:

First Division—Trimble and Carroll Counties, W. F. Masterson, of Carrollton, Kentucky.

Second Division—Owen and Gallatin Counties, J. R. Dodge, of Covington, Kentucky.

Third Division—Boone County, Jas. Gregory, of Verona, Kentucky.

Fourth Division—City of Covington, ten the First Ward, Jas. A. Greer, of Covington.

Fifth Division—Newport and the First Ward of Covington, John W. Greer, of Covington.

Sixth Division—Grant County, J. C. Taylor, of Crittenden.

Seventh Division—Pendleton County and Campbell County, outside of Newport, H. H. Mayo, of Newport.

Eighth Division—Bracken County, Wm. Pullin, of Augusta.

Ninth Division—Mason County, F. T. Hord, of Maysville, Kentucky.

Tenth Division—Harrison County, Jas. R. Lee, of Cynthiana.

Twelfth District—Payette County, George Stull, of Lexington, Ky

Thirteenth Division—Woodford and Jessamine Counties, J. C. Randolph, of Nicholasville.

Fourteenth Division—Scott and Franklin Counties, R. S. Woodson, of Frankfort.

Fifteenth Division—Clark and Montgomery Counties, A. F. Bowren, of Winchester.

Sixteenth Division—Powell and Morgan Counties, George Knox, of Stanton.

Seventeenth Division—Lawrence County, J. W. Haven, of Louisa.

Eighteenth Division—Carter and Rowan Counties, J. B. Crawford, of Grayson.

Nineteenth Division—Fleming County, Samuel Stockton, of Flemingsburg.

Twentieth Division—Greenup and Boyd Counties, William M. Patton, of Catlettsburg, Ky.

Twenty first Division—Lewis County, Seth Parker, of Charlesburg.

Twenty second Division—Bath County, Carter McDaniel, of Mt. Sterling.

Twenty-third Division—Kenton County, outside of Covington, George A. Greer, of Covington.

Twenty fourth Division—Nicholas County, A. L. Thompson, of Ruddle's Mills, Ky.

Twenty fifth Division—Bourbon County, J. R. Hicks, of Covington.

NEWPORT NEWS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democracy of Campbell County, Kentucky, held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court house, on the 14th of February, 1863. W. F. Craig was called to the Chair, and O. M. De Courcy was appointed Secretary.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Frankfort on the 18th instant: Dr. Stone, Wm. W. Bowey, Mack Eckels, Dr. Stevens, Dr. Thornton, James T. Berry, W. F. Craig, R. H. Hayman, R. B. McCracken, Moses Cook, Charles Strieker, William Stephens, James Strieker, A. D. Stanley, John M. Caldwell, A. A. Thornton, Robert Todd, J. H. Lewis, A. D. Lewis, F. A. Boyd, G. P. Haymes, Willis Morton, Henry Hume, Frederick Bentzeh, Frank Schwerman, Gerhard Heuser, Capt. Robert Aly, Sr., Ab. Aly, Jno. Bell, Ansen Kellogger, Laurence Degenhardt, James Thomas, Richard O'Hara, James Lynch, Daniel Hume, C. Flemmon, James Hays, Henry C. Bonnell, G. V. Kercamper, M. D. Hoge, O. M. De Courcy, Samuel Ford, Samuel Thomas, James Kellogg, Thomas Mc Gehee, John Mc Gehee, Thomas W. Jones, Rev. T. Thomas, John A. Dye, R. D. Haymes, J. S. Pogue, John P. Jackson, Thomas Lancaster, P. H. Webster, H. W. York, Joseph Northern, R. Stucker, John D. Hinde, A. D. Decker, Patrick Welch, T. Logan, Joseph Ashbaugh, Lewis Peckham, C. D. Thornton, George Hunt, T. C. Allen, John Morris, D. C. Harris, Jr., Joseph Hughes, Thomas Wagner, William Bullock, Richard Northern, Thos. Wood, W. H. Wilson Mead, Joseph Hoge, Richard Hoge, Nicholas Hoge, Samuel Hoge, Richard Hoge, Samuel Hoge, Jr., Richard Hoge, Jr., Thomas Hoge, Jr., Richard Hoge, Jr., Thomas Hoge, Jr., Richard Hoge, Jr., Thomas

Daily Enquirer

THURSDAY, - - - - - MARCH 15

THE CASE OE CAPT. READ

THE ATROCITIES OF THE ELECTION IN CAMPBELL COUNTY.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF GEN. PALMER VIOLATED.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE.

To the Editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

In the case of Captains J. W. Read and J. H. Lemlin, now on trial on writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Bland Ballard, at Louisville, Kentucky, I wish to state the facts in the case, as it appears that the case is not generally known. At the last August election in Kentucky Major-general J. M. Palmer issued an order that all voters of the State would be entitled to vote without molestation, and to secure this he detailed a number all over the State that was under his command to carry out his orders. Captain J. W. Read, with a squad of soldiers, was sent to Cold Spring, in Campbell County, Kentucky, which is just six miles from the city of Cincinnati. Early in the morning Colonel Charles Murnan, an old man past sixty, voted and went home before Read was on the ground. As soon as Read came, on learning that Murnan had voted, he sent a squad of his men after him; brought him within twenty steps of the polls and confined him.

Colonel Murnan is a native-born Kentuckian, and a gentleman of the Democratic school; hence his sin in the eyes of Captain J. W. Read; not satisfied with this, Robert Maddox, another aged citizen, who was on his way to Cincinnati, with a wagon load of pears, stopped at the blacksmith shop (close to the polls) to get his horse shod. While in the shop Read had him arrested and put in the same place with Colonel Murnan. Maddox is also a native-born Kentuckian, and never cast a vote out of the State; was a voter at that precinct on that day, according to law, and under the order of General Palmer should have been protected in that right, but instead Read abused him most infamously, only because he (Maddox) was a life-long Democrat.

Not satisfied with this, he sent his men after John McHatton (the tenant of Mr. Maddox) and tied him to a tree, with his hands behind him and his back to the tree. This Read then abused him most shamefully, threatening to gag him, shoot him, and using all manner of slang and abuse toward him. McHatton is a native of this State; also was drafted; paid his three hundred dollars. He also is a Democrat—that was his crime. Read wanted more victims; not satisfied; sent his men after a young man—that to know him is to love him—John B. Grazziana, brought him to the polls, and tied him to the same tree that McHatton was tied to; and the manner in which he abused him is beyond description. He was tied to the tree by this Read and his aids. And then the dirty meanness of abusing these defenseless citizens is beyond all comparison.

More victims, more men, he must have. Jason Gard, Charles Perry, James Ware also he arrested, the same day—their great crime was being Democrats.

For the outrages thus committed the Grand Jury found true bills against him (Read) for violating the laws of Kentucky. There were others indicted with Read, and something must be done (and here, Governor Bramlette, I call your attention.) Off goes, the Senator of Grassy Creek to Frankfort. On the 16th day of February Governor Bramlette pardons this Read, John C. Youtsey and some others that were aids in these outrageous wrongs. Yes, sir, Governor Bramlette pardoned these men before convicted. Indicted, but not on trial by the peers of their countrymen. I believe that this has never been done by any Governor of any State before, except Porter, of Pennsylvania.

Well, the Senator of "Grassy Creek" overlooked the two cases of Maddox, and the one case of Murnan, and hence Read was put on trial. The jury brought in a verdict for two thousand dollars, for arresting Maddox on the seventh day of August (election day). It was very light, and he might thank his God that he had so merciful a jury. Then he was tried again for outraging these poor old men, and again fined two thousand dollars. Now, what's the matter? Read has trampled upon General Palmer's order, disobeyed every letter of it, and, as he termed it, "run the cheboang himself." Now, I think that General Palmer ought to let him run it to his heart's content. Most certainly General Palmer does not know the extent of the wrongs perpetrated by Read on the law-abiding citizens of Campbell County. If he did I can not believe that he would spend one whole day to defend and justify them.

Here allow me to say that one of the ablest lawyers in Kentucky was on the bench, and, with his kind heart, always on the side of mercy, did all he could to see that the law, and nothing more, should be meted out to Read.

Now let us look at Captain J. H. Lemlin, a preacher of the Gospel with his men. Here comes an old man, appointed by the court as sheriff of the election at Carthage, in Campbell County. Lemlin meets Tarvin, and tells him that he has orders to shoot him if he opens the polls; but if he would go home, he would modify the order, and only arrest him for the time being. Tarvin went home to keep from being shot by this *preacher* of the *Holy Writ*. Lemlin was only fined $500 for this huge lie.

I was in hopes that Conference would have taken some notice of that commandment that says, "Thou shalt not lie." As Conference did not, the Courts did.

Then again, the said Lemlin was only fined eight hundred dollars for arresting McArthur on the same day, the 7th of August—the old man's only crime being a Democrat.

Lemlin and many other men were pardoned by Governor Bramlette before these cases came before the court for trial, and was procured by the members of Grassy Creek.

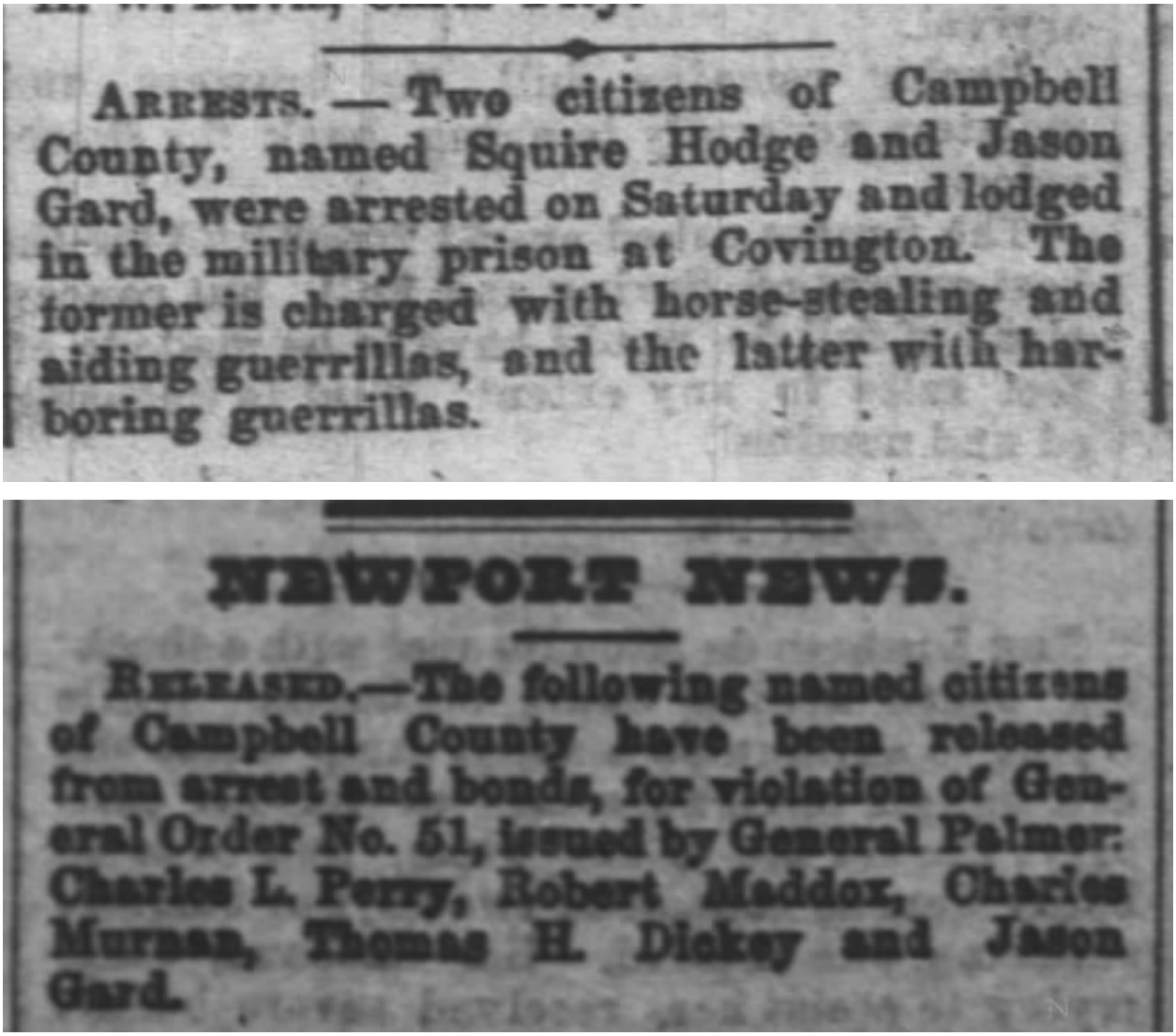
Here I wish to say to Governor Bramlette, that I admire your kind-heartedness, but like the "bull that butted at the locomotive," I am constrained to say that I can not see the judgment of your Honor, of making out pardons for men before they are tried and convicted of any crime. The case is now before Judge Bland Ballard, the Attorney-general of Kentucky.

Mr. Harlan has to look after the cases, and it's a very plain one. Every lawyer in Kentucky knows that the United States Court has no more to do with this matter "than the man in the moon," and hence the parties will be sent back, pay their fine, or stay in jail at the rate of twenty-four hours for every two dollars. The Governor may pardon seventy per cent. of these fines; but there is one thing sure, he can not pardon the District Attorney's fee; he can not pardon the Sheriff and Clerk's fees. That these they will have to pay there is no doubt.

I hope this may be a warning to all evil-doers.

I am, very respectfully, IRAD.

COLD SPRING, CAMPBELL CO., March 12.



ARRESTS. — Two citizens of Campbell County, named Squire Hodge and Jason Gard, were arrested on Saturday and lodged in the military prison at Covington. The former is charged with horse-stealing and aiding guerrillas, and the latter with harboring guerrillas.

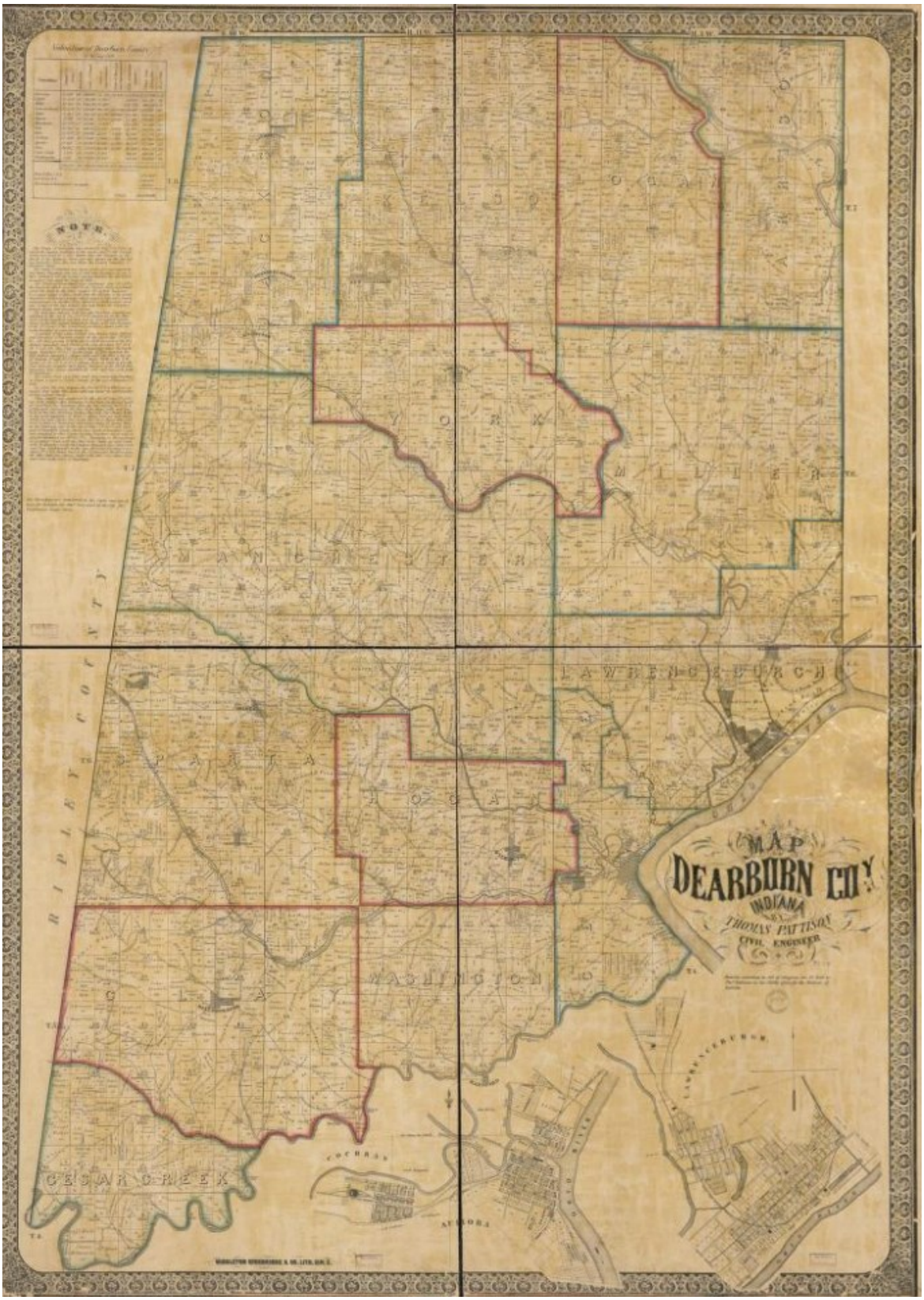
NEWPORT NEWS.

RELEASED.—The following named citizens of Campbell County have been released from arrest and bonds, for violation of General Order No. 51, issued by General Palmer: Charles L. Perry, Robert Maddox, Charles Murnan, Thomas H. Dickey and Jason Gard.

Articles between 1863 -1866 showing Jason Gard as a member of the Democratic Party, the order by General Patton, Jason's arrest and treatment, his subsequent release.

AFTER THE WAR

Eliza and Oliver continued to live in Dearborn County, Indiana after the war and that is where their children Elmer and Clara Belle were born. Eliza was carrying their daughter, Louisa, in 1866 when the family moved to Kentucky where she was born. Eliza had seven children, but by 1900, only Clara Belle and Louisa survived, Elmer having died in 1899. The names of the other four children are not known, as they were born and died between census years.



Zoom Available: https://www.loc.gov/resource/g4093d.la000142/

When the war ended in 1865, the Ohio River Valley went through a period of adjustment.

- Dearborn County, Indiana: Many soldiers returned home to farms and small towns. Families had to cope with the loss of men who had died in the war, while others came back with injuries or chronic illness. Communities worked to reintegrate veterans, and farming life slowly returned to normal, though the war left a lasting mark on families.
- Cincinnati, Ohio: The city grew rapidly after the war, continuing as a major industrial and commercial hub. Immigrants—especially Germans—played a large role in the workforce. Veterans joined the labor force, and organizations like the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) provided social and political support for Union soldiers. Racial tensions also rose as formerly enslaved people moved north across the Ohio River, seeking work and opportunity.
- Newport and Covington, Kentucky: Reconstruction was different here. Kentucky had stayed in the Union but remained deeply divided. Confederate sympathizers and Unionists lived side by side. Many former Confederates regained political influence, and hostility toward Republicans and federal authority was strong. The presence of free Black families increased, but racial tensions and discriminatory laws limited their opportunities.

Across the region, memorialization of the war became part of public life. Soldiers' graves were marked, monuments were erected, and veterans' groups held parades and reunions. At the same time, political divisions lingered—especially in Kentucky—over loyalty during the war and the role of the federal government afterward.

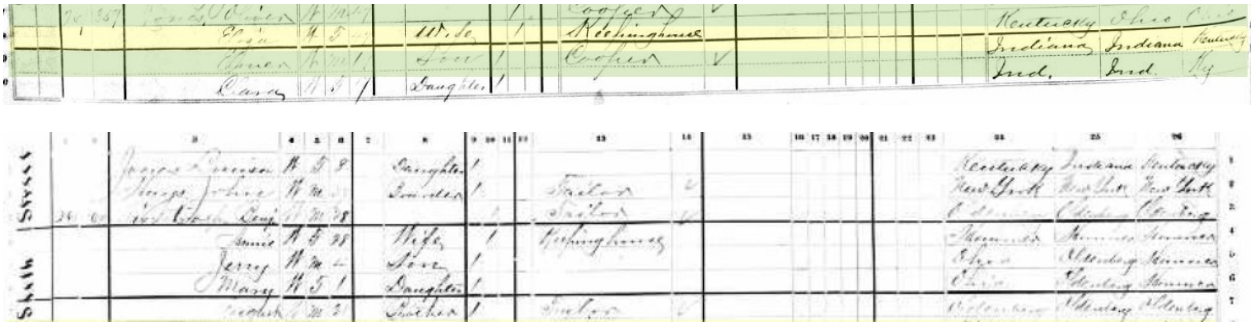
FINAL YEARS

By 1880, Eliza and Oliver lived at 126 Sixth Street, Covington, Kentucky. The census was transcribed incorrectly that year, but in viewing the original document you can see the correct address.

Oliver and his son, Elmer, were both coopers. Elmer was nineteen, Clara Belle was seventeen, and Louisa was just eight.

They had a boarder named John Hayes (spelled Hays that year) who was a thirty-seven year old tailor from New York. Their next door neigbor was also a tailor. There was also a family of Tailors nearby with the surname Hayes that could have been related.[7]

Interestingly, the Gard family had always been adjacent to the Hayes family from the time of early settlement in the Ohio River Valley. However, John Hayes does not appear to have any connection to them. His birth family has never been found, but there is a strong suspician that he was orphaned in New York at a young age and then took up tailoring as an apprentice. John became Clara Belle's husband.

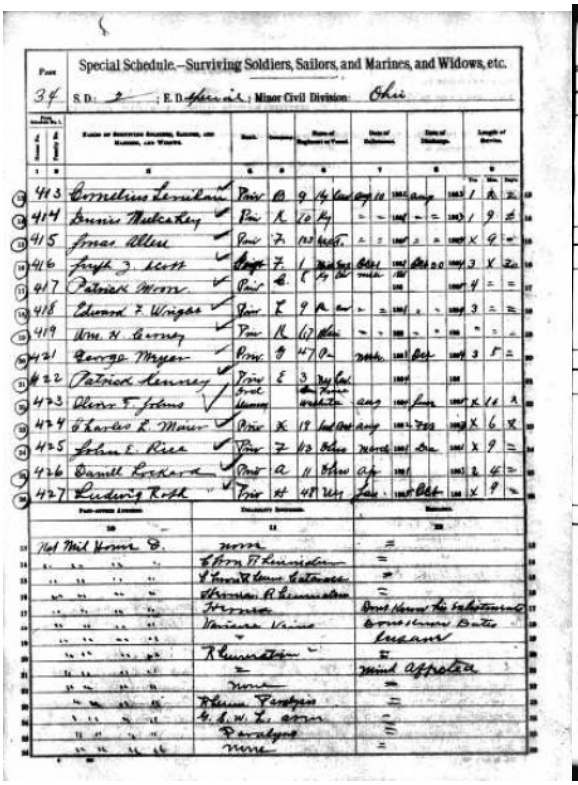


1880 Census – Household was broken across two pages

By the late 1880s, they had moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where they lived on Goodloe Avenue. Oliver continued working as a cooper. However, by 1890 he had moved to the National

[7] In checking the 1880-1881 city directory, there was a Hayes family discovered who were all tailors. They lived at 124 W. 7th Street, very nearby. There was a John Hayes listed in their household, but a check of their census record revealed that he was born in Ohio in 1855, not New York in 1843, and was simultaneously listed in 1880, so there were two men named John Hayes who were tailors. That family originally came from Ireland. It's possible that the head of that household, Laurence Hayes, was a relative of John Hayes who lived in the Johns household in 1880. However, Laurence and his wife died before 1900 so their year/place of migration isn't known.

Military Home in Dayton, Ohio where he died in 1891 after a lifelong battle with ruematism following his military service.

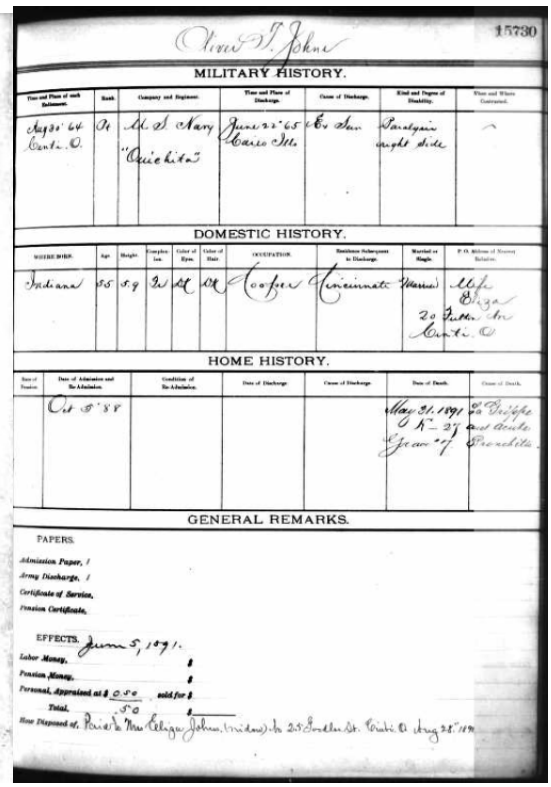


Special Schedule.—Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, and Widows, etc.

Page 34 S. D. 2 ; E. D. Special ; Minor Civil Division: Ohio

413	Cornelius Lenihan	Pvt	B	9	Ky	Cav	10	1865	Aug	1865	1	R	
414	Dennis McCarthy	Pvt	K	10	Ky	"	"	1865	"	1865	1	9	
415	Jonas Allen	Pvt	F	103	Ohio	"	"	1865	"	1865	X	9	
416	Joseph J. Scott	Asst Surg		1	Ohio	Med Dept	Oct 1861		Oct 20	1865	3	X	2
417	Patrick Wren	Pvt	E	8							4		
418	Edward F. Wright	Pvt	K	9	Pa	"	"	1865	"	1865	3		
419	Wm. H. Crump	Pvt	K	67	Ohio	"	"	1865	"	1865	3		
421	George Meyer	Pvt	G	47	Ohio	"	"	1865	"	1865	3	F	
422	Patrick Kennedy	Pvt	E	3	Ky Vol Inf								
423	Oliver T. Johns	Asst Surg			2nd Penna Artillery								
424	Charles L. Maier	Pvt	K	19	Ind Cav	Aug	1861	Feb	1865	X	4	X	
425	John L. Rice	Pvt	F	12	Ohio	March	1865	Jun	1865	X	9		
426	Daniel Rodarmel	Pvt	A	11	Penn	Aug	1861			3	6		
427	Ludwig Roth	Pvt	H	48	Wis	June	1861	Oct	1865	X	9		

Not Mil Home D.	none	
	Born in Louisiana	
	Born in Penna Enlisted	
	Born in Pennsylvania	
	Prisoner	Died from the effects of
	Indiana Vols	Gunshot wound Battle Lugano
	Ky Cavalry	Insane
	none	
	Born in Penna	
	Co. B, 11th Regt. Ohio	
	Paralysis	
	none	



15730

MILITARY HISTORY.

When and Where Enlisted.	Rank.	Company and Regiment.	When and Place of Discharge.	Cause of Discharge.	Rank at Discharge.	Character of Service.	Remarks.
Augs' 64 Centr. O.	Pt	A. A. Navy "Quachita"	June 22 '65 Cairo Ills.	Ex San		Paralysis right side	

DOMESTIC HISTORY.

Where Born.	Age.	Height.	Complexion.	Color of Eyes.	Color of Hair.	Occupation.	Residence Subsequent to Discharge.	Married or Single.	P. O. Address of Nearest Relative.
Indiana	55	5.9	Dk	Bl	Bl	Cooper	Cincinnati	Married	Mrs Eliza Johns 20 Goodloe Ave Centr. O

HOME HISTORY.

Date of Enlistment.	Date of Admission and Re-Admission.	Condition of Re-Admission.	Date of Discharge.	Cause of Discharge.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
Oct 5' 64					May 31. 1891 O K - 27 Year of Hospitals	Dr Dwight and Acute Prostatitis

GENERAL REMARKS.

PAPERS.

Admission Paper, 1
Army Discharge, 1
Certificate of Service,
Pension Certificate,

EFFECTS. June 5, 1891.

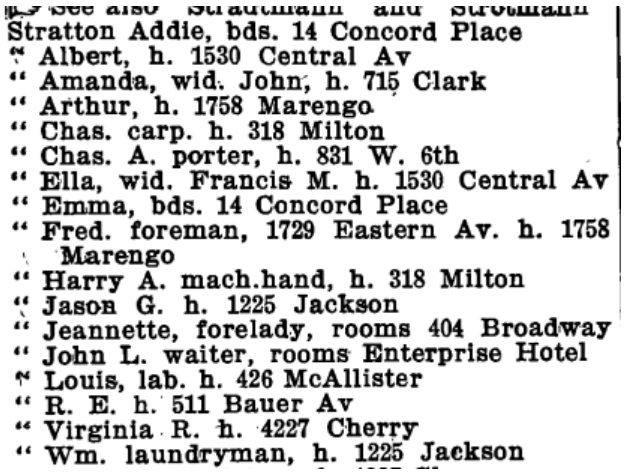
Valuables Money,
Pension Money,
Personal, Appraised at $ 0.50 sold for $ 50
Total,
How Disposed of, Paid to Mrs Eliza Johns, (widow) to 20 Goodloe St. Centr. O. Aug 28 '91

Eliza continued to live on Goodloe Avenue and in 1900 Louisa and her daugher, Izetta, lived with her as boarders. Louisa was separated from her husband. Seven of Eliza's children and her husband had passed. Louisa and Clara Belle were her remaining living children. Clara Belle and her family lived next door. Goodloe was located near Eastern Avenue by the Ohio River. Nearby was Marengo Street where Arthur Stratton who eventually married Clara Belle's daughter, Virginia, lived. John Hayes, Clara Belle's husband, was a watchman. Eliza's sister, Sarah Thompson, lived nearby on Eastern Avenue with her daughter and family.

GOODLOE, b. Eastern Av. and Ohio River, Niagara to Crane.

Johns Albert, engineer, h.1605 Kemper Lane
" Benj. mach. h. 2061 Columbia Av
" C. M. meat cutter, h. 316 E.University Av
" Chas. E. teamster, h. 523 Harriet
" Clarence J. printing, 322 Main, res. Dayton, Ky
" Eliza, wid. Oliver T. h. 1619 Goodloe
" G. Edward, cooper, h. 2129 Western Av
" Geo. G. apprentice, Cohen & Co.'s
JOHNS H.W.MANUFACTURING CO., Asbestos Goods, Pipe and Boiler Covering, 120 and 122 E. 6th; Telephone 51
" Harry G. clk. C.H.&D.Ry. Transfer Depot, h. 813 W. 9th
" John, mach. h. 2851 McMicken Av
" Jos. porter, rooms 735 Barr
" Kate, h. 3948 Eastern Av
" Leo, foreman, h. 2061 Columbia Av
" Mrs. Mae, b. h. 15 Garfield Place
" Martha, wid. Elmer, h. 970 E. Front
" Maude B.stenographer, h.1919 Eastern Av
" Perry D. sawyer, h. 1818 Marengo
JOHNS' PROMOTING BUSINESS AGENCY, W. S. Johns, Manager, 18 Wiggins Block
Johns R. L. lab. wks. s.e.c.John and Water
" R. V. clk. Second National Bank, res. South Norwood
" Reynolds, trunkmkr. wks. 901 Broadway
" Richard F. metal mixer, wks. 224 E. 7th
" Robt. C. trav.salesman, h. 15 Garfield Place
" S. F. (Morton & J.) 413 E. 2d, h. 1919 Eastern Av
" Walter E. clk. s.w.c. Gilbert Av. and Des Moines, res. Pleasant Ridge
" Wm. mach. wks. s.e.c. John and Water
" Wm. teamster, h. 523 Harriet
" Wm. E. ins. agt. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. res. Covington
" Wm. H. foreman Cincinnati Cooperage Co. h. 613 Delhi Av
" Wm. Salmon, atty. 18 Wiggins Block, res. Pleasant Ridge

Hayes Albert, bicycle repairer, h. 533 Clark
" Albert, driver, h. rear 1223 Harrison Av
" Albert, mach. hand, h. 546 Freeman Av
" Albert G. polisher, h. 1029 Sloo
" Alex. G. lamp lighter, h. 3021 W. 6th
" Anastasia, telephone op. h. 324 Ellen
" Anderson, expressman, h. shanty foot of Evans
" August L. driver, h. 2110 Eastern Av
" B. Frank, city fireman, h. 326 Kilgour
" Bailey H. carp. 408 Chestnut, h. 1070 Wesley Av
" Catherine, wid. Geo. h. 533 Clark
" Chas. bds. Mt. Auburn Baptist Church
" Chas. apprentice, h. 1621 Goodloe
" Chas. peddler, h. flat 4, 2d floor, 1127 Main
" Chas. F. atty. 73 St. Paul Bldg, res. Elizabethtown, O
" Clifton, lab. h. 728 W. 4th
" Cornelius V. paintmkr. h. 3242 Ridgeway Av
" Daniel, b. k. h. 929 Hopkins
" Daniel J. clk. 233 W. 5th
" Daniel J. confec. 1210 Cutter
" Dennis, student, res. Mt. St. Mary's Seminary
" E. M. salesman, bds. 218 Pike
" Edna S. teacher, h. 3834 Dumont
" Edward, die cutter, h. 963 E. 3d
" Edward, janitor, h. n.w.c. McMillan and Kemper Lane
" Everett, electrician, h. 820 Barr
" Fannie, laundress, h. 10 E. McMicken Av
" Foster J. watchman, h. 3834 Dumont
" Frank, clk. h. 1351 E. 3d
" Helen, h. 748 Considine Av
" Hugh, h. 1529 Baymiller
" Isaac H. insurance, h. 330 W. 9th
" J. F. yard clk. P.C.C.&St.L.Ry. res. Covington
" Jas. h. s. s. Liberty nr. Oak Av
" Jas. pressman, h. 712 Broadway
" Jas. jr. spring fitter, h. s. s. Liberty nr. Oak Av
" Jas. A. watchman, h. 760 Everett
" Jas. H. car repairer, n.e.c. 6th and Millcreek
" Jas. H. paper hanger, wks. 430 Race
" Jas. J. inspector, h. 324 Ellen
" Jas. P. horseshoer, bds. 760 W. 5th
" Jas. S. millwright, h. 638 State Av
" Mrs. Jennie, lunchroom, 3012 Falke
" Jeremiah, paintmkr. h. 3242 Ridgeway Av
" Jerry, lab. h. n. s. Liberty nr. 2d Av., Cedar Grove
" Jesse, lab. h. 1584 Gladstone Av
" John, clk. h. 3834 Dumont
" John, driver, h. 625 Broadway
" John, driver, rooms 628 Barr
" John, lab. h. 1351 E. 3d
" John C. gas fitter, 410 Plum, h. 714 Wayne
" John D. porter, h. 329 Hunt
" John E. watchman, h. 1621 Goodloe
" John G. engineer, h. 3834 Dumont


Stratton Addie, bds. 14 Concord Place
" Albert, h. 1530 Central Av
" Amanda, wid. John, h. 715 Clark
" Arthur, h. 1758 Marengo
" Chas. carp. h. 318 Milton
" Chas. A. porter, h. 831 W. 6th
" Ella, wid. Francis M. h. 1530 Central Av
" Emma, bds. 14 Concord Place
" Fred. foreman, 1729 Eastern Av. h. 1758 Marengo
" Harry A. mach.hand, h. 318 Milton
" Jason G. h. 1225 Jackson
" Jeannette, forelady, rooms 404 Broadway
" John L. waiter, rooms Enterprise Hotel
" Louis, lab. h. 426 McAllister
" R. E. h. 511 Bauer Av
" Virginia R. h. 4227 Cherry
" Wm. laundryman, h. 1225 Jackson

Eliza died on October 29, 1903 of pnuemonia at the age of seventy-one. She is buried in the Walnut Hills Cemetery in Cincinnati. Sarah died in 1922 and is buried in Dearborn County, Indiana in Greendale Cemetery.

OLIVER AND ELIZA'S GRANDCHILDREN

Elmer had two sons, one who had children. He has great-granchildren with the surnames Johns and Mathis.

Louisa had two daughters, but one died young of cerebral hemorrage and did not have children. Her other daughter had two children. Louisa's grandchildren have the surname Peelman and her great-grandchildren have the surnames Murray and Peelman.

Clara Belle had eleven children with the surname Hayes and her grandchilden have the surnames Hayes, York, McFaddin, Walker, Amshoff, and Stratton.

SUMMARY

Adeliza (Eliza) Gard Johns

- **Born:** 1832, likely Ohio (family in Cincinnati by 1830)
- **Parents:** Moses Gard (1794–1852) and Deborah (Greene) Gard
- **Married:** Oliver T. Johns, 1859, Campbell County, Kentucky
- **Children:** Elmer, Clara Belle, Louisa, plus four who died young
- **Residences/Migration:** Indiana → Ohio → Kentucky (Six Mile Lock/Leitch's Station) → back to Ohio (Cincinnati)
- **Civil War context:** Husband served in Union Navy (USS General Price); extended family split by wartime loyalties in NKY
- **Died:** 1903, Cincinnati, Ohio
- **Burial:** Walnut Hills Cemetery, Cincinnati
- **Notes:** Grew up in the shadow of her father's 1852 murder; later years clustered near sisters and kin on the Ohio–Kentucky river corridor

Adeliza "Eliza" (Gard) Johns (1832–1903), daughter of Moses Gard and Deborah Greene, came of age on the Ohio–Kentucky line, likely born in Ohio and raised at Six Mile Lock in

Campbell County, Kentucky. In 1859 she married Oliver T. Johns, a cooper, and settled near her sister in Dearborn County, Indiana, before returning to the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky river towns during the Civil War—years that saw Oliver serve in the Union Navy and the wider family divided in its sympathies. Eliza bore seven children (three known by name: Elmer, Clara Belle, and Louisa), losing four young, and outlived both her husband and most of her children. She died in Cincinnati in 1903 and rests at Walnut Hills Cemetery, her life linking the river-trade frontier of her parents' generation to the post-war city neighborhoods that followed.

GARD DESCENDANTS

The story of the Gard family is the story of America itself: a family whose American journey began with one immigrant in the seventeenth century, endured the upheavals of colonial settlement, built forges and farms in New Jersey, marched with soldiers in the Revolution, and pushed ever westward to the Ohio River and beyond. Along the way, they left a trail of records and memories that reveal not only the hardships of survival but also the resilience, faith, and enterprise that defined their lives. What began with Roger Garde's uncertain voyage across the Atlantic grew into a legacy that spans centuries, landscapes, and generations.

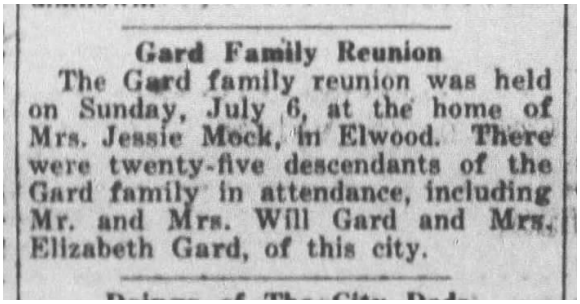
Today, thousands of descendants trace their lineage to those first Gards of Bideford, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. Some remained near the old homesteads, while others carried the family name into Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and across the continent. They became farmers, ministers, blacksmiths, teachers, soldiers, and homemakers—ordinary people whose lives shaped the communities around them. Their descendants continue to preserve this heritage, not only in records and cemeteries, but in living memory. The Gards' story is far from finished; each generation adds new chapters to the family history, ensuring that the perseverance of their forebears is never forgotten.

There have been many Gard family reunions held across the nation over the years. The newspaper clippings often give clues as to which descendants belong with which line. Here are just several of many announcements:

GARD FAMILY REUNION.

Portland, Ind., Aug. 19.—A family reunion was held Sunday at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gard, in Green township. About fifteen relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Gard enjoyed the dinner served at the noon hour.

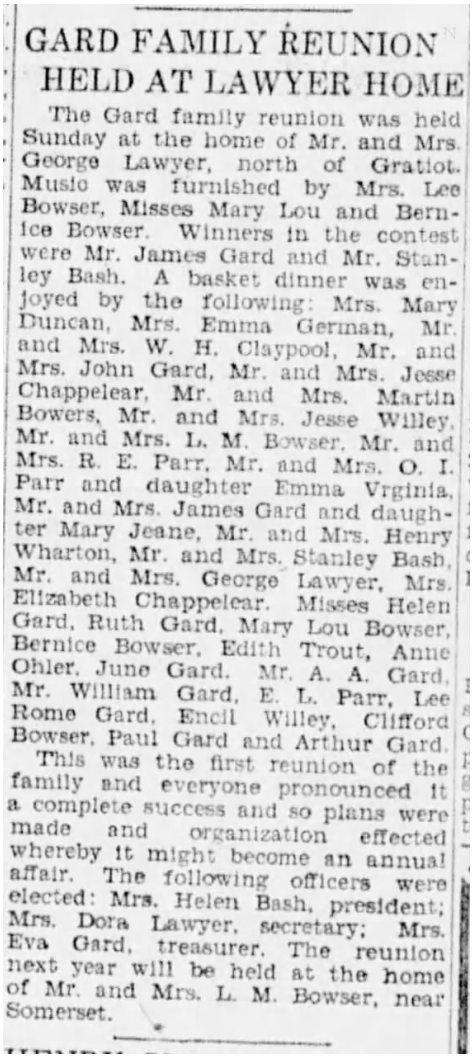
The Star Press ~ Muncie, Indiana ~ Tue, Aug 20, 1912 ~ Page 6



Gard Family Reunion

The Gard family reunion was held on Sunday, July 6, at the home of Mrs. Jessie Mock, in Elwood. There were twenty-five descendants of the Gard family in attendance, including Mr. and Mrs. Will Gard and Mrs. Elizabeth Gard, of this city.

Tri-County Banner ~ Knightstown, Indiana ~ Fri, Jul 25, 1924 ~ Page 4



GARD FAMILY REUNION HELD AT LAWYER HOME

The Gard family reunion was held Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Lawyer, north of Gratiot. Music was furnished by Mrs. Lee Bowser, Misses Mary Lou and Bernice Bowser. Winners in the contest were Mr. James Gard and Mr. Stanley Bash. A basket dinner was enjoyed by the following: Mrs. Mary Duncan, Mrs. Emma German, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Claypool, Mr. and Mrs. John Gard, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Chappelear, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Willey, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bowser, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Parr and daughter Emma Vrginia, Mr. and Mrs. James Gard and daughter Mary Jeane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bash, Mr. and Mrs. George Lawyer, Mrs. Elizabeth Chappelear. Misses Helen Gard, Ruth Gard, Mary Lou Bowser, Bernice Bowser, Edith Trout, Anne Ohler, June Gard. Mr. A. A. Gard, Mr. William Gard, E. L. Parr, Lee Rome Gard, Encil Willey, Clifford Bowser, Paul Gard and Arthur Gard.

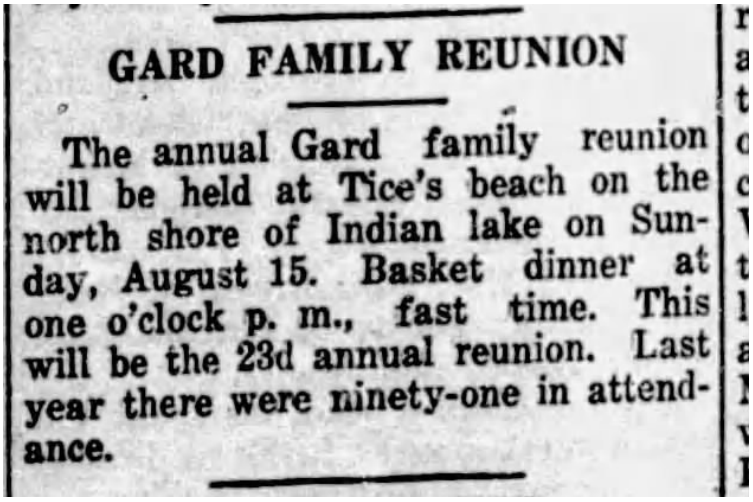
This was the first reunion of the family and everyone pronounced it a complete success and so plans were made and organization effected whereby it might become an annual affair. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Helen Bash, president; Mrs. Dora Lawyer, secretary; Mrs. Eva Gard, treasurer. The reunion next year will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Bowser, near Somerset.

The Times Recorder~ Zanesville, Ohio ~ Tue, Sep 18, 1928 ~ Page 2

Gard Family Holds Reunion Picnic Sun.

A Gard family reunion picnic was held Sunday on Spring creek. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Amos Gard, Baker; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones, Huntington; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gard and children, Milton and Annabell; Mr. and Mrs. Bert Gard, Baker; William Gard, Mr. and Mrs. Glynn Perkins and son Leighton; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Gilmore and son Larry, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carner and daughter Marcia Allison.

Baker City Herald ~ Baker City, Oregon ~ Tue, Jun 18, 1935 ~ Page 3



GARD FAMILY REUNION

The annual Gard family reunion will be held at Tice's beach on the north shore of Indian lake on Sunday, August 15. Basket dinner at one o'clock p. m., fast time. This will be the 23d annual reunion. Last year there were ninety-one in attendance.

Cassopolis Vigilant ~ Cassopolis, Michigan ~ Thu, Aug 5, 1937 ~ Page 1

197 Attend Reunion Of Gard Family

The annual Gard family reunion was held Saturday and Sunday at Knob Noster State Park with 197 descendants of the Gard, Dann and Lettier families present. Out-of-state relatives came from California, Texas, Indiana, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas.

The oldest living member of the family, Mrs. Bertha Gard White, 82, Independence, was present with 83 of her children grandchildren and their families. Mrs. White has compiled family records dating back to 1742.

Five Gard brothers, sons of Jonathan and Addie Dann Gard, attended with their families. They were Nelson and Alman, Warrensburg; Jim and Earl, Independence; and George, Kingsville.

The speech of welcome including a historical sketch of the family was given by W. K. Gard, Holden.

Recreational activities included ball games, swimming, contests and races, a weiner roast and a talent program Saturday night. Those from Holden and Kingsville who participated in the program were: Songs with guitar accompaniment, Jack Gard; piano solo, Scotty Gard; baton twirling, Vicky Ann Gard; and humorous reading, Jeanette Gard.

A group of authentic Hawaiian dances were presented in costume by the family of Dr. Lettier Lewis, Galva, Kans., who recently returned from a vacation in the Islands.

A basket dinner was held on Sunday.

Those who attended from Kingsville were: Mr. and Mrs. George Gard, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Gard and family Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Cochran and sons, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Gard and son, Scotty. Those present from Holden were: Mrs. Douglas Edmondson and sons, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Kephart, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Gard and daughter, Jeanette, and Vicky Ann Gard, who accompanied her grandparents.

The Holden Progress ~ Holden, Missouri ~ Thu, Jun 11, 1953 ~ Page 1

GARD FAMILY HAS REUNION

The Tribune's Special Service

SODUS — A turkey dinner highlighted the Gard family reunion Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dale Edinger. It was the first time in several years that the entire family of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gard of St. Joseph had been together at one time.

Participating besides the senior Gards and their son-in-law and daughter, the Edingers, were Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Edwards McAllister, Okla., the Ray Gards of South Bend and the John M. Gards of Stevensville.

The South Bend Tribune ~ South Bend, Indiana ~ Sun, Dec 1, 1963 ~ Page 8

Gard Family Holds Reunion

The annual Gard family reunion and basket dinner was held Aug. 19 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Gard and sons, Dale and Jimmy, near Ravenwood.

Attending were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Newby and family, Randy and Dona, Miss Nancy Hise and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Gard and son, Scotty, King City; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wagner and family, Debbie and Jeremy, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Heflin and family, Christina, Teresa, Dana and Brian, St. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. Donald Gard and children, Maurice, Lori and Troy, Ames, Neb.; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gard and family, Angela and Robert, Corning, Iowa;

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Pierson and family, Tim, Tom and Terry, Neola, Iowa; Mrs. Darrell Neely and Mrs. Glen Gard and son, Paul, Excelsior Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Marion Gard, Red Oak, Iowa; Dale Gard, Emerson, Iowa; Miss Nellie Gard, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gard, Skidmore; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gard, Mrs. Ivor Van Ausdall and Mrs. Sara Wallace, Maryville, and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Gard, Omaha, Neb.

The Maryville Daily Forum ~ Maryville, Missouri ~ Mon, Aug 27, 1973 ~ Page 3

Gard family

The Gard family reunion took place recently at the Infirmary Mound Park.

Those in attendance were: Gilbert and Gloria Gard; Brad Gard; Heather Wakeley; Heidi Wakeley; Katarina VanDerBeek; Beth and Larry Souslin and family; David Shaw; Sue Shaw; Ed Lescalleet; Gary Lescalleet; Shawn Lescalleet; Dorothy Welsh; Jim Yerian; Amber Yerian; Sandra Yerian; Travis Yerian; Don and Dorothy Gard; Steven Gard; Tom and Bonnie Gard.

Wayne and Jean Davisson; Hazel (Gard) Ritchie; Virginia Scott; Gene Gard; Terry Yerian; Deb Rubeck; Rachel Rubeck; Jody Litten; Diane Reif; Jerri Gard; Melinda Gard; Eric Gard; Charles and Wilma Gard; Brittney Gard; Randy and Sue Theaker; Scott and Valerie Shaw; Dianna Strohl; Dick Powell.

The Newark Advocate ~ Newark, Ohio ~ Sun, Aug 11, 1996 ~ Page 27

In more recent years, distant cousins have connected online through ancestry sites, social media, and DNA platforms. They are still finding their individual connections to the branches of this family tree.

Research for the final chapters of this work, which detail life in the Ohio River Valley, have revealed new and exciting information that will spur more study and writing about previously unrealized context of the Guard branch of the family within the framework of the pre-Civil War era.

With so many descendants of this family, the possibilities of telling our shared history are boundless.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: LAURA C. STOLK

I was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1971 and when I was seven years old we moved to Harrison, Ohio, which is situated on the border of Ohio and Indiana.

I grew up playing in the woods and boating and fishing in the same creeks, tributaries, and rivers as the Gard settlers and the Shawnee who came before them. This area of the country is one of the most beautiful with the water and surrounding hills, the trees, and changing seasons. Remembering taking a step through the icy shield of the untouched snow while the twilight glistens everywhere around you in the muffled silence of winter, to running through the giant, colorful fall leaves that reveal a wonderful smell when you crunch them, to the snow melt and spring rains that bring relief from the cold winter and promise of budding leaves and flowers, to the humid summers with the dense, cool forests and lakes and rivers and beautiful vistas, allows for imagining the experience of the Gard family as they built their homesteads from the surrounding nature.

Though, at the time I was growing up, I had never heard of this branch of my tree. It was not until I was an adult that I began my research. It continued for decades and is ongoing in my quest to accurately portray our collective history.

I am a professional genealogist and researcher. You can find more of my work on my website, http://www.biographywriter.com, which I have operated since 1999. My work is always free to the public, but if you would like to support this research or future endeavors, you can do so there. Discussion and suggestions are also welcomed.

EPILOGUE

THE SEARCH FOR MOSES

After years of research through courthouse records, land deeds, census pages, and family stories, the full lineage of Moses Gard, my fourth great-grandfather, remains uncertain. The evidence points clearly to a descent from Joseph Gard and Mary Ball, but the exact line between them has not yet been proven.

Like many early settlers, Moses left few written records. What survives are the traces of his movement and work across Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. His life can be followed in fragments, but not yet to his parents.

Family history is rarely complete. Each generation has more tools and better access to information than the one before. Modern research and DNA testing have already corrected past assumptions about the Gard family, and it is likely that future discoveries will fill in the missing connection to Moses's origins.

For now, this is where the evidence leads. It is not a dead end, only the limit of what can be confirmed today.

This book records that search so others can continue it. The story of Moses Gard is not finished, and neither is the work of understanding where we come from.

APPENDIX A: GARDS IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The following table compiles every known Gard associated with the Revolutionary War, verified through the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) database, Fold3 military files, and National Archives pension records.

Name	Rank / Role	State / Unit of Service	Birth – Death	Primary Source(s)	Notes
Charles Gard	Private	Patton's Regiment (Continental Troops, PA)	—	Fold3	Appears as 'Chas Gard' in Continental rolls.
Daniel Gard	Private	Morris Co. Militia (NJ)	1761–1811	DAR A043595	Later settled in Dearborn Co., Indiana.
Daniel Gard	Lieutenant (1LT)	NJ Line; Capts Bates & Keen; Cols Martin & Seeley	1737–1787	DAR A043596; Fold3	Served under well-known NJ officers.
Daniel Gard	Private; Commissary Worker	Capts Dickerson & Ballard; Col Dayton; Commissary under Capt William Shute (NJ)	1755–1824	DAR S*W420; Fold3	Pension of widow Hannah Gard confirms service.
Gershom Gard	Private	Capt Keen; Col Seely, Morris Co. Militia (NJ)	1738–1807	DAR A043597; Fold3	Died North Bend, Hamilton Co., Ohio.
Jeremiah Gard	Private	Westmoreland Co. Militia (PA)	1744–1813	DAR A043604; Fold3	Sergeant Jeremiah Gard of Fayette Co., PA.
Jeremiah Gard Sr.	—	Morristown (NJ)	1717–1783	DAR A043601	Service under review by DAR (verification required).
John Gard	Wagonmaster / Private	Capt Job Brookfield's Brigade of Continental Teams (NJ)	1742–1824	DAR A043606; Fold3	Later settled Wood Co., (VA/WV).
Joshua Gard	Private	2nd Regiment of Militia (RI)	c. 1780	Fold3	From Johnston, Providence Co., RI.
Richard L. Gard	—	NJ and PA (multiple pensions)	—	Fold3	Appears in several sworn affidavits as witness.

APPENDIX B: ESTATE PAPERS OF MOSES GARD

The following documents trace the settlement of land and inheritance matters following the death of Moses Gard of Campbell County, Kentucky, in 1852. The earliest deeds, beginning in 1848, record transfers by James Taylor to Deborah Gard, widow of Moses, and to their children. Subsequent filings between 1852 and 1856 show how the property was subdivided, sold, and conveyed among Moses and Deborah's heirs—Sarah E. Gard, Adeliza S. Gard/Eliza F. Gard, Jason Gard, Lucretia Thacker, and Caroline (Gard) Whitton—along with their spouses and local trustees. These records, preserved in the Campbell County deed books and copied here from the 1998 compilation *Descendants of Moses and Deborah Gard* by Robert Gard, illuminate both the dispersal of the family's estate and the close legal ties among its surviving members. Together, they form a chronological narrative of the Gard family's transition from joint ownership to individual settlement in the years following Moses Gard's death.

Recorded April 21, 1853, in Campbell County, Kentucky, this deed transfers land to the widow and heirs of Moses Gard:[8]

[8] *Many thanks to Robert Gard who copied these and made them available in his book, Decendants [sic] of Moses and Deborah Gard. Self-published, 1998, pp. 1–10. Includes photocopies and transcriptions of Campbell County, Kentucky, Deed Book T (ca. 1852–1856),*

(1)

whereupon the same is duly admitted to record in my office this 13th day of July 1848.

Ben D Beall CRC
By John Lee DC

April 19, 1848

Taylor to Gard

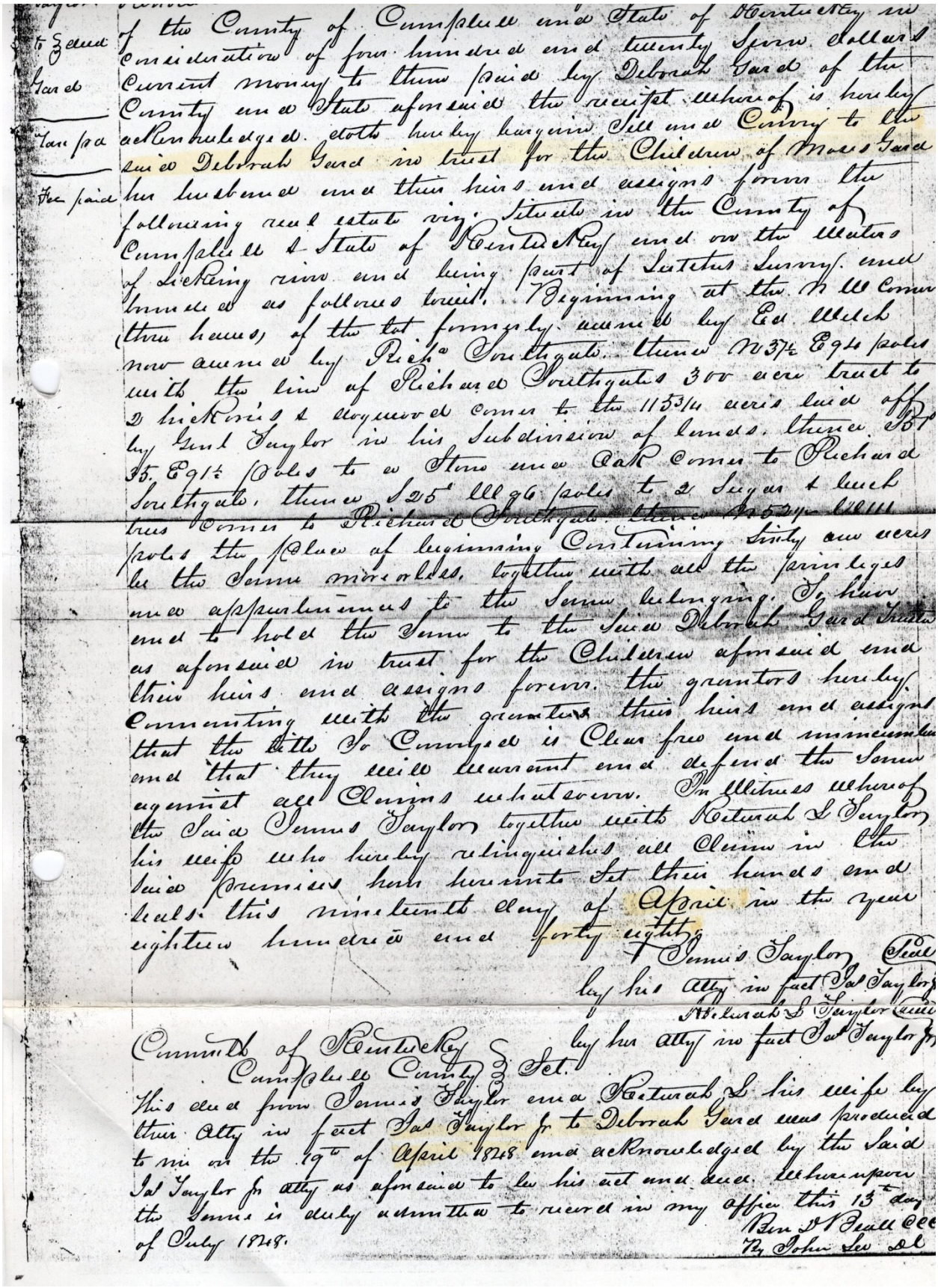
Tax pd

Fee paid

Renowe all men. that James Taylor & Rebecca L Taylor of the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky in consideration of four hundred and twenty seven dollars current money to them paid by Deborah Gard of the County and State aforesaid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. doth hereby bargain sell and convey to the said Deborah Gard in trust for the Children of Moses Gard her husband and their heirs and assigns forever the following real estate viz: situate in the County of Campbell & State of Kentucky and on the waters of Licking river and being part of Lutches Survey and bounded as follows towit. Beginning at the N W Corner (three hawes) of the lot formerly owned by Ed Welch now owned by Richd Southgate. thence N 37½ E 94 poles with the line of Richard Southgates 300 acre trust to 2 hickories & dogwood corner to the 115¾ acres laid off by Genl Taylor in his subdivision of lands. thence S 51 S 5 E 91½ poles to a stone and oak corner to Richard Southgate. thence S 25 W 96 poles to 2 sugar & beech trees corner to Richard Southgate. thence N 52½ W 111 poles the place of beginning containing sixty one acres be the same more or less. together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. To have and to hold the same to the said Deborah Gard trustee as aforesaid in trust for the Children aforesaid and their heirs and assigns forever. the grantors hereby covenanting with the grantees their heirs and assigns that the title so conveyed is clear free and unincumbered and that they will warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever. In witness whereof the said James Taylor together with Rebecca L Taylor his wife who hereby relinquishes all claim in the said premises have hereunto set their hands and seals this nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and forty eight.

James Taylor (Seal)
by his atty in fact Jas Taylor

Taylor
to ⅔ deed
Gard
Tax pd
Fee paid



of the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky in consideration of four hundred and twenty Seven dollars Current money to them paid by Deborah Gard of the County and State aforesaid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged doth hereby bargain Sell and Convey to the said Deborah Gard in trust for the Children of Moses Gard her husband and their heirs and assigns forever the following real estate viz: Situate in the County of Campbell & State of Kentucky and on the Waters of Licking river and being part of Lutches Survey and bounded as follows towit. Beginning at the N W Corner (three hawes) of the lot formerly owned by Ed Welch now owned by Richd Southgate. thence N 37½ E 94 poles with the line of Richard Southgates 300 acre tract to 2 hickories & dogwood corner to the 115¾ acres laid off by Genl Taylor in his Subdivision of lands. thence S 51 35. E 91½ poles to a Stone and Oak corner to Richard Southgate. thence S 25 W 96 poles to 2 Sugar & beech trees corner to Richard Southgate. thence N 52½ W 111 poles the place of beginning Containing Sixty one acres be the Same more or less. together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the Same belonging. To have and to hold the Same to the Said Deborah Gard Trustee as aforesaid in trust for the Children aforesaid and their heirs and assigns forever. the grantors hereby Connanting with the grantees their heirs and assigns that the title So Conveyed is Clear free and unincumbered and that they will warrant and defend the Same against all Claims whatsoever. In Witness whereof the Said James Taylor together with Keturah L Taylor his wife who hereby relinquishes all Claim in the said premises have hereunto Set their hands and seals this nineteenth day of April in the year eighteen hundred and forty eight.

James Taylor Seal
by his Atty in fact Jas Taylor Jr
Keturah L Taylor Seal
by her Atty in fact Jas Taylor Jr

Commonth of Kentucky
Campbell County ⅔ Set.

This deed from James Taylor and Keturah L his wife by their Atty in fact Jas Taylor Jr to Deborah Gard was produced to me on the 19th of April 1848 and acknowledged by the Said Jas Taylor Jr atty as aforesaid to be his act and deed. Whereupon the Same is duly admitted to record in my office this 13th day of July 1848.

Ben D Beall CCC
By John Lee DC

June, 1852

(2)

to Richard Southgate, thence S25° W96 poles to 2 Sugar & beech trees corner to Richard Southgate, thence N52½ W111 poles to the place of beginning containing Sixty acres be the same more or less, together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. To have and to hold the same to the said Isaac Gard his heirs and assigns forever. The grantors hereby Covenanting with the grantee his heirs and assigns that they will defend this title hereby conveyed to said Isaac Gard from their heirs and assigns and assigns forever. In Witness whereof the said Lewis Thacker & Secretia his wife and Frederick Whitlow & Caroline his wife hereunto set their hands and Seals, this 21 of June A.D. 1852.

Lewis Thacker (seal)
Secretia Thacker (seal)
Frederick Whitlow (seal)
Caroline Whitlow (seal)

State of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set.
City of Newport }

Newport

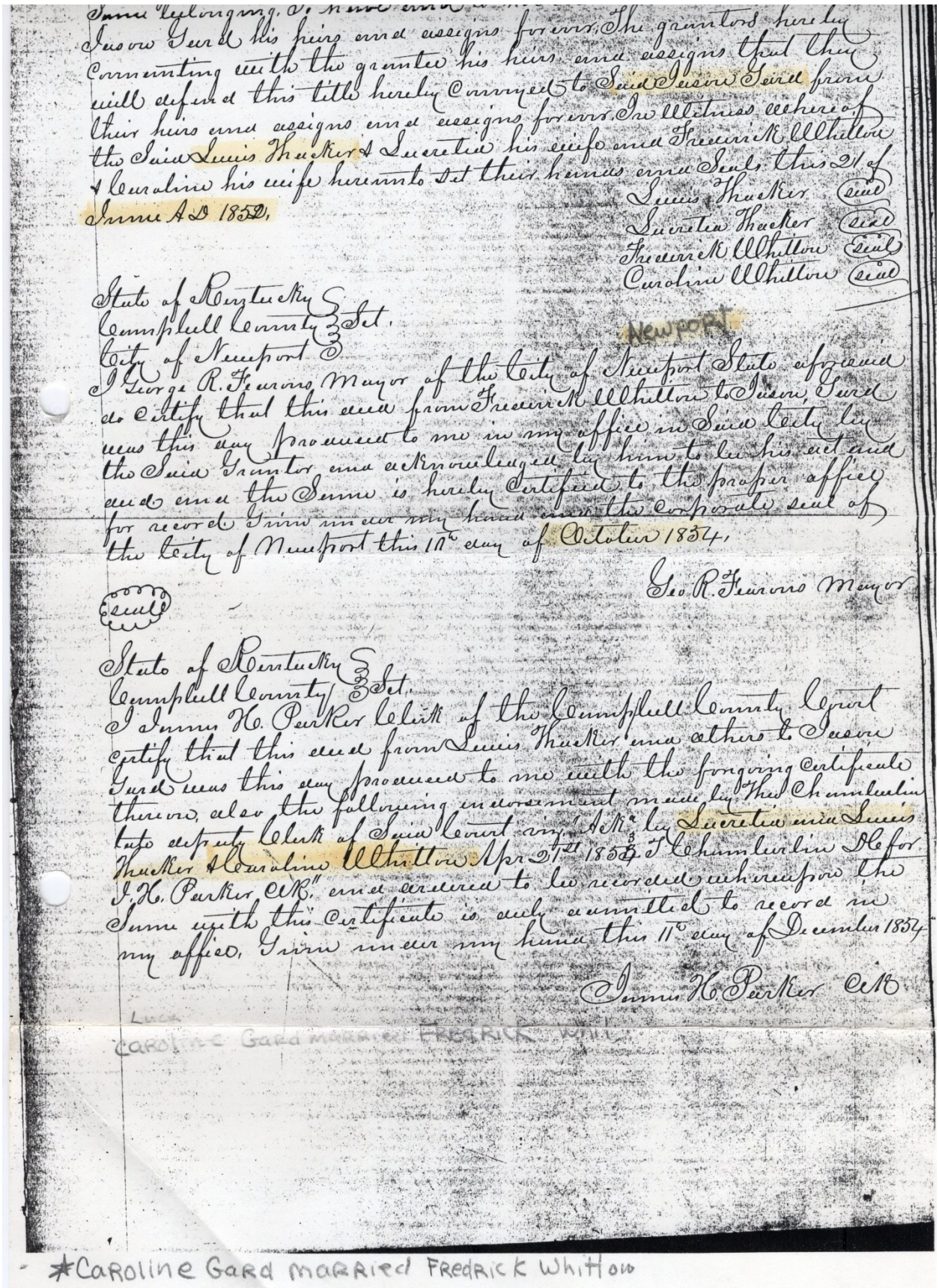
I George R. Fearons Mayor of the City of Newport State aforesaid do certify that this deed from Frederick Whitlow to Isaac Gard was this day produced to me in my office in said City by the said Grantee and acknowledged by him to be his act and deed and the same is hereby certified to the proper office for record. Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the City of Newport this 11th day of October 1854.

Geo. R. Fearons Mayor

(seal)

State of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set.

I James H. Parker Clerk of the Campbell County Court certify that this deed from Lewis Thacker and others to Isaac Gard was this day produced to me with the foregoing certificate thereon, also the following endorsement namely, "The Commonwealth of Kentucky Campbell County Court ss. I, James H. Parker Clerk of said Court ss. I, James H. Parker Clerk of said Court ss. I, James H. Parker Clerk of said



Same belonging. To have and [illegible]
Jason Gard his heirs and assigns forever. The grantors hereby
Covenanting with the grantee his heirs and assigns that they
will defend this title hereby Conveyed to Said Jason Gard from
their heirs and assigns and assigns forever. In Witness whereof
the Said Lewis Thacker & Lucretia his wife and Frederick Whitton
& Caroline his wife hereunto set their hands and Seals this 21 of
June A D 1852.

Lewis Thacker (seal)
Lucretia Thacker (seal)
Frederick Whitton (seal)
Caroline Whitton (seal)

State of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set.
City of Newport }

Newport

I George R. Fearons Mayor of the City of Newport State aforesaid
do Certify that this deed from Frederick Whitton to Jason Gard
was this day produced to me in my office in Said City by
the Said Grantor and acknowledged by him to be his act and
deed and the Same is hereby Certified to the proper office
for record. Given under my hand and the Corporate seal of
the City of Newport this 11th day of October 1854.

Geo R. Fearons Mayor

(seal)

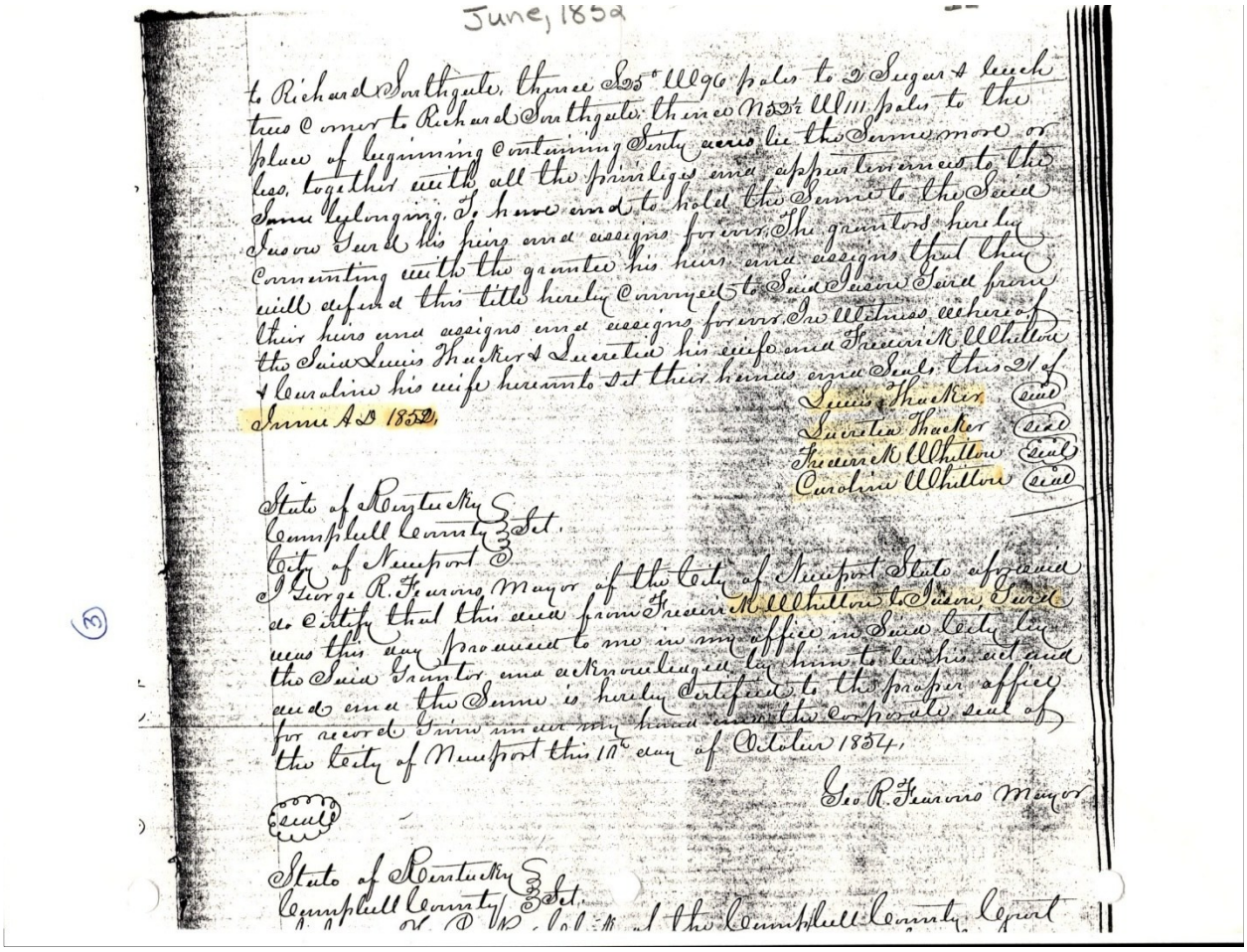
State of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set.

I James H. Parker Clerk of the Campbell County Court
certify that this deed from Lewis Thacker and others to Jason
Gard was this day produced to me with the foregoing Certificate
thereon, also the following endorsement made by The Chamberlin
tate deputy Clerk of Said Court viz. "Ack.d by Lucretia and Lewis
Thacker & Caroline Whitton Apr 21st 1853 T Chamberlin DC for
J. H. Parker, Ck." and ordered to be recorded whereupon the
Same with this Certificate is duly admitted to record in
my office. Given under my hand this 11th day of December 1854

James H. Parker Ck

Luck
Caroline Gard married Fredrick Whit

*Caroline Gard married Fredrick Whitton



June, 1852

to Richard Southgate, thence S 25° W 96 poles to a Sugar & beech trees corner to Richard Southgate, thence N 52½ W 111 poles to the place of beginning containing Sixty acres be the same more or less, together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. To have and to hold the same to the said Isaac Gard his heirs and assigns forever. The grantors hereby convenanting with the grantee his heirs and assigns that they will defend this title hereby conveyed to said Isaac Gard from their heirs and assigns and assigns forever. In Witness whereof the said Lewis Thacker & Lucretia his wife and Frederick Whitlow & Caroline his wife hereunto set their hands and seals this 21 of June A.D. 1852.

Lewis Thacker (seal)
Lucretia Thacker (seal)
Frederick Whitlow (seal)
Caroline Whitlow (seal)

State of Kentucky
Campbell County Set.
City of Newport

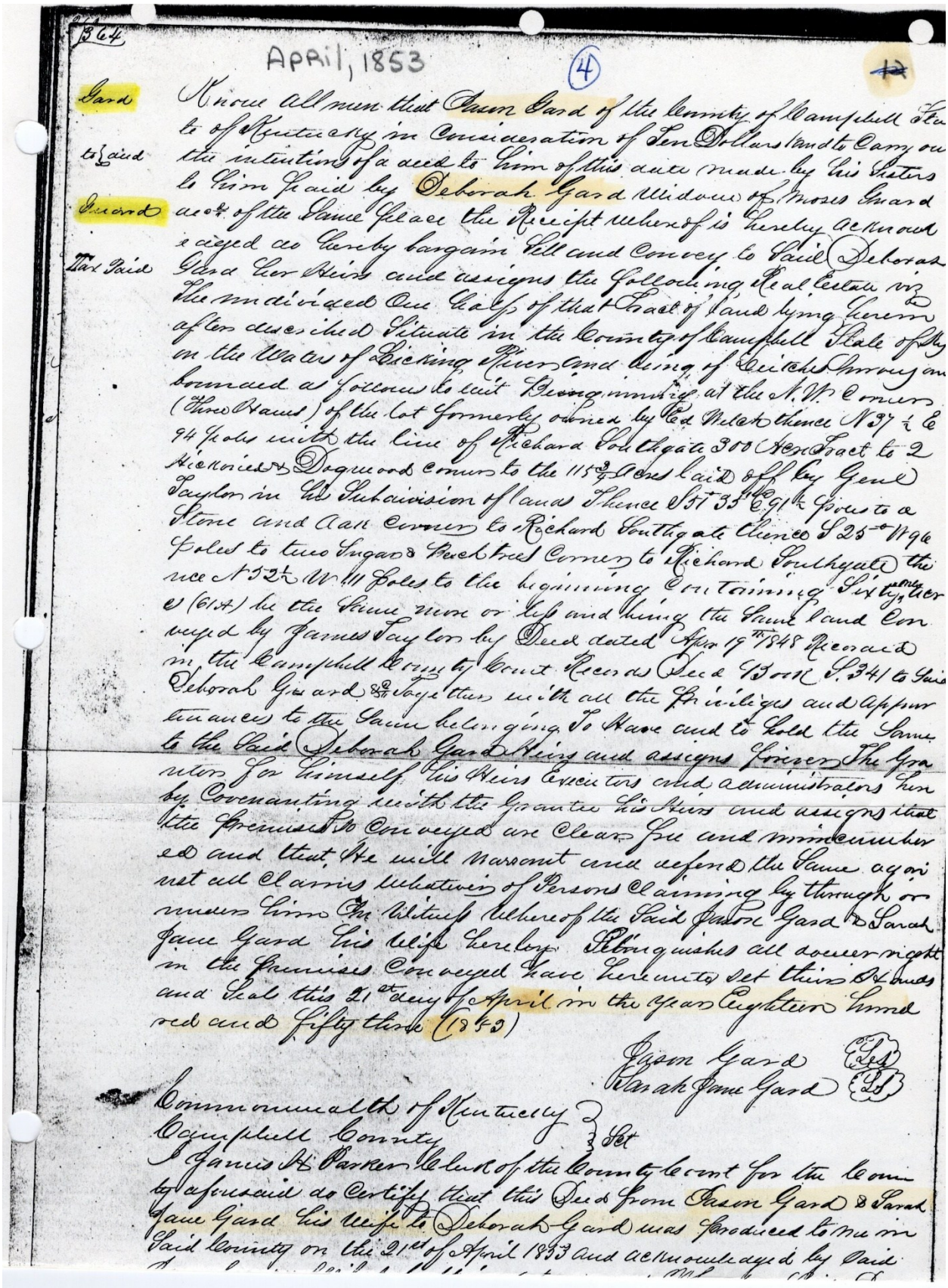
I George R. Fearons Mayor of the City of Newport State aforesaid do certify that this deed from Frederick Whitlow to Isaac Gard was this day produced to me in my office and said City by the said Grantee and acknowledged by him to be his act and deed and the same is hereby certified to the proper office for record. Given under my hand and the corporate seal of the City of Newport this 11th day of October 1854.

Geo. R. Fearons Mayor

(seal)

State of Kentucky
Campbell County Set.

I the Campbell County Court



364

April, 1853 (4) ~~12~~

Gard

to Gard

Guard

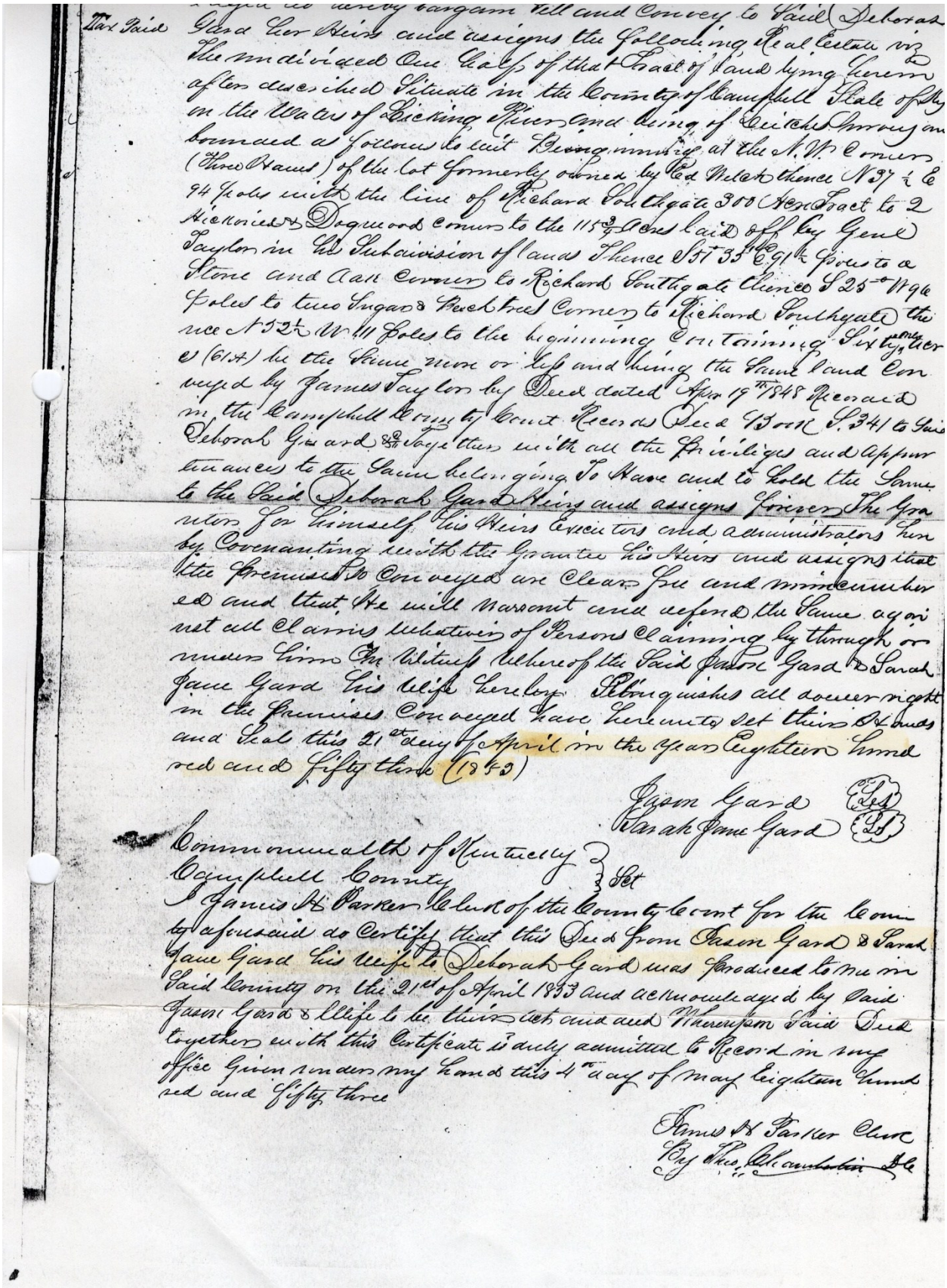
Tax Paid

Know all men that Jason Gard of the County of Campbell State of Kentucky in Consideration of Ten Dollars and to Carry out the intentions of a deed to him of this date made by his Sisters to him paid by Deborah Gard Widow of Moses Guard dec^d of the Same place the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby bargain Sell and Convey to Said Deborah Gard her Heirs and assigns the following Real Estate viz The undivided One half of that Tract of land lying herein after described Situate in the County of Campbell State of Ky on the Waters of Licking River and being of Leitches Survey and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the N.W. Corner (three Hams) of the lot formerly owned by Ed Welch thence N 37 ½ E 94 poles with the line of Richard Southgate 300 Acre Tract to 2 Hickories & Dogwood corner to the 115 ¾ Acres laid off by Genl Taylor in his Subdivision of lands Thence S 51 35 E 91 ½ poles to a Stone and Oak Corner to Richard Southgate thence S 25 W 96 poles to two Sugar & Peach trees Corner to Richard Southgate thence N 52 ½ W 111 poles to the beginning Containing Sixty only Acres (61 A) be the Same more or less and being the Same land Conveyed by James Taylor by Deed dated Apr 19th 1848 Recorded in the Campbell County Court Records Deed Book S. 341 to Said Deborah Guard &c Together with all the Privileges and Appurtenances to the Same belonging To Have and to hold the Same to the Said Deborah Gard Heirs and assigns forever The Grantor for himself his Heirs Executors and administrators hereby Covenanting with the Grantee his Heirs and assigns that the Premises so Conveyed are Clear free and unincumbered and that He will warrant and defend the Same against all Claims whatever of Persons Claiming by through or under him In Witness Whereof the Said Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his Wife hereby Relinquishes all dower right in the Premises Conveyed have hereunto set their Hands and Seal this 21st day of April in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty three (1853)

Jason Gard (Ls)
Sarah Jane Gard (Ls)

Commonwealth of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H Parker Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid do Certify that this Deed from Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his Wife to Deborah Gard was Produced to me in Said County on the 21st of April 1853 and acknowledged by Said



Tax Paid

...ly bargain sell and convey to said Deborah Gard her Heirs and assigns the following Real Estate viz the undivided One Half of that Tract of Land lying therein after described Situate in the County of Campbell State of Ky on the Waters of Licking River and being of Circular Survey num bered 2 Fourteen to wit Beginning marked at the N.W. Corner (Thos Hands) of the lot formerly owned by Ed Mclat thence N 37 ½ E 94 Poles with the line of Richard Southgate 300 Acres Tract to 2 Hickories & Dogwood corner to the 115 ¾ Acres laid off by Gene Taylor in the Subdivision of lands thence S 51 35 E 91 ½ Poles to a Stone and Ash Corner to Richard Southgate thence S 25 W 196 Poles to two Sugar & Buckeyes Corners to Richard Southgate thence N 52 ½ W 111 Poles to the beginning containing Six hundred & (614) be the same more or less and being the same land Conveyed by James Taylor by Deed dated April 19th 1848 Recorded in the Campbell County Court Records Deed Book S. 34 to said Deborah Gard & Heirs together with all the Privileges and Appurtenances to the same belonging To Have and to Hold the same to the said Deborah Gard & Heirs and assigns forever The Grantor for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators him by Covenanting with the Grantee his Heirs and assigns that the Premises so Conveyed are Clear free and unincumbered and that he will warrant and defend the same against all Claims whatsoever of Persons Claiming by through or under him In Witness whereof the said Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his wife hereby Relinquishes all dower right in the Premises Conveyed have hereunto set their Hands and Seal this 21st day of April in the year Eighteen hundred and Fifty three (1853)

Jason Gard (Seal)
Sarah Jane Gard (Seal)

Commonwealth of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H. Parker Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid do Certify that this Deed from Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his wife to Deborah Gard was Produced to me in said County on the 21st of April 1853 and acknowledged by said Jason Gard & wife to be their act and deed Whereupon said Deed together with this Certificate is duly admitted to Record in my office Given under my hand this 4th day of May Eighteen hundred and fifty three

James H. Parker Clerk
By Thos. Chamberlain D.C.

April, 1853 (5) (13) 12

thereto and acknowledged by them to be their act and deed Whereupon the same together with this certificate is duly admitted to Record in my Office Given under my hand Nov 18th 1856

James H. Parker Clerk
By R. H. Heyman D.C.

Gard
To deed
Gard
Examined

Whereas Sarah E. Gard and Adaliza S. Gard of the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky did by deed dated the 21st day of April 1853 convey to Jason Gard of the same County certain land hereinafter mentioned and described which said deed was recorded in deed Book H page 36 of Campbell County records and whereas it is believed that said grantors were minors at the time of the execution and delivery of said deed and now having arrived at the full age of twenty one years and being desirous to make a good title said land to the said Jason Gard. Now therefore know all men by these presents that we Sarah E. Gard and Adaliza Gard in consideration of the premises and for a further consideration of ten dollars to us paid by Jason Gard the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby bargain sell and convey ratify and confirm to the said Jason Gard his heirs and assigns the following Real Estate - Situate in the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky the same being our entire interest in a part of Lutches Survey on the waters of Licking River and bounded as follows Viz: Beginning at the N. W. corner thell haws of lot formerly owned by Ed Welch thence North 37½ East 94 poles with the line of Richard Southgates 300 acre tract to two hickories and dog wood corner to the 115¾ acres laid off by Gen Taylor in his subdivision of Lands - thence South 5[illegible] 35 East 91½ poles to a stone and oak corner to Richard Southgate thence South 25° West 96 poles to two sugar trees and beech tree corner to Richard Southgate thence North 52½° West 111 poles to the

Jennie H. Parker Clerk
By R. H. Heinzmann D.C.

Gard
To deed
Gard
Examined

Whereas Sarah E. Gard and Adaliza S. Gard of the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky did by deed dated the 21st day of April 1853 convey to Jason Gard of the same County certain land hereinafter mentioned and described which said deed was recorded in deed Book H page 363 of Campbell County records and whereas it is believed that said grantors were minors at the time of the execution and delivery of said deed and now having arrived at the full age of twenty one years and being desirous to make a good title to said land to the said Jason Gard. Now therefore know all men by these presents that we Sarah E. Gard and Adaliza Gard in consideration of the premises and for a further consideration of ten dollars to us paid by Jason Gard the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby bargain sell and convey ratify and confirm to the said Jason Gard his heirs and assigns the following Real Estate - Situate in the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky the same being our entire interest in a part of Lutches Survey on the waters of Licking River and bounded as follows Viz: Beginning at the N. W. corner thell haws of lot formerly owned by Ed Welch thence North 37½ East 94 poles with the line of Richard Southgates 300 acre tract to two hickories and dog wood corner to the 115¾ acres laid off by Genl Taylor in his subdivision of Lands - thence South 5[illegible] 35 East 91½ poles to a stone and oak corner to Richard Southgate thence South 25° West 96 poles to two sugar trees and beech tree corner to Richard Southgate thence North 52½° West 111 poles to the Beginning containing Sixty one acres be the same more or less - the interest hereby conveyed is all our undivided right title and interest in the above tract of land Together with all privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging to have and to hold the same to the said Jason Gard his heirs and assigns forever. The Grantors

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(6) April 21, 1853 (14)

Gard

Paid

Guard

Tax Paid

Know all men that Jason Gard of the County of Campbell State of Kentucky in Consideration of Ten Dollars and to Carry out the intentions of a deed to him of this date made by his Sisters &c to him paid by Deborah Gard Widow of Moses Guard &c of the Same place the Receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby bargain Sell and Convey to Said Deborah Gard her Heirs and assigns the following Real Estate viz The undivided One half of that Tract of land lying herein after described Situate in the County of Campbell State of Ky on the Waters of Licking River and being of Leitches Survey and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the N.W. Corner (three Hams) of the lot formerly owned by Ed Welch thence N 37 ½ E 94 poles with the line of Richard Southgate 300 Acre Tract to 2 Hickories & Dogwood corner to the 115¾ Acres laid off by Genl Taylor in his Subdivision of lands Thence S 51° 35' E 91½ poles to a Stone and Oak Corner to Richard Southgate thence S 25° W 96 poles to two Sugar & Peach trees Corner to Richard Southgate thence N 52½ W 111 poles to the beginning Containing Sixty one Acres (61A) be the Same more or less and being the Same land Conveyed by James Taylor by Deed dated Apr 19th 1848 Recorded in the Campbell County Court Records Deed Book S. 341 to Said Deborah Guard &c Together with all the Privileges and Appurtenances to the Same belonging To Have and to hold the Same to the Said Deborah Gard Heirs and assigns forever The Grantor for himself his Heirs Executors and administrators hereby Covenanting with the Grantee his Heirs and assigns that the Premises so Conveyed are Clear free and unincumbered and that He will warrant and defend the Same against all Claims whatever of Persons Claiming by through or under him In Witness Whereof the Said Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his Wife hereby Relinquishes all dower right in the Premises Conveyed have hereunto set their Hands and Seal this 21st day of April in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty three (1853)

Jason Gard (Seal)
Sarah Jane Gard (Seal)

Commonwealth of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H Parker Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid do Certify that this Deed from Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his Wife to Deborah Gard was produced to me in Said County on the 21st of April 1853 and acknowledged by Said Jason Gard & Wife to be their Act and deed Whereupon Said Deed

Tax Paid

edged do hereby bargain Sell and Convey to Said Deborah Gard her Heirs and assigns the following Real Estate viz The undivided One half of that Tract of land lying herein after described Situate in the County of Campbell State of Ky on the Waters of Licking River and being of Leitches Survey and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the N.W. Corner (Three Hams) of the lot formerly owned by Ed Welch thence N 37 ½ E 94 Poles with the line of Richard Southgate 300 Acre Tract to 2 Hickories & Dogwood corner to the 115¾ Acres laid off by Genl Taylor in his Subdivision of lands Thence S 51 35 E 91½ Poles to a Stone and Oak Corner to Richard Southgate thence S 25 W 96 Poles to two Sugar & Peachtrees Corner to Richard Southgate thence N 52½ W 111 Poles to the beginning Containing Sixty only Acres (61A) be the Same more or less and being the Same land Conveyed by James Taylor by Deed dated Apr 19th 1848 Recorded in the Campbell County Court Records Deed Book S. 341 to Said Deborah Gard & Together with all the Privileges and Appurtenances to the Same belonging To Have and to hold the Same to the Said Deborah Gard Heirs and assigns forever The Grantor for himself his Heirs Executors and administrators hereby Covenanting with the Grantee his Heirs and assigns that the Premises so Conveyed are Clear free and unincumbered and that He will Warrant and defend the Same against all Claims whatever of Persons Claiming by through or under him In Witness Whereof the Said Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his Wife hereby Relinquishes all dower right in the Premises Conveyed have hereunto set their Hands and Seal this 21st day of April in the Year Eighteen hundred and fifty three (1853)

Jason Gard (Sel)
Sarah Jane Gard (Sel)

Commonwealth of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H Parker Clerk of the County Court for the County aforesaid do Certify that this Deed from Jason Gard & Sarah Jane Gard his Wife to Deborah Gard was Produced to me in Said County on the 21st of April 1853 and acknowledged by Said Jason Gard & Wife to be their Act and deed Whereupon Said Deed together with this Certificate is duly admitted to Record in my office Given under my hand this 4th day of May Eighteen hundred and fifty three

James H Parker Clerk
By Theo Chamberlin Dc

~~April 18, 1853~~ (7)

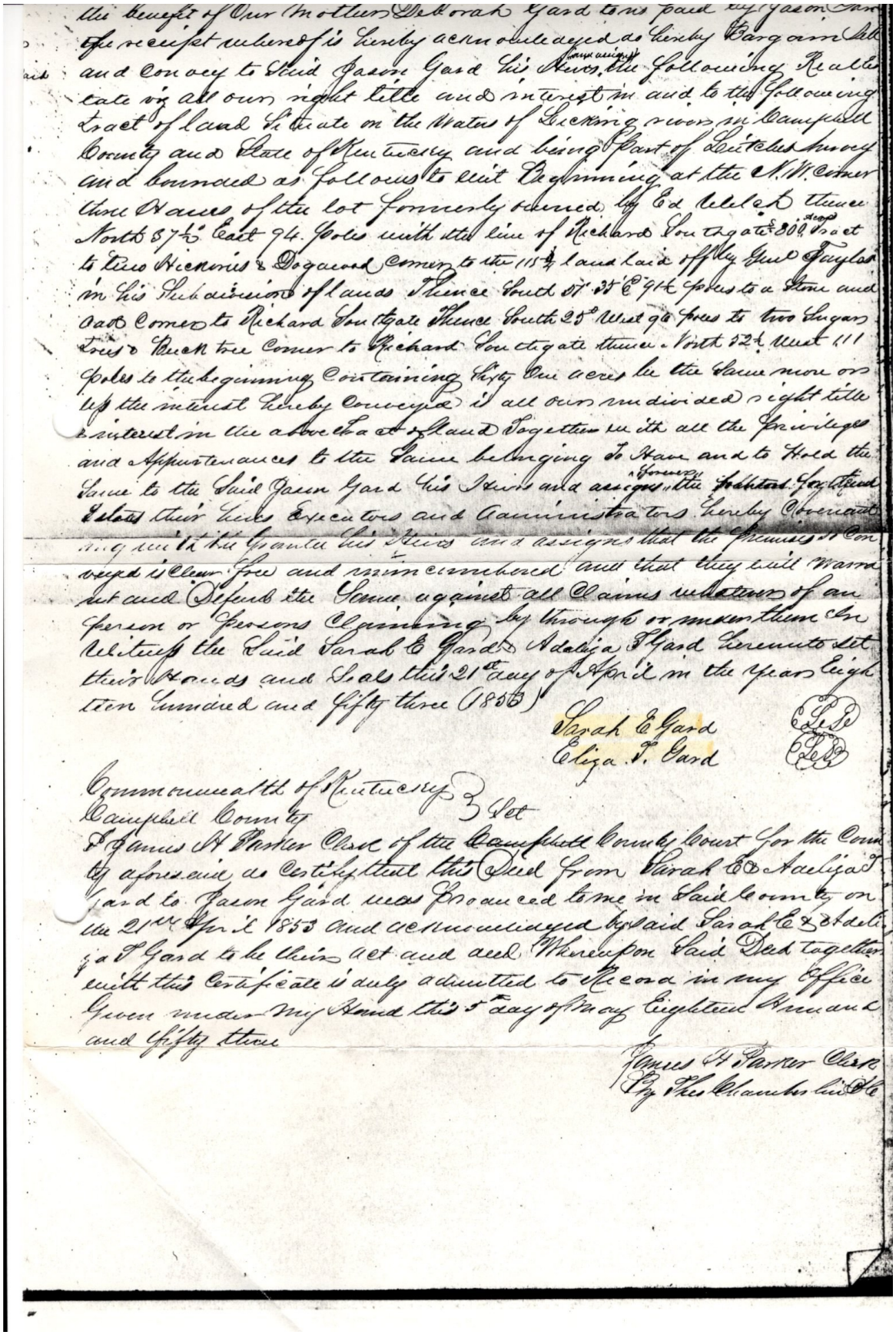
April 21, 1853 (15)

Know all men that Sarah Gard and Adeliza Gard of the County of Campbell and State of Kentucky in consideration of Ten Dollars and divers other good and valuable Stipulations for the benefit of Our mother Deborah Gard to us paid by Jason Gard the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby Bargain Sell and Convey to said Jason Gard his Heirs the following Real Estate viz all our right title and interest in and to the following tract of land Situate on the Waters of Licking river in Campbell County and State of Kentucky and being part of Surveys Survey and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the N.W. corner thee & runs of the lot formerly owned by Ed Bell & thence North 87½° East 94. Poles with the line of Richard Southgate & 80 Poles to a stone & Dogwood Corner to the 115½ land laid off by Gen Taylor in his Subdivision of lands thence South 87° 30' E 91½ poles to a Stone and oak Corner to Richard Southgate thence South 25° West 90 poles to two Sugar Trees & Buck tree Corner to Richard Southgate thence North 52½ West 111 poles to the beginning Containing Fifty One acres be the same more or less the interest hereby Conveyed is all our undivided right title & interest in the above land & Tenements with all the privileges and Appurtenances to the same belonging To Have and to Hold the same to the said Jason Gard his Heirs and assigns (formerly the Habitual Together) Each their Heirs Executors and Administrators Hereby Covenanting with the Grantee his Heirs and assigns that the premises so Conveyed is Clear Free and unincumbered and that they will Warrant and Defend the same against all Claims whatsoever of any person or persons Claiming by through or under them or either of them the said Sarah E Gard & Adaliza T Gard Hereunto set their Hands and Seals this 21st day of April in the year Eighteen Hundred and Fifty three (1853)

Sarah E Gard (Seal)
Eliza T. Gard (Seal)

Commonwealth of Kentucky } Set
Campbell County

I James M Parker Clerk of the Campbell County Court for the County aforesaid do Certify that this Deed from Sarah E & Adaliza T Gard to Jason Gard was Produced to me in said County on the 21st day April 1853 and acknowledged by said Sarah E & Adaliza T Gard to be their act and deed Whereupon said Deed together with this Certificate is duly admitted to Record in my Office Given under my Hand this 5th day of May Eighteen Hundred and fifty three



the benefit of Our Mother Deborah Gard to us paid by Jason Gard the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged do hereby Bargain Sell and Convey to Said Jason Gard his Heirs and assigns the following Real Estate viz all our right title and interest in and to the following tract of land Situate on the Waters of Licking river in Campbell County and State of Kentucky and being Part of Leitches Survey and bounded as follows to wit Beginning at the N.W. Corner three Hands of the lot formerly owned by Ed Welch thence North 37½° East 94 Poles with the line of Richard Southgate 800 Acres Tract to two Hickories & Dogwood Corner to the 115¾ land laid off by Genl Taylor in his Subdivision of lands Thence South 51° 35' E 91½ poles to a Stone and Oak Corner to Richard Southgate Thence South 25° West 96 poles to two Sugar trees & Buck tree Corner to Richard Southgate thence North 52½ West 111 poles to the beginning Containing Sixty One acres be the Same more or less the interest hereby Conveyed is all our undivided right title & interest in the above Tract of land Together with all the privileges and Appurtenances to the Same belonging To Have and to Hold the Same to the Said Jason Gard his Heirs and assigns forever the Sellers for their Estates their heirs Executors and Administrators hereby Covenant ing with the Grantee his Heirs and assigns that the premises so Conveyed is Clear free and unincumbered and that they will Warrant and Defend the Same against all Claims whatever of any person or persons Claiming by through or under them In Witness the Said Sarah E Gard & Adeliza T Gard hereunto set their Hands and Seals this 21st day of April in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty three (1853)

Sarah E Gard (L.S.)
Eliza T. Gard (L.S.)

Commonwealth of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H Parker Clerk of the Campbell County Court for the County aforesaid do Certify that this Deed from Sarah E & Adeliza T Gard to Jason Gard was Produced to me in Said County on the 21st April 1853 and acknowledged by said Sarah E & Adeliza T Gard to be their act and deed Whereupon Said Deed together with this Certificate is duly admitted to Record in my Office Given under my Hand this 5th day of May Eighteen Hundred and fifty three

James H Parker Clerk
By Theo Chamberlin D.C.

4 Nov, 1856 (8) (16)

for themselves their heirs Executors and Administrators hereby covenanting with the grantee his heirs and Assigns that the premises so conveyed are clear free and unincumbered by any act of the grantors and that they will warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever of any person or persons claiming by through or under them In witness whereof the said Sarah & Gard and Adaliza S. Gard hereunto set their hands and seals this 5 day of November 1856

Sarah Gard
Eliza Gard

State of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H. Parker Clerk of the Campbell County Court do certify that this deed from Sarah Gard and Eliza Gard to Jason Gard was this day produced to me in said County by said Grantors and Acknowledged by said Grantors to be their act and deed whereupon the same together with this Certificate is duly admitted to Record in my Office Given under my hand Nov 18th 1856.

James H. Parker Clerk
By R H Kenyon D.C

Know all men that We Deborah Gard and Jason Gard of Campbell County Kentucky in consideration of Two Thousand and forty seven dollars and seventy five cents ($2047.75) to us paid by John Hall of the same County and State the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged Do hereby Bargain sell and convey to the said John Hall his heirs and assigns forever the following Real Estate. Situate in Campbell County and State of Kentucky and bounded and described as follows. Beginning at a Stake near two Sugar trees corner to A. Southgates thence North 52½° West one hundred and thirteen poles to three Hawtrees also a corner

[illegible] and defend the same
against all claims ~~whatsoever~~ of any person
or persons claiming by, through, or under them
In witness whereof the said Sarah E Gard
and Adaliza S. Gard hereunto set their hands
and seals this day of November 1856

Sarah Gard
Eliza Gard

State of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Sct
I James H. Parker Clerk of the Campbell County
Court do certify that this deed from Sarah Gard
and Eliza Gard to Jason Gard was this day
produced to me in said County by said
Grantors and acknowledged by said grantors
to be their act and deed whereupon the same
together with this certificate is duly admitted
to Record in my Office. Given under my hand
Nov 18th 1856.

James H. Parker Clerk
By R H Heyman D.C.

Know all men that We Deborah Gard and Jason
Gard of Campbell County Kentucky in considera-
-tion of Two Thousand and forty seven dollars and
Seventy five cents ($2047 75/100) to us paid by John Hall
of the same County and State the receipt
whereof is hereby acknowledged Do hereby Bargain
sell and convey to the said John Hall his heirs
and assigns forever the following real Estate.
Situate in Campbell County and State of Kentucky
and bounded and described as follows.
Beginning at a Stake near two Sugar trees corner
to R. Southgate's thence North 52½° West one hundred
and thirteen poles to three Hawtrees also a corner
to said R. Southgate thence North 37½° East five
poles and four links to Wm Riggs corner thence
with said Riggs North 83° East 22 poles to a
Stake near a pine oak thence South 83° East
28 poles and 20 Links to a Stake near an Ash
tree thence East forty three poles to a Stake near

(9) NOV, 1856 (12) 125

a Hickory thence north 63° East 35½ poles to a stake in Gilbreths line thence With said line South 57°35" East four poles to a stake corner to Richard Southgate thence South 27° West 96½ poles to the place of beginning containing thirty one acres one Rood and thirty one poles Together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging to have and to hold the same to the said John Hall his heirs and Assigns forever The Grantors their heirs Executors and administrators hereby covenanting with the Grantee his heirs and Assigns that the title so conveyed is clear free and unincumbered and that they will warrant and defend the same against all claims whatsoever. In witness whereof the said Deborah Gard and Jason Gard hereunto set their hands and seals this 11th day of November in the year 1856

Deborah Gard (Seal)
Jason Gard (Seal)

61.

Commonwealth of Kentucky }
Campbell County } Set

I James H. Parker clerk of the court for the County aforesaid do certify that this Deed from Deborah Gard and Jason Gard to John Hall was this day produced to me in my office said county by the said Grantors and acknowledged by them to be their act and deed Whereupon the same together with this Certificate is duly admitted to Record in my office Given under my hand this 18th day of November in the year 1856

James H. Parker Clerk
by R H Heyman D.C.

NOV, 1856

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Note: Later writers (e.g., Charles Gard, Gard Genealogy [1907], p. 6) state that "John Gard, Sr., of Devon, England, now in Boston," calls William Tetherly his brother-in-law in Aspinwall's Notarial Records; however, no such entry has been located in the extant transcription.

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OHC — Ohio History Connection Digital Collections.

RAHS — Rhode Island Historical Society Archives, Providence, Rhode Island.

RISL — Rhode Island State Library/State Archives, Providence, Rhode Island.

WHS — Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin.

YCHS — York County History Archives, Alfred, Maine.

UCL — University of Cincinnati Libraries, Digital Collections. https://digital.libraries.uc.eduOpens a new window.

PRINCIPAL DESCENDANTS OF THE GARD FAMILY (1585–1903)

A concise genealogical reference summarizing the principal figures discussed in the preceding chapters.

Roger Garde (ca. 1585 – June 1644)

Born in Devon, England (likely Alwington; resided in Bideford) • Married Philippa Gist, 1610, Bideford • Children Rebecca, John Sr., Thomas, Patience, Mary, Elizabeth • Migrated to Agamenticus (later Gorgeana; now York), Maine by ca. 1636–1637 • Served as Town Recorder and later Mayor of Gorgeana • Died June 1644, Gorgeana (York), Maine • Founder of the Gard family in North America.

John Gard, Sr. (1618 – before 1674)

Born Bideford, Devon • Married Mary Tetherly then Martha Brenton • Children John Jr.; possibly William • Merchant and mariner • Lived in Boston and Portsmouth, Rhode Island • Died and buried at Middleford Farm, Portsmouth • Son of Roger Garde; distinct from his relative John Garde of Newport.

John Gard, Jr. (ca. 1647 – ca. 1712)

Born in New England, likely Boston or Warwick, Rhode Island • Married Isabelle [surname unknown] • Children Elizabeth, Joseph Sr., John III, and Daniel • Merchant in the Boston–Barbados trade • Settled in New London, Connecticut • Died in New London County, Connecticut.

Joseph Gard, Sr. (ca. 1674/1675 – after 1711; death unproven)

Born New London County, Connecticut • Married Mary Ball • Children Joseph Jr., Mary, Elizabeth, Elisha, William, Judith, Daniel; Jeremiah (listed in Rockaway Records, baptism not yet located) • Resident of New London/Stonington, Connecticut • Occupation not recorded • Death and burial unproven (a 19 May 1725 Groton death is reported but unsourced).

Daniel Gard, Sr. (1710/1711 – 14 Apr 1777)

Born Stonington, Connecticut (bapt. 10 Jun 1711) • Married [name unknown] • Children Gershom, Ephraim, Daniel Jr., Sarah, Esther, Jacob, Jedediah • Removed to Morristown, New Jersey by the 1740s • Likely supported Patriot work at the Ninkey forge (non-combat) • Died and buried at the Presbyterian Churchyard, Morristown, New Jersey.

Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (1717 – July 19, 1872)

Born Stonington, Connecticut • Married Elizabeth Johnson; then Elizabeth Roff (wid.) Moore (14 Nov 1762, Morristown) • Children John, Phebe, Rebecca, Cornelius, Moses, Timothy, Daniel, Alexander (Jeremiah Jr. noted separately in Pennsylvania) • Removed to Morristown, New Jersey by the 1730s; received as Half-Way member with children (23 May 1762, First Presbyterian) • Likely supported Patriot ironwork at the Ninkey forge (non-combat) • Died Morristown, New Jersey; burial unlocated.

Jeremiah Gard, Jr. (1744 – ?)

Born New Jersey • Married Experience Brown • Presumed son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. & Elizabeth Johnson (not in 1762 Morristown baptisms) • To western Pennsylvania (Redstone/Uniontown) • Pennsylvania militia (Westmoreland certificate, 1785; likely Crawford Expedition, 1782) • Proprietor of Hutchinson/Hutchingson Mill on Redstone Creek • Death/burial unknown.

Moses Gard, Sr. (1751–1797)

Born Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey • Son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr. • Married Sarah Lyon (15 Nov 1769, Morristown) • Resided Hanover Twp., Morris Co., NJ (tax 1780–86) → Georges Twp. (1787) & Union Twp., Fayette Co., PA (1788–1790) • Children (per secondary sources): Jeremiah, Ephraim, Moses Jr. (1782–1866; m. Elizabeth Morrison; War of 1812; IN land patent), Jacob, Ezekiel, Phebe, Aaron • Died likely Union Twp., Fayette Co., PA.

Private Daniel Gard (1755 – 1824)

Born Morristown, New Jersey • Son of **Jeremiah Gard, Sr.** and **Elizabeth Johnson** • Married **Hannah Merrick** (1783) • Children: Rebecca, Hannah, Jeremiah, Rachel, Ephraim, and others • Served under **Capt. Peter Dickerson** in the New Jersey militia during the **Revolutionary War** • Blacksmith at the Whippany River forges; lost his left arm in a postwar accident • Died **May 24, 1824**, Morristown, New Jersey • Buried **Presbyterian Church Cemetery**, Morristown • One of the best-documented Revolutionary War soldiers of the Gard line, whose family preserved his record through pension testimony and Bible entries.

Captain Daniel Gard, Jr. (1737- November 7, 1787)

Married Charity • One known child Gershom (d. 25 Mar 1782) • Resided Morristown, New Jersey • 1st Lieutenant, Martin's Regiment, New Jersey Militia (1776); styled "Captain" in Presbyterian records • Died of apoplexy; burial not recorded.

Alexander Guard (d. 1811)

Son of Jeremiah Gard, Sr.; married Hannah Mary Keen (11 Jul 1780, Morristown) • Lived in Pennsylvania, then North Bend, Ohio (arr. 1790), and Dearborn Co., Indiana (by 1796) • Children Timothy, David, Ezra, Bailey; later Sarah, Elizabeth, Chalon, Hannah • Hosted early Methodist class at North Bend; later ran flatboat/steamboat trade from Guard's Island to New Orleans • Died 1811, Dearborn County; Hannah died 1834.

Captain Jacob Gard (1750—ca. 1800)

Born Morristown, New Jersey • Married Sarah Hathaway (14 Dec 1769, Morristown) • Captain, Western Battalion, Morris County Militia (under Col. Elias Dayton / Brig. Gen. William Winds) • Service noted at New Windsor (1777), Hackensack & Acquackanonk (1778); pay rolls signed at Morristown (Oct 1779) • Later in Georges Township, Fayette County, Pennsylvania (1799–1800; head of household 45+ with 14 persons) • Death and burial unrecorded.

Private Daniel Gard (1755-1824)

Born Pennsylvania • Served in War of 1812 • Married [wife unknown] • Settled in Ohio • Farmer • Died southern Ohio • Among the first Gards to reside permanently there.

Moses Gard (1794 – 1852)

Born Fayette County, Pennsylvania • Married Deborah Greene • Children Jason, Lucretia, Caroline, Adeliza, Sarah Elizabeth • Farmer and carpenter • Lived in Indiana, Cincinnati, and Campbell County, Kentucky • Killed 1852 at Leitch's Station • Buried Evergreen Cemetery, Campbell County, Kentucky • Likely descendant of the New Jersey Gard line through Daniel or Jeremiah Gard; his household records and death mark the turning point between the early frontier era and the industrial Ohio River Valley period.

Adeliza (Gard) Johns (1825 – 1903)

Born Indiana • Married Oliver T. Johns, 1859, Campbell County, Kentucky • Children Elmer, Clara Belle, Louisa, and four others who died young • Migrated Indiana → Ohio → Kentucky → Ohio • Homemaker; preserved the family's regional continuity • Died 1903, Cincinnati, Ohio • Buried Walnut Hills Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio • Daughter of the frontier Gard line; her life connects the early pioneer generations with the post–Civil War era.

SIMPLE DESCENDANTS CHART

1 Roger Garde (b. 1585)

2 John Gard, Sr. (b. 1618)

3 John Gard, Jr. (b. 1647)

4 Joseph Gard, Sr. (b. 1675)

5 Daniel Gard, Sr. (b. 1711)

6 Ephraim Gard

6 Capt. Daniel Gard, Jr

6 Gershom Gard

6 Jedediah Gard

6 Captain Jacob Gard

5 Jeremiah Gard, Sr. (b. 1717)

6 John Gard

6 Jeremiah Gard, Jr.

6 Cornelius Gard

6 Moses Gard, Sr.

6 Timothy Gard

6 Pvt Daniel Gard

6 Alexander Guard

7 Moses Gard (unknown father from Gen 6) (b. 1794)

8 Jason Gard

8 Lucretia Gard

8 Caroline Gard

8 Sarah Gard

8 Adeliza Gard (b. 1832)

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